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THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. Pages 1 to 8

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Flighi's. Sensational Bargains.

THE SEASON'S CLIMAX OF VALUES!

THE : SACRIFICE : GOES : ON !

This is the Time of All Times

TO BUY DRY GOODS!

Notice Our Bulletin for the Week!

Tomorrow morning we offer five cases of the Fruit Loom Domestic at 7 1-4c. At retail only.

Cloaks.

The climax reached. Prices at the very bottom.

Nearly 200 cloaks sold the past week. The phenomenally low prices are moving them, and moving them fast.

Note the Prices.

Entire lot of Children's fine Cloaks marked in plain figures at $8.50, $10, $12.50 and $15, now at

$5 50.

Entire lot of Misses' Newmarkets, marked in stock at from $10 to $20, now at

$8.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Cloth Modjeskas, that were $10 and $12, now reduced to

$5.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Cloth Modjeskas, that were $6, $7 and $9, now down to

$3.00.

Entire lot of Ladies' tailor-made Jackets, that were $8, $9 and $10, now to be sacrificed at

$5.00.

Entire lot Ladies' fine Jackets,, extra value, at $12.50, $15 and $17.50, now fall under the hammer at

$8.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Newmarkets and Connemaras, that were $5 to $8, now to go at

$3.50.

Entire lot Ladies' Newmarkets, that were $8 to $11, now at

$5.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Newmarkets, that were $11.50 to $15, now at

$7.50.

Dress Goods.

That we have the choicest line of Dress goods in Atlanta we don't need to tell you. The remarkable values to be had of us this week should bring a visit from every lady in Atlanta. Figures given below merely show the drift of prices:

36-inch wool-mixed Cheviots, worth 17c all over Atlanta, cut to 10c yard.

Side Band Novelties, 20 pieces 38 inches wide, to be closed at 25c yard, worth 40c.

60 pieces 58-inch Fancy Wool Stripes to be closed at 31c yard, worth 50c.

44-inch All-Wool Serge, complete line colors, 75c, to be closed at 59c yard.

120 pieces All-Wool, silk-finished Henriettas, at 75c yard. Every known shade. Same goods being sold all over Atlanta at $1 yard.

Broadcloths--Special Sales

40 pieces Cloths, $1 grade, and good value at that price, now at 69c yard.

60 pieces 54-inch Broadcloth, our $1.25 quality, now down to 90c.

Our $1.50 and $1.75 Broadcloth all down now to $1.21.

Remnants.

300 Woolen Remnants, among which are many dress-pattern lengths. Just about half what same goods cost in bolt.

Black Goods.

Special sale of fine numbers at cut prices:

6 pieces 40-inch all-wool, silk-finished Henriettas, at 53c, worth 70c.

5 pieces 42-inch silk-finished French Henriettas, at 82c yard, reduced from $1.

4 pieces B. Priestly & Co.'s celebrated silk-warp Henriettas, at 97c yard, reduced from $1.25.

3 pieces French Broadcloth, $1.25 quality, cut this week to 92c yard.

Black Silks.

Three specials for this week. Extraordinary values at original prices, and phenomenal at the figures named below:

10 pieces American Silk Industry, Gros Grain Silk, worth and sold all over the country at $1 yard, cut this week to 75c yard.

20 pieces Gros Grain, Peau De Soie, Armure and Faille, marked in stock at $1.25, cut for this sale to 98c yard.

15 pieces of selected $1.50 silks, all the popular makes, and every yard warranted, to go at $1.21 yard.

Flannels.

6 pieces cream white Shaker Flannel, 32 inches wide, at 20c yard, worth 35c.

All-Wool Shaker Flannel, at 45c, worth 75c, yard wide.

Yard-wide all-wool Gilbert Flannel, at 49c yard, worth 65c.

Real Twilled Flannels at 25c yard, all wool, worth 40c.

French Striped Flannels, great values, 40c, 50c and 60c.

Yard-wide, embroidered Flannel, Gilbert's best, 59c yard, worth 85c.

20 pieces colored embroidered Flannels for skirts, grays, reds, blues, etc, 95c yard, worth $1.25.

Linens.

Bargains not to be had anywhere else in Atlanta.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels at 5c each, worth double.

50 dozen Huck Towels, large size, at 5c each.

200 dozen Huck and Damask Towels at 12½c, worth 15c.

125 dozen Huck and Damask Towels at 15c, worth 20c.

50 dozen large size hemstitched Huck Towels at 20c each, cut from 25c.

100 packages Drummers' Samples, odds and ends, all slightly soiled, to be sold in one-half dozen lots, at about one-half price.

Linen Special.

25 pieces Cream Satin Damask at 47c yard, worth 65c; full width and extra weight.

2 cases 10-4 white Crochet Quilts at 72c worth 90c.

Linen cloths, the bargain of the department. Linen table cloths 10x10 and 10x12. Elegant designs and remarkable quality; worth in a regular way $5 to $6.50, to go at $2.98.

Knit Underwear.

Every item at a sacrifice. Profit not a question—the stock must be closed.

60 dozen Men's Scotch Grey Shirts and Drawers, at 35c each; worth 50c.

40 dozen Men's natural undyed wool Shirts and Drawers, at 87½c each, reduced from $1.25.

Men's Camel hair Suits at $2.40 suit, good value at old price—$4.

Men's fine Australian wool suits, in two shades, tan and London Brown, at $2.60 suit, were $4.

Ladies' fine Egyptian cotton, Jersey ribbed Vests, high neck and long sleeves, 45c each.

Ladies' lamb's wool Vests and Pants at 92c each, were $1.50.

50 dozen Ladies' scarlet, all wool Vests and Pants at 90c, were $1.25.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed, all wool non-shrinkable Vests, in all colors, $1.20, reduced from $1.75.

Full line Children's cotton half and all wool Shirts, all sizes, at less than New York cost.

Men's Shirts.

Nowhere in this country are such phenomenal values to be had as we offer.

Superior workmanship, best material, lowest prices.

High's Homestead.

Made of Homestead cotton, 3-ply linen bosom, re-inforced fronts, patent extension back facing, 50c each.

High's Puritan.

Made of Utica nonpareil cotton, 2100 linen bosoms and bands, full re-inforced, patent extension facings in back, 75c each.

Night Robes.

Plain white and embroideried, extra length, extraordinary values at 72c.

Men's Collars.

2,000 dozen Men's 4-ply linen Collars, 18 styles, including 3 new shapes for spring, at 10c each. Fully as good as any collar in the market for 20c.

Embroideries.

We have opened the choicest line of Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries ever brought to this market.

Thousands of yards imported direct by us from St. Yaul; from ⅛-in to 45 inches in width. They are going at remarkably low figures.

Blankets.

The cold weather has come and Blankets are in demand. The demand has not raised our prices, however, as will be seen by figures below.

Blanket prices cut almost half. Buy while they are cheap.

10-4 white Blankets, all more or less soiled, worth $3.50; cut to $1.98.

10-4 white wool Blankets, reduced from $5 to $3.10.

Fine Australian wool Blankets, reduced from $6 to $4.

Extra fine California Blankets that were $10 now $7.25.

200 Lap Robes to be sold regardless of value.

Lap Robes from $2 to $10, at nearly 50 per cent discount on former prices.

For Monday.

200 pieces real hand made Torchon laces. Many pieces worth as much as 15c, and none less than 10c; all to go at 5c yard.

Ruchings.

We opened Saturday the finest line of Ruchings it has ever been our pleasure to bring out. All the new styles—white, cream, black and fancy—at correct prices.

Ladies' Collars.

20 dozen Ladies' fluted turn-over Collars, with cuffs to match, at 50c set.

Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, lace sets, Fauntleroy sets—everything that style demands at lowest figures.

Gloves.

We offer to the trade the best value ever known in Ladies' Kid Gloves. "Charmant," our great dollar Glove, has made the hit of the season, and has come to stay. Every pair fitted and guaranteed.

Muslin Underwear.

We are pleased to announce to our lady friends that we have bought and now have on sale the most comprehensive and select line of Muslin Underwear ever brought to the Southern States.

Our stock comprises every article of Ladies' underclothing from the lowest-priced and plainest made garment possible to the most elaborate conceptions that artistic skill can fashion.

Don't fail to see our stock.

Special.

150 dozen Ladies' Chemise, Skirts and Drawers at 25c per garment.

Corsets and Corset Waists

Full line of all the standard makes at lowest prices.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' black, navy and seal, all wool, seamless Hose, 25c.

138 dozen Infants' black and solid colored, ribbed, wool Hose, 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c.

150 dozen Gents' Merino Half Hose, seamless, 12½c.

87 dozen Misses' black ribbed, seamless, all wool Hose, 25c.

100 dozen Ladies' black and unbleached fleece-lined, full regular made Hose, 25c.

50 dozen Ladies' fine cashmere Hose double sole, navy, seal and black, 50c.

75 dozen Ladies' black ribbed seemless Hose, all wool, 40c.

Infants' Crochet Bootes, 15c, 25c and 35c.

Infants', Children's, Ladies' and Gents' fast black, cotton Hosiery, guaranteed stainless or money refunded, 25c.

SPECIAL SHOE

Price List

Ladies' Kid and Goat lace Shoes 75c, reduced from $1.25.

Ladies' Kid button Shoes, Spanish arch in step, $1, reduced from $1.50.

Ladies Dongola Kid button Shoes, Common Sense and Opera, $1.50, reduced from $2.

Ladies' French Dongola Kid button Shoes, every pair warranted, $1.89, reduced from $2.50.

Ladies' French Dongola button Shoes, custom made, $2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Gents' custom-made Shoes, in Congress and Bals, $2, reduced from $2.75.

Gents' genuine calf custom-made Shoes, every pair warranted, $2.50, reduced from $3.50.

Gents' French calf Shoes, hand sewed, $3.50, reduced from $4.50.

Misses' pebble goat school Shoes, solar tip, $1.15, reduced from $1.50.

Misses' kid spring heel or heel Shoes, $1.50, reduced from $2.

Boys' custom-made Shoes, button or lace, $1.25, reduced from $1.75.

Boys' fine calf custom-made Shoes, $1.75, reduced from $2.50.

Infants' kid and goat Shoes, worked button holes, 40c, reduced from 65c.

This special price list embraces genuine pure bargains. The same class of goods have never been offered to the people of Atlanta at our prices.

Our O. K. kid button Shoe for ladies, at $1.98, is acknowledged by all to be the leader This Shoe we have made specially, putting only first-class work and material that could easily be worked into a $3 Shoe.

Our stock of Zeigler Bros.' Shoes embrace everything made by that factory. Zeigler Bros.' Gents' Hand-Sewed Shoes, in Congress and Bals, $3.75; their agents' price, $6.

Zeigler Bros.' Ladies' Dongola Kid-button Shoes, any style heel or toe, $2.25; no other merchant in Atlanta will offer them for less than $3.50.

Zeigler Bros.' Old Ladies' Kid and Goat Bals, solid comford, $1.85, sold at $2.50.

Zeigler Bros.' Misses' Kid and Goat spring heel Shoes, $1.75; remember that you have always paid for this shoe $2.50.

Zeigler Bros.' Infant Kid Button Shoes, 50c.

If you want good Shoes, new Shoes, fine Shoes—in fact, any kind of Shoe—you can find them at J. M. High & Co.'s.

Notions.

English pins, 400 in paper, 3c paper.
English steel needles, 2c paper.
Black roll skirt braid, 3c roll.
Cheeseborough vaseline, 7c bottle.
Ladies' leather pocketbooks, 25c each.
Good quality hard rubber combs, 10c each.
Best English bristle hair brush, 29c each.
Florida water, 4 oz. size, 20c bottle.
Violet toilet water, 4 oz. size, 35c bottle.
Colgate's Turkish bath soap, 45c dozen.
Pear's unscented Glycerine soap, 10c cake.
Pear's scented Glycerine soap, 15c cake.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.

J. M. High & Co.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

DESKS.  DESKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 OFFICE DESKS!

Which were Manufactured Especially for Us. We Will Offer Them at

Exceedingly Close Prices!

To Start the Ball in Motion.

Four foot, single Flat Top Desks, $12.50.

Four foot and a-halt single Flat Top Desks, $15.00.

Extra size Flat Top Desks, $17.50.

Solid Walnut and solid oak

BOOKKEEPERS' DESKS

Cheaper than competitors buy them.

Four foot, Roll Top Desks, walnut, $27.50.

Four foot, Roll Top Desks, oak, $27.50.

Four foot, Roll Top Desks, cherry, $27.50.

Five foot Roll Top Desks, oak, $35.00.

Five foot, Roll Top Desks, cherry, $35.00.

All of our Roll Top Desks have our patent dust proof rolling tops, which are recognized as the best.

The above Desks are our leaders and are dirt cheap.

We have fine roll tops at $40, $45 and $65 each, which will astonish desk buyers.

Full line Office Chairs, Library Cases, Stools, Chairs, etc.

Try us on Office Furniture when you need any.

Special Floor Coverings FOR OFFICE CARPETS.

Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.

89 AND 91 WHITEHALL ST.

COLD SPRINGS, JERSEY COWS, CLOVER HILLS, PORCELAIN PANS,

Make the

PORCELAIN

Brand of

CONDENSED MILK

A

LEADER

CLOVER CONDENSED MILK CO.,

NORTHVILLE, MICH. jan11-d3m sa su tu th

FURNITURE.

PEYTON H. SNOOK,

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS FOR NEXT WEEK.

100 solid Oak Chamber Suits, $25; 20 Silk Plush Suits, $30; 40 lovely Tapestry Suits, $25; very elegant Oak Dining-room Suits. These goods cannot be found anywhere else in the gate city for the money. My weekly sales run into thousands of dollars, and will force me to enlarge my already immense warerooms. My sales for the last ten days cover fifty-six cities and towns in Georgia, including Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus and far off Greely, Colorado, and thus

The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia

Is enlarging its circle of usefulness and molding both prices and styles for the lovers of

Beautiful and Artistic Furniture!

Not only in Atlanta, but a good portion of the south. An important item to remember, is that I am selling

FINE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE!

In the most artistic designs, at common-sense prices, without the clap-trap nonsense generally following—fancy and exorbitant prices. Oversix hundred suits in stock. Next week will be bargain week in all grades of Furniture.

P. H. SNOOK.



Chocolate cream, walnuts, almonds, pecans, filberts, fresh buttercups at Lagomarsino's.

SOME LIVE MAYORS

WHO PRESIDE OVER GEORGIA'S GROWING CENTERS.

Pen-Pictures of Men Who Build Up the Communities in Which They Live—Extracts from Municipal Politics.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Hon. Robert H. May is the mayor of Augusta. He is undeniably a self-made man, having worked himself, by his own unaided labors, from the humbler walks of life to his present position as chief magistrate of this growing and prosperous city. He was born in Harrisburg, now the fifth ward, November 27th, 1822. The house in which he first saw the light is still standing, a relic of the past, conspicuous amidst the improved architecture of the present day.



At an early age he was apprenticed to the carriage-making business, with the then well-known firm of Hulbert & Roll, in which trade he made himself perfect; and in after years, about 1846, engaged in it as proprietor of one of the most extensive houses of this kind in the south. He was a most successful merchant, and at the breaking out of the war had acquired a comfortable competency and a valuable property in this city. His first wife was a Miss Calhoun, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Mr. J. T. May, is living, a well-known and respected citizen of Augusta. This estimable lady died some years ago.

April 9, 1861, Mr. May was elected mayor of the city for the first time over Hon. Foster Blodgett. He had already had much experience in municipal affairs, having been for some time a member of the city council for the ward of his residence. This, with his moneyed means, enabled him to bring the city out of its financial troubles, and place it upon a sound basis, which it maintained throughout the war for southern independence. He occupied this position for five years, having been elected annually until 1866, when he retired from office and returned to private life and his former business pursuits.

In this retirement he was not permitted to serve, for in 1877 he was chosen as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, in which body he took a most prominent and active part.

In 1878 he was again called by the popular voice to the distinguished position of chief magistrate, to which office he has been re-elected every three years, and in which he is now serving, having some two years to serve yet, a longer term of years than any other mayor of Augusta ever served. His present wife was a Mrs. Crumpton, an accomplished and agreeable lady.

A gentleman of fine business qualities, genial disposition, Chesterfieldian courtesy, administrative capacity, and a heart overflowing with charity, he has gained an enviable popularity, and a hold upon the electors of the city, which makes the retention of his present office almost a certainty as long as he may desire to serve his fellow-citizens.

The Mayor of Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas W. Glover, the present mayor of our city, is serving his second term, having been re-elected on the 10th of last December, receiving the largest majority ever given a mayor in this city, after the hottest and most exciting election ever held here.

He has been a member of the city council since he was twenty-one, and was for a long time city treasurer. During the two years of his first term of office as mayor the city prospered as it never had before, all the improvements being of the latest and best style and of a permanent character. The character of the work done on the streets excites favorable comment from all who see it. The rate of city tax is only thirty-five mills, and the taxable property amounts to $2,000,000. The city is lighted by electricity, which was obtained chiefly through his efforts.



He is president of the Marietta Electric Light company, director in the First National bank, of Marietta, and is engaged in general merchandise, together with his brother, Mr. J. B. Glover, under the firm name of T. W. Glover & Co.

He is also passenger agent of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, which takes a great deal of his time.

Mr. Glover is entirely self-made, and has every reason to be proud of the job. He is universally popular, both in business and in society, and numbers his friends by the legion. Politically he is very highly connected, and could get any office within the gift of this community.

The Mayor of Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Mayor T. N. Woolfolk was born in Columbus, Ga., March 14, 1847. His parents are William G. and Maria Nelson Woolfolk, born in Virginia.



It was in one of the lovely old southern homes, scattered among the hills of Wynnton, that picturesque suburb of Columbus that he first saw the light.

Here and at his father's beautiful plantation home, upon the Chattahoochee, his boyhood days were passed.

In 1861 he was sent to the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and from thence to the University of Georgia at Athens. Fired with patriotic zeal, he left this seat of learning while still a boy, and joining the Nelson Rangers, served with distinction for two years in the confederate army. He removed to Albany in 1879, married Miss Clara Tift, daughter of Hon. Nelson Tift. He was for a number of years cashier for N. & A. F. Tift, and is now a member of the firm of Carter & Woolfolk, warehouse and commission merchants. He has served three terms as mayor of Albany, being first elected in 1889, then re-elected for the ensuing year, and again elected at the recent municipal election. Though this recent contest was a most spirited one with diversified interests of great magnitude involved, and though many changes were made among the candidates for aldermen, it speaks volumes for Mayor Woolfolk's popularity among the people and of their great confidence in him, in the fact that he was elected without opposition.

For a number of years, Mr. Woolfolk was captain of the Albany Guards, foreman of the Defiance fire company, is one of the directors of the Commercial bank, of Albany, one of the incorporators and directors of the Albany, Florida and Northern Railway company, and of the Albany Investment and Construction company, of which organization he was recently elected treasurer.

He has occupied many other prominent positions here. As mayor of Albany, his management of the city's interests have ever been marked with wisdom, justice and moderation, and Albany will make a long step forward this year in the march of progress with her sister cities, under his wise and careful guidance.

The Mayor of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 18.—[Special.] Savannah never had a more interesting or more exciting municipal campaign than that in which John Schwarz, pitted against D. R. Thomas, came out victorious and became the city's mayor.



He was inaugurated a year ago. His administration has been at the same time progressive and conservative. While no radical innovations have marked it, there has been a broadening of the plans already in existence, which must eventually result in great benefit to the city.

His term has already seen the inception and consummation of a number of private enterprises of the utmost importance to the future development of Savannah. In the success of all of these Mayor Schwarz has manifested the deepest interest. Taken in connection with others of a more official nature, these will serve to make his administration one of the most memorable Savannah has known since the war.

It would be hard to find a better example of what industry and integrity can accomplish in this country than is afforded by the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of Zwecbrucken (Two Bridges), in the Rheinphalz, Bavaria, on September 23d, 1839.

After receiving a common school education, he was bound as an apprentice to the baker's trade when thirteen years of age.

Three years later he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in September, 1855. Securing employment at his trade he remained in that city until May, 1858, when he engaged as pastry cook on the steamship Augusta, running from New York to Savannah. After several trips he acquired such a love for this city that he decided to make it his permanent home. A position was soon obtained. Two years later, in 1860, he started in business for himself and soon established a profitable trade. Immediately after the breaking out of the war he disposed of his property, at a considerable financial sacrifice, and entered the confederate service as a private in the German Volunteers. On January 10, 1861, the company entered Fort Pulaski where he remained until the expiration of his enlistment time, when he joined the Thirty-second Georgia regiment as field baker, serving in that capacity until 1863.

In that year he was detailed to the confederate steam bakery in this city. There he remained until the entrance of Sherman's army. After taking the oath of allegiance he again resumed business. Success crowned his labors, and his business became more extensive and more lucrative with the passage of each year, until finally, through it and careful investments he became comparatively wealthy.

When the German Volunteers was reorganized Major Schwarz was elected second, first lieutenant and captain in succession. Soon afterwards he was elected major of the First regiment, a position he still acceptably fills. He was also at one time foreman of the Germania Volunteer Fire company, and organized the Warner Hook and Ladder company. He served as president of the latter organization for six years. For several years he was also president of the Savannah Schultzen gesselchaft.

In 1869 he was elected an alderman of the city. This was followed by successive re-elections. He was placed on prominent committees, and soon became acquainted with the details of the management of the city's affairs. In the last council in which he served as alderman he was chairman of the finance committee. Few men ever served Savannah so long.

In addition to the public interests Mayor Schwarz has many private ones of importance to look after. Chief among these is the welfare of the Savannah National bank. He aided in its organization and is now one of its directors.

In both fields of his usefulness he has won a reputation for honesty and singleness of purpose that no one has ever dared to doubt.

The Mayor of Macon.

MACON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Sylvester B. Price, the present mayor of Macon, is the only man ever elected to that position who was a native of the city. He was born in Macon one day in September, 1846. When sixteen years old he left school and joined Massenberg's battery, and then in a short time he was fighting the enemy in the western army. By some unexplained turn he left Massenberg's battery and joined Keye's battery and became a follower of the intrepid Pat Cleburne, who was then in the vicinity of Resacca, Ga. At the famous battle in which General Polk, the bishop-general, was killed the young soldier was badly wounded in the head. He was sent to the hospitals in Atlanta, and from there sent to Macon. While convalescing in Macon the federal raider Stoneman put in an appearance and the small force of silver-haired men and lads left at home went across the river to defend their city. The young artilleryman forgot his wounds, and it was he who fired the cannon that gave the enemy to understand that there was somebody at home.



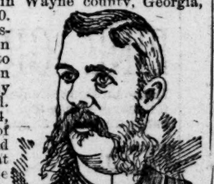
As soon as he was able to leave, Mayor Price went back to his command, which was then around Jonesboro. From there the notable trip to Tennessee under Hood was made, and some hard fighting engaged in. About this time the star of the confederacy was going down. General Joe Johnston was at Goldsboro, N. C., and General Hood wanted to join him. The march began, and on the way Mayor Price stopped in Macon to fight Wilson. The armistice was declared and the war was at end.

The father of young Price was one of the oldest and most respected merchants and citizens of the city, and under him a business education was received that has been of great advantage to him as the chief executive of a city of such importance and size as Macon. He was also in business relations with the late J. B. Ross and S. T. Coleman, whose deaths occurred a short time ago.

In 1876 Mayor Price was elected an alderman. He served two terms, and then in 1884 he was elected mayor, and is now serving his third term. He is the youngest mayor Macon ever had, and during his administration some of the most important events of Macon's civil history has occurred, in all of which he proved that in spite of the fact that he was a young man he was equal to all emergencies. He is a student of human nature, and while possessing a warm and generous heart he quickly decides between the worthy and unworthy applicants for the city's bounty, and once he says no there is no moving him. To his friends he is most devoted and steadfast. He believes strongly in the future of Macon, and there is nothing dearer to him on earth than the welfare of his city.

The Mayor of Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.] H. W. Hopkins, the present mayor of Thomasville, was born in Wayne county, Georgia, January 3, 1850. He came to Thomasville in 1863, when his father moved to this city, being then a slender lad, only thirteen years old. In November, 1864, at the early age of fourteen, he joined the state troops at Griffin, Ga., while Sherman was making his famous march through the state. After the close of the war, he went to Atlanta and began the study of law in the office of his cousin, Judge John L. Hopkins, in May, 1867. He was admitted to the bar in Atlanta during October, 1868, under Judge Pope, at the early age of eighteen. Immediately afterwards, the young barrister returned to Thomasville, where he has since resided.



In December, 1874, Mr. Hopkins was appointed judge of Thomas county, and took the oath of office January 3, 1875, the first day on which he was old enough to be eligible under the law. Having presided very acceptably as county judge, he afterwards served two terms as county solicitor, which office he resigned to accept the position of mayor of Thomasville in January, 1886, to which place he has been regularly re-elected each year since without opposition, except once, when his opponent received thirty votes. Mayor Hopkins, though still a young man, has figured conspicuously in all movements for the good of this county and city in recent years. He has always been a staunch democrat, and is perfectly familiar with the days of reconstruction in this county, having fought bravely and well in the numerous political battles to shake off republican add negro misrule in this county and congressional district.

He is fully six feet tall, quite slender, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, wears side whiskers and a moustache, and has a nervous, restless expression and walk. He is full of energy, and throws great vim into any enterprise he undertakes.

His wife is the daughter of Colonel James Seward, who for many years was a leading lawyer of Georgia, and at one time represented this district in the national congress. He is the father of several children, among them one daughter, now grown, and he lives in an elegant house, which he has built on Remington avenue in this city, and fitted with all the modern comforts and conveniences. In this beautiful home, Judge Hopkins takes special delight in entertaining his friends and admirers. He is a very great favorite with the winter visitors of Thomasville, having always interested himself especially for their pleasure, comfort and amusements.

In recent years, Judge Hopkins has quite abandoned the practice of law, and has given a great deal of attention to real estate, in which he easily made a small fortune, but which, owing to his great love of good sport, good company and good living, he spends with a lavish hand. He has always been a great lover of the gun, dog and horse, keeps a kennell of blooded pointers, and fox hounds, and a private stable of fine horses, trotters for his business, racers for his sport, and Shetland ponies for his children. He is a splendid marksman with the shot gun, and is a leader in the gun club. He has frequently organized and carried out great fox chases, in which ladies and gentlemen from many states have participated to their unbounded delight. Among the many schemes which the active brain of this man, is always agitating is at present a system of street railways for Thomasville. With his training in her cause, his devotion to her interests, and his success in her upbuilding, Thomasville has good reason to be proud of her municipal head, and stands ready to honor him further by re-electing him to his present position.

The Mayor of Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Athens has thoroughly awakened to the prospects in store for her, and her citizens have a confidence in that future success never before known in the history of the city. At the helm in the city affairs is Colonel Edward T. Brown, a talented and progressive young lawyer. He entered upon the duties of his office as mayor on New Year's day and started to work with a vim. Behind him was the faithful administration of the retiring mayor, Dr. John A. Hunnicutt, in which had been done many things calculated to do the city good. In front of him lies the splendid future of the city of Athens. The people expect great development under his administration, and will not be disappointed. He is ever on the alert to do good for his home city, and ever since he has been here, has been prominently connected with all that meant progress. Among other things, he helped procure the electric lights, aided in the success of the late fair held in our midst, and in addition to this has now many schemes on foot to benefit Athens. He is one of the leading spirits in the erection of the new hotel, is prominently interested in the city park movement, and also in the building improvements of the city. Under his rule our citizens hope to see every blind tiger seek its lair and never come forth again to vex and disturb. Already has the good work in this direction begun, and several heavy fines have been imposed. Mayor Brown has given notice that he will have no mercy upon guilty violators of our prohibition laws. He is highly in favor of pavements and street improvements, and the city will advance in this direction greatly during his two years' administration. With electric lights, city park, new hotel, paved streets and various other improvements, Athens expects to increase considerably in population and business in the next two years.



The Mayor of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Daniel P. Dozier, the new mayor of Columbus, was born in Muscogee county, and has resided within its limits all his life. He is 41 years of age, and served one year when but a boy in the confederate army. He was educated at the state university though he did not complete his course on account of sickness. Mayor Dozier is fully equipped for an intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Six years' service as a member of council have made him familiar with the affairs of the city, and during all that time he was ever watchful and alert. He is a man of strong convictions, and never failed to raise his voice in support of what he believed to be right or in denunciation of what he thought was wrong. His election in December was most flattering, as he received a very large majority over one of the most popular citizens of Columbus. He has always been identified with movements looking to the progress and prosperity of the city, and has given much of his time to enterprises purely of a public character. The great success of the Chattahoochee Valley exposition was due in a large part to his untireing efforts.



Already, though his administration is but a month old, he has brought about several important retorms. His inaugural address was a strong document, and the council has adopted many of the measures which he recommended. The indications are that his administration will be most successful and one of which he and the city will be justly proud.

The Mayor of Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.] A universal chorus of applause went up when it was announced that Colonel Geo. K. Looper had been selected by the citizens of our superb young city as mayor for the year 1890. Colonel Looper is not a native of Hall county, but first saw the light in Lumpkin, now Dawson county, on the 29th day of November, 1850. He was reared on a farm and at the age of twenty had the misfortune of losing his right arm near the shoulder. Finding that he could not follow in the footsteps of his father and be a tiller of the soil on account of the loss of his arm his attention was directed to the law and for three years he was a desciple of Blackstone. He was admitted to the bar at Dahlonega on the 19th day of April, 1873, and at once entered actively into the practice. He moved to Gainesville on the 19th of January, 1877. He ranks high as a lawyer, and as a collector, he has few equals and no superiors at the bar. He has his share of the practice here and has been quite successful in conducting his cases. In Dawson county, where he was reared, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people and has a fine and growing practice. Mr. Looper carries his character upon his face; he is open, honest, candid and fearless and practices what he preaches. He believes strongly in the Christian religion, but has never connected himself with any branch of the church, but donates liberally to all denominations. He never turns the poor and needy off without making them happier. In fact, he has a kind word for everyone that he comes in contact with. His motto is: "Be honest, truthful, and pay your debts," and everything will be well with you. He has always taken an active part in local politics, but always in the interest of his friends. Has never held an office until he was elected mayor this year, when he defeated a gentleman worthy of his steel by a handsome majority. He is a rock-ribbed democrat, and no doubt thinks that it would be a violation of the statute to be anything else. He is an excellent financier, and will make a live and progressive mayor. He will know where every cent of the public money goes and when he takes his, pen in his left hand and cuts his clear and well-known autographs upon the warrants on the city treasurer, his constituents may rest satisfied that the demand is just.

The Mayor of Rome.

ROME, Ga January 17.—[Special.]—Major William Franklin Ayer was born in Barnwell district, South Carolina, January 23, 1830. He received a liberal education at the South Carolina college, from which institution he graduated in 1850. He at once removed to Floyd county, Ga., located in Chulio district, and became a successful farmer under the old regime, and was recognized as one of the wealthy men of the county. The war between the states having commenced, in 1861, he was appointed quartermaster of the Eighth Georgia regiment, then in Virginia. Soon after, the First Georgia brigade, of which the Eighth Georgia was made a part, was formed and Major Ayer was promoted to brigade quartermaster. In this office he served in Virginia for nearly a year, when he was again promoted, and became division quartermaster on General D. R. Jones's staff. In August of 1862, at his own request, he was transferred to the Army of Tennessee where he became, first, post quartermaster and afterwards chief quartermaster of that army, and served in these responsible positions through the dreadful campaigns from Dalton to Atlanta, and from Atlanta, with General Hood, to Nashville, and back again to North Carolina, where he was surrendered by General J. E. Johnson, in 1865. His successive promotions from regimental quartermaster in Virginia to the chief quartermaster of the Army of Tennessee, presents, in deed, a brilliant record. His success in this service displayed that aptitude in practical matters, that fertility in expedient, and that strong executive ability, which has since marked his career and kept him prominent in the affairs of the city and county.



After the surrender he returned to the city of Rome, to begin life anew, his fortune exhausted and the whole country impoverished by the ravages of two hostile armies. Nothing daunted, however, he entered actively into business and soon become one of the leading merchants of the city. During the past twenty years, while carrying on his regular business, he was for ten years a member of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Floyd. In this position he did conspicuous service in securing the passage of the county court law and in building the iron bridges across the rivers at Rome; for several years trustee of the State Deaf and Dumb institute, and has been elected councilman for the city of Rome several times. He is now serving his third term as mayor, is a trustee of Shorter college and superintendent and general freight agent of the Rome railroad. This summary is a sufficient testimonial of the high character and standing which Mayor Ayer justly enjoys in the community where he has lived for forty years, and furnishes proof of a popularity that would sustain him in any contest before the people. Integrity and practicality, are perhaps, his distinguishing characteristics.

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Lv Macon	10 45 a m	11 15 p m	5 30 p m	6 0
Ar Cordele	12 52 p m	1 06 a m	8 12 p m	12 1
Ar Tifton	2 08 p m		9 45 p m	5 5
Lv Tifton	2 28 p m	2 13 a m		No.
Ar Valdosta	4 16 p m	3 35 a m		6 3
Ar Jasper	5 28 p m	4 43 a m		10 0
Ar Lake City	6 45 p m	5 55 a m		3 1
Ar Jacksonville	9 20 p m	8 30 a m		5 5

GOING NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No.
Lv Jacksonville	7 35 a m	4 10 p m		
Lv Lake City	10 00 a m	7 00 p m		7 0
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Ar Valdosta	12 12 p m	9 20 p m		12 0
Ar Tifton	1 48 p m	11 00 p m		6 0
Lv Tifton	2 08 p m	12 28 p m	6 30 a m	7 0
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Commencing Tuesday, 2d instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 20 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 p m
Arrive Athens	7 00 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta....11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville..8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton..11 20 a m
Ar. Athens.....5 15 p m	Lv. Athens.....4 40 p m
Ar. Washington2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville. 5 25 p m
Ar. Augusta....5 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta....11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta.... 6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta.....6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur.....9 40 a m
Ar. Decatur.....9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta.....10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta.....3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur.....4 30 p m
Ar. Decatur.....4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....6 20 p m	Lv. Covington...5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur.....6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur.....7 22 a m
Ar. Covington...8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....7 20 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camak.....1 30 a m	Lv. Macon.....8 00 p m
Ar. Macon.....7 30 p m	Ar. Camak.....12 30 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	* 5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	* 3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.
No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on trains Nos. 4 and 28.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.
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WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

BEAUTY OF SPANISH WOMEN—GENERAL LEE'S MAGNANIMITY.

Electricity in the Household—The Universal Provider—Spencer on the Land Question—Literary Gossip.

Everybody likes to look at beautiful women, and the next best thing is to talk about them. This week there is a readable article on the renowned beauties of Spain, whose rich complexion fears not the sun while their fathomless eyes quail not before the gaze of chivalrous men. There is no better example of General Lee's magnanimity than the one given by the late president of the confederacy. The notice of letters on the land question by Spencer, Huxley and others is interesting reading, especially when it is stated that the discussion was started by some working men, who waited on John Morley and sounded him on their proposition for the nationalization of land. They will be throwing this billet at the heads of American statesmen before long and it is time for them to think what answer they will make. Electricity comes nearer home to us every day and from a timely article on "electricity in the household" the most interesting suggestions are here presented. Mr. Will Harben, who is in the literary swim, writes a chatty letter about some women of letters in Gotham. There is a good deal of sound sense in what Professor Goldwin Smith says on woman's place in the state. The same argument has been made before, but he puts it stronger and brings it closer home than ever.

Electricity in the Household.

This interesting subject is treated in an interesting way in the January Scribner's, by Mr. A. E. Kennelly, the chief electrician of the Edison laboratory. There is hardly anything in household work, from polishing a shoe to pumping water, that cannot be accomplished by electricity. Even guests have been served at the dinner table by a miniature electric railway that brought in the dishes on trucks and stopped them automatically in front of each person.

Of special importance, on account of the security they give, are the fire and burglar alarms. Burglar alarms are proposed which will either ring a bell and indicate the room and window entered, or, by combination with incandescent light, illuminate the house the instant a burglar enters. The ordinary objection that the burglar would cut the wires is met by the statement that the breaking of a connection by cutting a wire may he made to ring an alarm.

One of the most curious devices is that for the automatic regulation of temperature where houses are heated by furnaces. A thermostat at a certain temperature, say about 60° makes an electric connection which cuts off the warm air. This same device is used to regulate the cold air supply in summer. In winter the uniformity of temperature thus secured is said to cause a great saving of fuel. The fire alarm system is operated through a thermostat made for higher temperatures—from 120° to 160°. Alarms are even proposed for the overflow of a reservoir or the breaking of a frozen pipe, but none has been suggested which will warn the housekeeper in time to prevent these dire calamities.

From the time when the old folks were advised to go by their own watches, as the town clock was somewhat irregular, there has been trouble about the difference in watches and clocks. An electrical apparatus is proposed by which a clock will be regulated every hour. Two brass arms will jump out every sixty minutes, carry the hand round to the proper place and then disappear.

There is a good deal said about electric lights, especially the incandescent. A beautiful effect it is said may be produced by placing an arc light in a water-tight glass case under a fountain. The water appears to be a cascade of liquid fire, and by the insertion of colored glass slides over the light, a variety of dazzling effects may be produced.

A recent discovery proposes a use of electricity which is one of the most surprising of all. In a word, it proposed to counterfeit sunlight on vegetation. The project is described as follows:

"A bright prospect also opens for the application of electricity in country-houses, in the direction of artificial horticulture. Among the conditions that differentiate vegetable and animal life there seems to be this remarkable fact, the plants do not essentially require sleep or periods of intermitence in growth and activity. This is evidenced by the continuous and rapid growth of plants in the far north during that brief but happy summer in which the sun never sets. The electric arc lamp has been found, by Sir William Siemens and others, to practically replace the sun in its effects on plant life, over a somewhat contracted range, so that an extensive conservatory lit by powerful arc lamps would be efficiently supplied for night growth by some two-candle power per square foot of area. A hothouse in reality artificially produces latitude in all respects save sunlight, which the electric light is ready, in part at least, to replace."

Electric stoves are also designed for any purpose of a household from making a cup of coffee to cooking a dinner.

Letters on the Land Question.

The land question is one that will not down. In England it constantly rises up, like Banquo's ghost, in the banquet halls of politicians. Mr. John Morley was waited on last November by a delegation of socialist laborers, headed by John Laidler, an intelligent brick-layer, who asked him his views on the nationalization of land. Mr. Laidler said their plan was that after the death of the present owners land should revert to the state. To justify this view he quoted Herbert Spencer's statement that the private title to land was based on force and fraud. Mr. Morley said he thought the naturalization of land was either robbery or folly, and he stated that Mr. Spencer had receded from some of his opinions on the land question.

This interview, published in the London Times, drew out a letter from Herbert Spencer, criticisms from Frederick Greenwood, Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Huxley and Mr. Laidler, and a rejoinder from Mr. Spencer. The controversy is interesting in that it shows how rapidly the discussion of the land question is progressing.

Mr. Spencer, in stating his position, quotes from his "Political Institutions," written forty years ago, a long extract, of which this concluding paragraph contains the essence:

"There is reason to suspect that while private possession of things produced by labor will grow even more definite and sacred than at present, the inhabited area, which cannot be produced by labor, will eventually be distinguished as something which may not be privately possessed. As the individual, primitively owner of himself, partially or wholly loses ownership of himself during the militant regime, but gradually resumes it as the industrial regime develops, so, possibly, the communal proprietorship of land, partially or wholly merged in the ownership of dominant men during evolution of the militant type, will be resumed as the industrial type becomes fully evolved."

Mr. Spencer, in his letter of November 6th, clings to this as the ideal land tenure, but despairs of coming at it in the present state of humanity, and confesses that he is unable to meet the difficulties of the situation and give both individuals and the public their rights on an equitable basis.

Concluding, he says:

"'Nationalization of the land,' affected after compensation for the artificial value given by cultivation, amounting to the greater part of its value, would entail, in the shape of interest on the required purchase money, as great a sum as is now paid in rent, and indeed a greater, considering the respective rates of interest of landed property and other property. Add to which, there is no reason to think that the substituted form of administration would be better than the existing form of administration. The belief that land would be better managed by public officials than it is by private owners is a very wild belief. What the remote future may bring forth there is no saying; but with a humanity anything like that we now know, the implied reorganization would be disastrous."

Mr. Greenwood writes a letter the next day deploring the folly of philosophers like Mr. Spencer in making the masses discontented by setting up ideals they are not able to come at or suggest a way of approach to.

Mr. Huxley contends that the wrongs committed in past ages, by those who took forcible possession of land that was common property, can not be righted by the forcible dispossession of present owners, who bought the land in good faith for a consideration. In other words, he argues that two wrongs cannot make a right. This he calls the common-sense principle, while he ridicules Mr. Spencer's ideal, or, as that philosopher calls it, his "absolute political ethcics."

"I have long been of opinion," Mr. Huxley says, "that the great political evil of our time is the attempt to sanction popular acts of injustice by antiquarian and speculative arguments."

Sir Louis Mallet writes a letter, in which he holds that the best results are to be gotten from individual freedom in the purchase of land as of other things, and he argues this from the fact that free labor is more productive than the labor of slaves.

Mr. Spencer in his rejoinder fails to see that Mr. Huxley has disagreed with him because he does not deny the prior right of the state to land, as asserted in the principle of eminent domain. He repeats that it is the difficulties of the situation only that Mr. Huxley balks at. He scores a good hit at Mr. Huxley's ridicule of "absolute ethics," by bringing down his sledge-hammer on "practical" statesmanship. Here is what he says on that point:

"It appears to me somewhat anomalous that Professor Huxley, who is not simply a biologist, but is familiar with science at large, and who must recognize the reign of law on every hand, should tacitly assume that there exists one group of lawless phenomena—social phenomena. For if they are not lawless—if there are any natural laws traceable throughout them, then our aim should be to ascertain these and conform to them, well knowing that non-conformity will inevitably bring penalties. Not taking this view, however, it would seem as though Professor Huxley agrees with the mass of 'practical' politicians, who think that every legislative measure is to be decided by estimation of probabilities, unguided by a priori conclusions. Well, had they habitually succeeded, one might not wonder that they should habitually ridicule abstract principles; but the astounding accumulation of failures might have been expected to cause less confidence in empirical methods. Of the 18,110 public acts passed between 20 Henry III. and the end of 1872, Mr. Jansan, vice-president of the Law society, estimates that four-fifths have been wholly or partially repealed, and that in the years 1870-72 there were repealed 3,532 acts, of which 2,759 were totally repealed. Further, I myself found, on examining the books for 1881-83, that in those years there had been repealed 650 acts belonging to the present reign, besides many of preceding reigns. Remembering that acts which are repealed have been doing mischief, which means loss, trouble, pain to great numbers—remembering, thus, the enormous amount of suffering which this helter-skelter legislation has inflicted for generations and for centuries, I think it would be not amiss to ask whether better guidance may not be had, even though it should come from absolute political ethics."

Whiteley, the "Universal Provider."

London has a man who sells anything you want, from a toothpick to a tiger. He will provide any kind of refreshments or any kind of entertainment, from a minstrel show to a lecture by an Oxford graduate. Anything that money will buy he agrees to furnish, and most of these things he keeps in stock at his mammoth establishment, which consists of a community of stores. Some things that money will not buy he will help you to get, and men and women who longed for matrimonial partners he has put in position to find what they wanted. The two who seemed to suit each other were put in communication, and sometimes marriages resulted.

It is hardly necessary to say that this original mercantile genius has made a colossal fortune, and it is not surprising that he began in the great city twenty-six years ago with forty dollars. He is described as a Yorkshire man, physically of the John Bull pattern, with long, reddish side-whiskers, thick neck, prominent, sharp nose and piercing dark eyes.

Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly, gives this description of the great and unique business:

"Whiteley undertakes to care for British army officers in whatsoever part of the world they may be quartered, sending them furniture, bedding, table-ware, servants, clothing, or food if they want it. What he does for them he also does for any any one else who orders it. It is part of his business to supply everything required for a ball, be it in England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland. It is left to him to wax the floors, send the street awnings, music, servants, cooks, food, tableware, crash, orders of dancing, carriages, hair dressers—everything. He fits out picnic parties, hunting parties, dinner parties, sailing or fishing parties in the same way. If you wish to give a theatrical entertainment in any part of the three kingdoms, all the worry you need give yourself is that which is attendant upon ordering what you want and paying for it; all the rest Whiteley will do. He rents or sends out marionettes, magic lanterns and Punch and Judy shows, and the men to operate them, concert troupes, vocalists, orchestras and bands, conjurers, ventriloquists and negro minstrels, performing dogs, cats, monkeys and mice, equilibrists and lecturers. You may order a lecture by an Oxford graduate if you wish. That item is down in his list. He sells fireworks. He keeps for hire as well as sale such paraphernalia for all sorts of routs and festivities as lanterns, trophies, platforms, marquettes, tents, tables, chairs, awnings and flags. I suspect that when living entertainers are ordered Mr. Whitely sends out and gets them, but it amounts to the same thing as if he boarded and lodged them in his store.

"He fits out persons for voyages to and residence in Africa, South America, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and the United States. For the latter country he puts up 'revolvers, a revolver belt and pouches, a hunting knife, and a portable bath.' Our little boys who read dime novels and run away to fight Indians afterward should order their outfits from Whiteley, if possible.

"He maintains a bank of deposit for his employes and the public. Five per cent interest is paid to depositors, and seven days' notice is required for the withdrawal of an account. The bank is in the same section of his store as his office and counting house, and here also he carries on the business of an intelligence office for the hiring out of servants, an agency for the renting of houses, an insurance office, a coal office, a money exchange, and an auction department. The lost property and general information bureaus of the great store are also here.

"Whitley will move your furniture for you, or he will rent you and your wife the clothing and dresses you may need to make yourself presentable at your rich uncle's house in the country, or at a ball, a wedding, a christening or a funeral.

"I asked if it was a fact that one could order a husband or a wife at Whitley's, and was told that both had more than once been provided for eccentric customers.

"It will not seem so strange when you know how it is done," said the gentleman I addressed. "We get letters from women who want husbands, and from men who want wives. We put the couples into communication with one another, and marriages sometimes result, that is all."

"Whitely sells a great many of the parts that go to make up a house. For instance, he keeps on hand sills, doors, mantles, chimney-pieces, stained glass, hangings, all interior wood work, baths, sinks, every appurtenance of plumbing, balusters, elevators, furnaces, iron fences, wood floors, complete stable fittings, wall paper, lamps, gasoliers, and a thousand other requisites for a city or country house. He even advertises to build the garden walls of masonry, which, in England, are used as we use fences in our cities.

"You may go confidently to Whiteley's to order your walls papered, to buy pictures, or to have them mounted or framed, to have the plumbing in your house or store attended to, to order dyeing or scouring, to get your dinner, or to have your photograph taken.

"He keeps a railway and tourist office, and hair-dressing and barber shops for ladies and gentlemen, and there is direct and close communication between his store and the post and telegraph offices. He does all his own printing, and, by the way, his catalogue is a book of about 2,600 pages of fine print and necessary illustrations. The only periodical publication in London that exceeds it in size is the London directory.

"Mr. Whiteley employs 5,000 persons in the busiest season of the year, and three-quarters as many constantly. He finds that it pays to board and lodge the unmarried ones, and 2,000 of his employes live upon his premises. These are lodged in thirty-six houses and a dormitory, the sexes being separated at night. All are prompted to provide recreation for themselves in such ways as are suggested by the fact that a so-called 'institute' is maintained by them. There they hear music and lectures, and may read and study. They give an annual garden party and a concert or two every year, and thus make the institute self-supporting. They have organized cricket, rowing, cycling, tennis and dramatic clubs. For their annual games it used to be necessary to rent grounds, but this year a field has been purchased for them, and they hold their yearly sports together.

"Some of the shops are superb. You come upon them, in a tour of the premises, with astonishment and delight. Such is the candy stores, and the store for the sale of cut flowers, plants, and floral designs is a fine one. The latter contains an aquarium and fountain where are kept for sale water plants, frogs, goldfish, and the like. Close by is the zoological stores, filled with dogs, rabbits, cats, parrots, pigeons, squirrels, and I don't know what else. Here you may order an elephant or a tiger with a certainty of getting either, and promptly.

"Whiteley's contains sixty-seven departments. It has fifteen acres of flooring, exclusive of the dormitories, reading and recreation rooms and institute, which occupy another five and one-half acres. The stables and wagon sheds take up another nine and one-half acres. The proprietor has a farm of three hundred acres at Finchley, near London, so that his business requires three hundred and thirty acres in all. He has taken nearly an entire little street to house his female help apart from the men and boys, who are lodged on his Queen's road property."

Swearing Off.

If you're waking call me early, call me early, mother, dear;
For I've a heap to resolute upon this glad New Year;
There's lots of things I'm going to say that I'm agoing to do,
And I kind of hope in a thousand things I'll manage to keep a few.

I'm going to do the very best that ever a feller can,
And I'll make no friendship with a very angry man;
I will not look upon the wine when it is glowing red,
So may my evening hat sit loose upon my morning head.

I will not loaf with sinners at the corner of the street,
Nor will I talk about myself to every one I meet;
I'll be the good boy of the school, and study all the day,
Nor prod my seatmate with a pin to see him laugh and play.

When wisdom crieth at the gates I'll know that she means me;
And when she putteth forth her voice I'll answer, "Here I be!"
When slugger men affront me I will give the answer soft,
But the little man who tries it may venture once too oft.

I will not lie about my age, my salary or weight;
To help in deed the friend in need I will not hesitate;
I will not scoff at feeble things, not even at the poor,
And fractured toys and broken hearts I'll try to mend and cure.

I'll go to see no gray-haired sire pose as the "Preacher Boy."
Nor go to hear a suckling babe play "Little Fauntleroy."
I will not whistle in the cars the airs I do not know,
Nor hold high revel in my room while others sleep below.

I will not wear my dress coat when the sun is in the sky;
I will not wear a collar more than seven inches high;
I will be so good and sensible that people in the street
Will lift their hats to me and say: "Ah, Gabriel," when we meet.

Good-night, dear mother, sweet good-night; nay, do not weep for me,
I am so good tonight I fear the morn I ne'er may see;
But if I do live through it, when tomorrow disappears—
You'll likely think your precious boy will live a hundred years.

—ROBERT J. BURDETT.

A Picture of the Coming Man.

Professor R. H. Thurston in North American Review for January.

I imagine that, when we look back from our home in the unseen universe, ages hence, we shall see, without much doubt, a race of men differing from those of today much as the man of today differs from his simious, perhaps simian, ancestors. The brain will be developed to meet the more complex and serious taxation of a more complex and trying civilization; the vital powers will be intensified; the man, reducing the powers of nature still more completely to his service, will depend less on the exertion of his muscles, and they will be correspondingly and comparatively less powerful, though they will probably, nevertheless, I imagine, continue to grow somewhat in size, as they unquestionably have grown since the middle ages; the lungs must supply aeration to a larger and more rapidly circulated volume of blood richer in the phosphatic elements especially needed for the building-up of brain and nerve; the digestion must supply its nutriment in similarly increased amount and altered character and composition; the whole system must be capable of more rapid, more thorough and more manageable conversion of the energies of the natural forces to the uses of the intellect and the soul which inhabits it.

General Lee's Magnanimity.

The following is from the paper of Jefferson Davis in the North American Review:

"After the close of the war, while I was in prison and Lee was on parole, we were both indicted on a charge of treason; but, in hot haste to get in their work, the indictment was drawn with the fatal omission of an overt act. General Grant interposed in the case of General Lee on the ground that he had taken his parole and that he was, therefore, not subject to arrest. Another grand jury was summoned, and a bill was presented against me alone, and amended by inserting specifications of overt acts. General Lee was summoned as a witness before that grand jury, the object being to prove by him that I was responsible for certain things done by him during the war. I was in Richmond, having been released by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus. General Lee met me very soon after having given his testimoy before the grand jury, and told me that to the inquiry whether he had or not, in the specified cases, acted under my orders he said that he had always consulted me when he had the opportunity, both on the field and elsewhere; that after discussion, if not before, we had always agreed, and therefore he had done with my consent and approval only what he might have done if he had not consulted me, and that he accepted the full responsibility for his acts. He said he had endeavored to present the matter as distinctly as he could, and looked up to see what effect he was producing upon the grand jury. Immediately before him sat a big black negro, whose head had fallen back on the rail of the bench he sat on; his mouth was wide open, and he was fast asleep. General Lee pleasantly added that, if he had had any vanity as an orator, it would have received a rude check.

The evident purpose was to offer to Lee a chance to escape by transferring to me the responsibility for overt acts. Not only to repel the suggestion, but unequivocally to avow his individual responsibility, with all that, under existing circumstances, was implied in this, was the highest reach of moral courage and gentlemanly pride. Those circumstances were exceptionally perilous to him. He had been indicted for treason; the United States president had vindictively threatened to make treason odious; the dregs of society had been thrown to the surface; judicial seats were held by political adventurers; the United States judge of the Virginia district had answered to a committee of congress that he could pack a jury so as to convict Davis or Lee, and it was under such surroundings that he met the grand jury and testified as stated above. Arbitrary power might pervert justice and trample on right, but could not turn the knightly Lee from the path of honor and truth."

Woman's Place in the State.

Professor Goldwin Smith, who, thirty years ago, signed John Stuart Mill's petition for the political enfranchisement of women, like John Bright, who signed it at the same time, has changed his views on the subject and now lifts his voice and his pen against female suffrage.

The male sex, he says, has made the laws because law must have force behind it, and as Gail Hamilton says: "Every ballot is a bullet." Divorce the law from the muscle of the community and legislation will become ineffectual.

Then he makes the point that women who are without votes do not lack protection on that account. Indeed, he argues that the property of women is far better protected than that of men.

The best sustained indictment of the woman's rights people is that women who work are poorly paid. To this Professor Smith makes this ingenious reply:

"Economic relations are sometimes a good deal governed by custom, and it would be rash to affirm that upon women as new-comers in certain employments, custom has not borne hard. But in employments where their position is established, such as those of the singer, the musician, the novel writer, the artist or the milliner, women are not underpaid. Who is more overpaid, or if managers speak the truth, more rapacious, than a prima dona? One element of value in labor must be the complete devotion of the laborer to the employment; and a woman, unless she has finally renounced marriage, cannot be completely devoted to an employment, nor so likely to rival male perfection in it. In truth, female labor which takes the woman away from her home and from her natural duties, which are those of the wife and mother, is a sad, and we may hope a transient, necessity of our present stage of civilization. But, at all events, every economist and every person of common sense knows that questions of wages must be settled by the market, and not by the legislature."

It is beyond question true, as he says, that in every field of endeavor new comers are at a disadvantage, and it is also true that there is lacking in woman's work the element of permanence upon which employers justly set much store, but after making due allowance for all this, women who work, as a rule, get ridiculously inadequate compensation for what they actually accomplish. The secret is that at first it was awkward to make places for women, and till now the supply exceeds the demand, but the longer they work the less are they handicapped and the nearer are they to the position where they can command fair pay. Already they are building up a specific demand for their work, and in certain lines woman's peculiar skill and patient painstaking are in demand. Gradually their work is coming to be appreciated, and gradually the wages will come up to a scale nearly proportionate to their work.

The one thing in Professor Smith's argument which is unanswerable, he reserves for the conclusion. Everything in the first dozen pages is but clearing away the brush for this argument on the family:

"The advocates of the political enfranchisement of women generally say very little about the probable effect of the change upon marriage and domestic relations. In truth, the enthusiasts of sexual revolution are usually little careful, sometimes they are even a little contemptuous, in their treatment of this part of the case. Mill, whose union with his wife was an ardent and philosophic friendship rather than an ordinary marriage, says comparatively little about children, and the writer has noticed the same omission in the speeches and writings of some other advocates of the cause. Yet surely this is not a point to be overlooked. If it were reasonable to draw a comparison between two things which are different in their uses and each of which is indispensable in its way, we might be inclined to agree with the Comtists, who prefer the family to the state. At all events, it may be said that the family might rebuild the state, while the state could never rebuild the family. Is the double life produced by the complete union of a married pair higher and better than the single life? Is wedded affection the greatest source of our virtue and of our happiness on earth? Are the permanence of marriage and the order of the household essential to the formation of character in the children? Then we ought at all events to see our way when we are dealing with these things. Hitherto the family has been a unit before the state; this has been a fundamental law of our social organization, and to repeal it is a grave step and one certanly fraught with serious consequences for good or evil. In the abstract, perhaps it may be said that a spiritual or moral union ought to survive any estrangement of material or political interest; but to assume that it will survive, is unsafe. The foundation of man is in the dust. The union of heart is rather severely tried when legislators decree that upon a woman's dying intestate the whole of her property shall go, not to her husband, who may be left in beggary, but to a distant cousin; thus abrogating the Christian principle that the woman shall leave her father's house to cleave to her husband, and proclaiming that her remotest cousin is nearer to her than the man on whose breast she has laid her head. But would it survive the introduction into the family of political strife? Would the citizen and citizeness, in such times, for example, as that of the anti-slavery agitation or the civil war, after struggling against each other in the canvass and at the polls, sit down in unimpaired affection by the hearth and present the same aspect of love and united authority to their children? Beautiful pictures no doubt are drawn of such harmonious conflicts; but are they not mere pictures; are they true at most with regard to any but exceptional characters and quiet times? We shall of course have female planks in every platform, women at all the conventions, and the demagogue in the family. A man when he marries takes on him the heavy burden of maintaining a wife and family; he expects as his reward a loving partner and a happy home. Make marriage too onerous and unattractive to man, whether in regard to property or in regard to the civil status of the pair, and what will follow? License which the legislator will be powerless to repress, unless he can eradicate or subdue the mightiest of all human passions, as some seem to think that they can. In a reign of license, what would be, what has been the condition of woman?"

The Beauty of Spanish Women.

Who does not like to look at a beautiful woman? Even the cold eye of deercpit age kindles with fresh fire at her approach, and strong men delight to do her honor. It has been said of a certain gallant governor, who was famous for smiting with a kiss every woman who came into the executive office, that he knew a good thing when he saw it, and was sure to take two bites at a cherry and only one at a quince.

Henry Frick, in Scribner's Magazine, gives a delightful chapter on Spanish beauty. It is said that this is the national excellence of that country—the one thing for which it claims pre-eminence.

It is interesting to find that, like the blushing peach, the Spanish beauty gets her complexion from the sun. Where she gets her other graces, the Lord only knows. Men can only admire and aspire.

Here are some of the best things he has to say on this charming subject:

"No wonder the Spaniards care naught for blue eyes, though they have the advantage of rarity and novelty; for no blue eye can ever rival the color of the Spanish sky or the Mediterranean, but what is there in nature to match the black eyes of Seville? Hazel, horse-chestnut, ebony, even the lustrous coal-black stem of maidenhair fern—how dull and lifeless they all seem in comparison! One may tire of the eternal blue sky and the unshaded ocean, and long for a few clouds, but never of the Andalusian eyes; they are never monotonous; they have their passing clouds, their storms, and heavenly frowns. Gautier, indeed, seems to object that they are not sufficiently discriminating; that they smile on all and everything alike: "An Andalusian girl will fix her passionate eyes on a passing cart, a dog that runs round after its tail, children who play bull-fight. The eyes of northern people are dull and empty by the side of these; the sun has never left its reflection in them. But I am convinced that when this girl turns her eyes on her favored caballero, they are still more passionate and intense, and that this explains all the incredible stories of Spanish jealousy and dagger episodes.

"Every nation seems to have a special æsthetic mission. England stands in the front line in literary and poetic development. Italy has achieved the highest in painting, and Germany in music. The mission of Spain has been to evolve the most perfect type of personal beauty and grace, the petite brunette, and to transmit to Europe what is best in Oriental and African physiognomy, especially the large black eyes and the long, dark lashes, and arched black brows, without which no eyes, whatever their color, can be perfect. But the eyes are by no means the only features in which Andalusian brunettes are pre-eminent. In symmetry of figure they have no rivals in Spain or out of Spain.

"The part of the Andalusian face which is least apt to be perfect is the nose, which often has a pronounced convex curvature of the bridge, so that in this feature the average Sevillana is inferior to the Madrilena and Valenciana. This, however, is only one type of the Sevillana; others have straight noses, while snub noses appear to be rare here as in other parts of Spain. It is true of Spain, as of every other country in Europe, that the lower part of the face is less apt to be good than the upper. Among the lower classes in Andalusia the chin is very apt to be fat and clumsy, and the mouth large and vulgar, this being the unfavorable aspect of the æsthetic bequest from Africa. In the upper classes the mouth is smaller and more refined, and the lips less African. Their teeth, irreproachable as their eyes and hair, are as dainty as a mouse's, their foreheads more apt to be too low than too high; but the forehead is of secondary importance in the estimation of personal beauty, because its short-coming can be so easily remedied by the arrangement of the hair and mantilla.

As regards her stature and mould, the Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petite brunette, and although not all are plump, and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well developed busts (flat-chested women are almost unknown in Spain), and the most dainty and refined hands and feet.

"No where in the world is there so much sunshine and so little shade as in treeless Spain, where you will constantly see crowds of country-women standing in the broiling sun without any head-dress, fan, or parasol to shade them; yet, in no country will you find the women so free from freckles and other skin blemishes. This affords most convincing proof of the theory, which I have elsewhere advocated, that the sun is not the cause of freckles, but it is in reality a beautifier of the skin, which needs it as much for its healthy action and proper coloring as does a plant.

"The Spanish complexion, in a word, is almost as sure to be fine as are Spanish eyes and teeth and hair. If I were asked to state in one sentence wherein lies the chief advantage of Spanish women over those of other countries, and to what they chiefly owe their fame for beauty, I should say that if a Spanish girl has round cheeks, and a medium-sized, delicately cut nose and mouth, she is almost certain to be a complete beauty; whereas, if an American or English girl has a good nose, mouth and cheeks the chances are still against her having a beautiful complexion and fine eyes, hair and teeth, which Spanish girls are always endowed with, as a matter of course. But over and above everything else, it is the unique grace and the exquisite femininity, unalloyed by any trace of masculine assumption or caricature, that constitute the eternal charm of Spanish women."

What the Writers Are Doing.

New England Notes and Queries, a new quarterly publication, will appear some time during the present month. Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport, R. I., is the editor.

"Taken Alive" is the title of a collection of short stories which will doubtless be received with favor by admirers of the late E. P. Roe, their author.

H. M. Stanley's letters, telling the story of the rescue of Emin Bey, have just appeared from the press of Messrs. Harper & Bros.

Thomas Hardy has written a new novel which bears the rather odd title "The Melancholy Hussar."

"The Life of Carmen Sylva," translated from the German by the Baroness Deichmann, is announced by Kezan, Paul & Co.

Mr. George Meredith has found a new recreation, consisting of translating five passages of Homer into English hexometers.

The monograph on Robert Browning which will appear in due course, in the Great Writers' series, will be written by Mr. William Sharp.

A biography of Lord Erskine, by Hon. Stuart Erskine, a descendant of the famous lawyer, is one of the forthcoming books of consequence in England.

The demand for Lord Tennyson's new volume is reported to have been enormous in London, and the critical verdict there, so far as noted, is highly favorable.

Mr. Gladstone is writing an important article on Mr. Motley and his work as a historian, which is expected to contain some very interesting personal reminiscences.

Count Tolstoi has resumed his literary work. He is now engaged on a novel to be called "La Senate de Kreutzer." It is a family romance, and will be very long.

The new and cheaper edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth," to be published immediately by the Macmillans, will omit the chapter on "The Tweed Ring," as that is the subject of a pending action for libel.

Mr. Justin Winsor is engaged upon a biographical and historical work, which will appear under the title of "Christopher Columbus; an examination of the historical and geographical conditions under which the western continent was disclosed to Europe; with an inquiry into the personal history of Christoval Colon."

"A History of British Painting and Painters," containing interesting details of the divisions in the councils of, and the several secessions from, the Royal academy, facts concerning the origin of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and brief biographical sketches and critical remarks on the work of the painters who are dealt with, has been projected in London.

Mr. George Perrot will maintain in his forthcoming volume on Persian art, the fifth volume in his "History of Art," that the old art of Persia had nothing to do with the Persian people, being simply official or court art. The designers and builders, sculptors and artists, were, he thinks, not Persian but Greeks. The architect of the palace of Darius was a Greek or Phenician.

Mr. A. P. Watts has by special appointment of Mr. Wilkie Collins, become his literary executor. It is reported that Mr. Collins possessed an immense collection of letters from literary friends, including Dickens, Thackeray, the late Lord Lytton, George Heny Lewis, Fetcher, Charles Reade and others. But it is known that he had a great burning of correspondence in the spring of 1888, when he removed to Winpole street, London, from the house in Gloucester place, which he had occupied for more than twenty years.

Estes & Lauriat announce an edition de luxe of Charles Dickens's novels. As much of Dickens's early success was due to the marvelous illustrations made by Cruikshank, Phiz and others, which were submitted to and approved by Dickens before they were accepted (early impressions of which command enormous prices), it has been deemed of the first importance that these be used in preference to anything else. Early impressions have accordingly been obtained at great expense, and competent artists secured to re-etch them line for line. The original etchings, embracing about 400 subjects, will be given in this edition, and the impressions will be printed on imperial Japanese paper.

THE LITERARY SWIM.

LADIES OF LETTERS AT HOME IN NEW YORK.

How Southern Women Charm the Literati of Gotham—Mrs. Lee C. Harby—Jennie June's Surprise Party.

NEW YORK, January 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—This is the height of the social season in literary circles. Bohemians often try to look in at two or three receptions in an evening. It is indeed surprising how much pen-work and social amusements can be crowded into a literary person's life, especially the woman writers of New York. They seem to be on the go constantly. Through the season some of them appear nightly in evening dress, they rise at seven and work till seven. Strange to say, they are always bright in conversation, and show no fatigue in their productions.

There is no literary woman in Gotham more popular than the charming poet and authoress from Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Lee C. Harby. Her salons are frequented by the most select devotees of letters and art in this city. To a southerner, who has the heartache now and then at not feeling the breath of southern breezes; at not smelling the perfume of southern flowers nor catching a view of southern skies, stepping into Mrs. Harby's drawing-rooms is like waking from a dream and finding himself at home after all. Northern writers and artists are fond of southern society, and they appreciate an entree to Mrs. Harby's receptions as much, if possible, as a southerner does. On the walls of the drawing-rooms and the library are the portraits of the relatives of the hostess. One of them, Commodore Harby, a distinguished confederate officer, and the grandfather of Mrs. Harby's children, occupies a prominent position on the wall under his sword and scabbard. Other portraits in gray uniforms are distributed artistically through the rooms.

Mrs. Harby's father was a wealthy rice and cotton planter of South Carolina. As a child she began writing sketches and poems for the Galveston News. Afterward she became a contributor to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, for which paper she wrote for a number of years. Thence she stepped into the magazines of the north, though her articles still appear in the Democrat. Her poem to Jefferson Davis's memory has been copied from the latter paper into almost every paper in the United States. Her historical article, however, entitled "A City of a Prince," in the Magazine of American History, was her first introduction to the literary world at large. Reviews upon this valuable contribution to history appeared in the English, German and Russian papers, and gained for her the high honor of being chosen as a member of the American Historical association. The Harpers announce for publication in May in their magazine an article entitled "Texan Types and Contrasts," from her pen. She is said to have a novel of southern life in the hands of a northern publisher for early publication. She is tall and queenly in appearance, has dark eyes and hair, a finely shaped head, a patrician face and, as a type of a southern lady, does honor to her nativity.

Last Friday night her drawing-rooms were thronged. Through the evening several most charming recitations were given, prominent among which was one by Mrs Shields, of New Orleans, who is Mrs. Harby's guest, and one by Miss Ella Powell, of Atlanta. Miss Powell with her charming voice and elocutionary powers has made conquests at several Bohemian gatherings this winter.

Who that reads Jennie June's (Mrs. Croly's) writings would think that she is sixty yeas of age. I attended a surprise party given to her by the Sorosis club of which she is the president, a few evenings since. It was given to do honor to her sixtieth birthday. The ladies of Sorosis planned to have one of their number invite the unsuspecting authoress out to dinner. While Mrs. Croly was out the ladies of the club thronged her residence. They brought baskets containing eatables and delicacies and their own servants, and when the owner of the house returned at about nine o'clock she was most cordially received with open arms by more than fifty ladies, to say nothing of their escorts. The refreshments were most heartily enjoyed, but Mrs. Croly's little speech in acknowledging her pleasure over the surprise and the reception of a most beautiful mahogany desk, inlaid with pearl, the gift of Sorosis, was the treat of the evening. It was so tender and pathetic, so full of praise for the characters of all the women she had intimately known in her busy life that, as all hung on the low-spoken words, tears stood in the eyes of many. Mrs. Croly has a daughter who is a rising actress and another who is not yet out of school. Mrs. Croly is at home the first Sunday evening in every month. While she still does editorial work on Demorest's Magazine, she owns and manages her own magazine, the Woman's Cycle. It is fast growing in popularity.

It is a notable fact that foreigners with titles frequent literary gatherings in preference to going into ultra fashionable circles, though they do both. It is not an unusual thing to see a count or a baron at a literary reception. They may be marked for not seeming to care to see much of each other, and for the general air of ennui which hovers over them like a pall. A certain baron, well-known in New York, might easily be recognized at a phantom party by his allegiance to the vicinity of the side-board and attention to the decanters thereon. He is good at sitting alone and not often opening his mouth, except to say "bravo!" with a clap of his jeweled hands after a performance of some kind.

"Do you believe that Baron—'s title is all right?" I heard a man ask another as a fine looking young man with iron gray hair and very tall and erect entered a club room with the most arrogant mien I ever saw on a man; "do you believe that that bearing is natural?"

"Yes, I do," answered the other. "It's natural, he is that way all the time. I felt like knocking him out of the elevated train not long ago."

"How was that?"

"It was one rainy day. I took a seat beside this man before I had any idea who or what he was. I was busy reading a paper and did not notice that my umbrella was so placed that the water was running down upon the baron's shoe. My attention was attracted to it by a sudden stare from my lordly neighbor."

"'I beg your pardon, sir,' I said regretfully, 'I did not know your foot was near my umbrella.'

He looked at me as if he could bite my head off.

"You look like a driver," said he turning from me contemptiously. "I never see him now that I don't want to hit him in the mouth. Oh, yes, I believe he is a real baron and perhaps he gets his haughtiness honestly. I wonder if he is a fighting man. I hated to raise a row in that car that day, or I would have hurt him."

One of the most delightful boarding houses for southern people in New York is Mrs. Brown's, 20 East Thirty-second street. It is always filled with people from the south. Mrs. Brown and her interesting daughter are from Atlanta. It is centrally located and the rates are very reasonable.

WILL N. HARBEN.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowels alternately costive and lax, headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility, low spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

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"Simmons Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail."

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TYPES OF BABIES.

THE PRETTY FACES OF SOME OF ATLANTA'S LITTLE ONES.

There Are Many, Very Many Babies Who Belong to This Class, but Only a Few Can Be Mentioned in One Article.

Some pretty babies!

Now, isn't that an insult to every child in the land who is left out of this story? Why al of them are pretty--to the mother's at least, and the majority of them, the world at large finds pleasing to look at. After all, who, except a crusty old bachelor or sour old maid, ever did see a very ugly baby?

The little tots whose pictures are shown today are certainly among the loveliest in all Atlanta. Mr. Motes has given me the latest pictures of them, but not even his pictures give an idea of the brilliant eyes, the pearly teeth, the coral lips, the soft, warm, moist, rose and snow flesh of childhood.

In little Green Adair, Jr., one sees a boy of some two years, who is an absolute king in his own royal realm of home.

He is the first and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Green Adair, and when he is twenty-one, will be one of the wealthiest young beaus in Atlanta. But the fall of his being a rich society young man will be unimportant by the side of his personal attractions. He has a soft mass of curly brown hair, covering a beautifully shaped head, and lying in caressing little tendrils above the lily-white brow. He is marble white, with a slight primrose pink-color in the cheeks; red, laughing lips and sapphire blue eyes with beautifully arched dark brows and long, curling lashes.



G. B. ADAIR, JR.

Of all the quaint, clever babies in Christendom, little Laura Hill Payne is one of the quaintest and most attractive. She says and does wise, old-fashioned things too cunning and absurd for anything. She is a baby full of mature thought and reason, and as for her beauty--that is enchanting. She is a plump, fair, beautifully formed little thing. Her wavy hair has the yellow of corn tassels, her eyes are blue as corn flowers, and her lips are like poppies. She is already known and admired in her tiny, social circle, not only as a beauty, but as a brilliant and witty talker when she plays the part of guest or hostess. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Payne, have every reason to be proud of their little daughter, and the fact that she is the first and only grandchild in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rhode Hill adds much to the adoration which she receives at home.



LAURA HILL PAYNE.

Little Miss Constance Knowles, the oldest child and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, numbers some two or three summers. She will probably be one of the leading belles and beauties of the south at eighteen, as she is now one of the most brilliantly pretty little girls in Atlanta. She is a brunette with great, dark, long-lashed eyes, a velvety dark skin with very rosy cheeks and crimson lips and curly, dark hair, silken in texture.

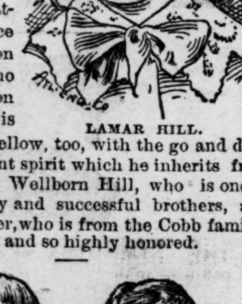
As her mother is one of the most perfectly dressed women in Atlanta so this little girl's good dressing seems to be a rightful inheritance as does also the style and air with which she carries her pretty clothes.

Little Florence Hobbs is the round, rollicking, rosy sort of a little body that is an ideal of fresh, happy childhood. If she ever cried or was cross none would believe it, for she is the very picture of happiness. She is fair, with long golden hair, blue eyes, full red lips and cheeks as round and rosy as June apples. She is the sort of little baby that comes to you on a Christmas card. Her merry little face, having a broad-brimmed, befeathered hat for a halo, her plump figure wrapped in furs and her whole warm, fresh being making the snow scene against which she is painted as warm and delicious as a day in June. She is a blessing, is this baby--not in disguise, but in open, solid heart-comfort. Her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs, make her life full of sunshine, and she gives the sunshine to the people she meets on the street simply by the warmth and beauty of her existence.

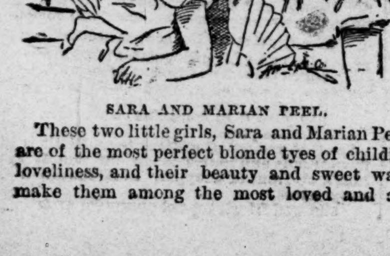


FLORENCE HOBBS.

Was there ever a prettier boy than Lamar Hill with his long, golden curls, his bright blue eyes, and his complexion made of snow and roses? In his pretty velvet suit he is a perfect little Lord Fauntleroy and his beauty attracts the notice and admiration of everybody who meets him on the street. He is a bright little fellow, too, with the go and dash and independent spirit which he inherits from his father, Mr. Wellborn Hill, who is one of twelve wealthy and successful brothers, and from his mother, who is from the Cobb family, so well known and so highly honored.



LAMAR HILL.



SARA AND MARIAN PEEL.

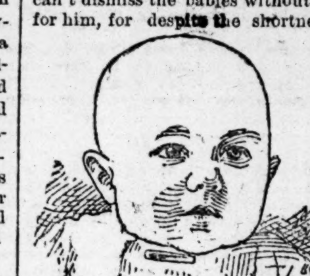
These two little girls, Sara and Marian Peel, are of the most perfect blonde tyes of childish loveliness, and their beauty and sweet ways make them among the most loved and admired children in Atlanta. At Livingston Mims's garden party this summer they made, in these quaint costumes the most perfect little Greenaway pictures, and were the center of admiration. They are the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel, and they have every right, by birth and training, to the bright minds and aristocratic beauty they possess.

There are so many little ones, whose beauty and attractiveness are the talk of Atlanta, that if pictures of all were given the paper would be filled without completing the number. Little Donna, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain, is a rare and brilliant type of childish beauty, with great dark eyes and curly hair, making a halo of sunshine about a face as fair and innocent as a new born April day.

Then, there's Mrs. George Sciple's little girl, a perfect little bisque doll, baby beauty, with the most exquisite golden hair, and a face round, rosy and dimpled, and full of childish sweetness.

Then there is little Edna McCandless, a two-year-old girl with golden ringlets, dark brown eyes and milk-white flesh, which is turned to red roses in the plump, dimpled cheeks. This little girl face is all brightness, all sunshine. The red lips are ever parted in a bright smile, which displays the whitest of teeth, and her merry, musical laugh would make the saddest lips part in smiling sympathy. She is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCandless, and that she belongs to them is reason enough for her being a merry and beautiful baby.

Here's a tot with a wee bit of a history. I can't dismiss the babies without saying a word for him, for despite the shortness of his life he has brought happiness to others besides those of his own home circle. This is Henry Grady Almand. His home is not in Atlanta—it is in Lithonia; but several months ago the photograph from which this cut was made, found its way to Atlanta. An admiring father had named his boy after Mr. Grady, and sent, a short time before he went to Boston, this picture. It found a prominent place on Mr. Grady's desk, and many a time in his busy life he stopped to laugh over his namesake's chubby little face and bright countenance. Smile on, little one. May it ever be your mission to bring happiness to all who look upon your face!



MAUDE ANDREWS.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW.

A wonderful land is the valley of tears
That is hard by the hills of the free,
And a wonderful stream is the river of tears
That is bearing us on to the sea.

How sadly distressed is the passionate breast
That is fain of its sin to be free,
And touching the quest of the blessing of rest
That is but to be found in the sea.

Oh, wonderful fashion of delicate passion,
That is wrought in the worst of the clay,
And timely intrusion of heavenly compassion
That is cheering the soul on its way.

A wonderful war is the battle of life
That is fought for the hills of the free,
And a wonderful peace is the end of the strife
On the shore of the infinite sea.

A mystical shroud is the bodiless cloud,
A wraith from the infinite sea,
That hurries the sprite from infinite night
To the beautiful hills of the free,

And down to the beautiful valley of life,
From the springs on the hills of the free,
There is flowing a stream of infinite life
That is bound for the infinite sea.

A ceaseless return of the spirit of life
From the springs on the hills of the free,
To pass for awhile through infinite guile
And then to the infinite sea.

—SOCRATES SMITH.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Itchy, Scaly Skin

Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless.

Cured by Cuticura.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night, the scales being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared, one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY Merrill, Wis.

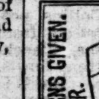
Cuticura Resolvent.

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly and pimply humors and diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

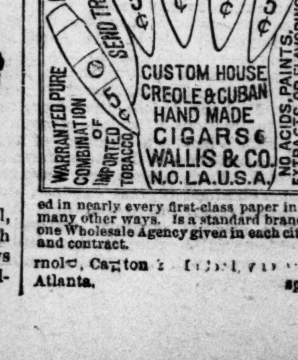


I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

ALL LONG, CLEAR IMPORTED TOBACCO

For 5 Cents.



Is a beautiful and perfect Cigar, not a cheap cigarro or cheroot. Equal to any 10c cent cigar in the United States, that is sold regular. This Cigar bears the highest testimonials of any goods known in the trade. Indorsed by one hundred and seventy of the very largest wholesale firms of the South, North, East and West. Is by far the best advertised Cigar in the Union. Regularly advertised in nearly every first-class paper in the Union; also in many other ways. Is a standard brand. Absolutely only one Wholesale Agency given in each city. Write for prices and contract.

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AN ACTUAL OR LIVING DEATH

Is the result of DERANGEMENT OF FUNCTIONS WHICH MAKES WOMAN What she is. In all cases of STOPPAGE, DELAYED, PAINFUL, or other IRREGULARITIES, Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by improving the blood and determining directly to the organs involved.

THE MOST INTELLIGENT PHYSICIANS USE IT.

James T. Gott, Carmi, Ill., says: "I paid thirty-one dollars doctor's bill for my wife in one year, and one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator did her more good than all the medicine she had taken before."—H. DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

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When you are buying *gloves* remember that there is such a thing as a price that is too *cheap.* It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like **Hutchinson's.** They are made from selected skins in the best manner and are **warranted** to be the most serviceable made. If you want to know more about gloves in general and **Hutchinson's Gloves** in particular, enclose stamp for the book **About Gloves.** It will interest you. ESTABLISHED 1862.



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200 sets of Tile Hearths and Facings for Mantels. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Grates, Brass Goods and Fire-Place Goods. Call and see our $18 HARD WOOD MANTEL with Square Grate, Tile Hearth and Tile Facing complete. Write for prices.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29, 1889

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked†, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked* are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 am	7 00 pm	2 15 pm	10 42 pm	5 00 pm		†11 50 am
Arrive Hapeville		7 30 pm	2 40 pm		5 46 pm		†12 30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8 28 am	8 40 pm	4 00 pm	12 04 am	7 05 pm		
Arrive Macon	10 25 am	11 00 pm	6 35 pm	2 00 am			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	10 20 am		7 00 pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	4 10 pm		4 50 am				
Arrive Albany	2 40 pm		11 20 pm	5 06 am			
Arrive Savannah	5 40 pm	6 30 am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	5 20 pm			11 25 am			
Arrive Waycross via Albany			5 09 am	8 35 am			
Arrive Brunswick via Albany			12 05 pm	12 05 pm			
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 55 am	12 noon					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany			7 55 am	11 30 am			
Arrive Gainesville via Albany			4 10 pm				

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm					
Leave Eufaula	5 25 am			11 25 am			
Leave Albany	9 00 am		3 40 am	12 55 pm			
Leave Columbus via Griffin	1 05 pm			5 10 pm			
Leave Macon	1 40 pm	3 30 am	7 55 am	5 40 pm			
Leave Griffin	4 00 pm	5 25 am	10 09 am	7 52 pm		5 40 am	
Leave Hapeville		6 29 am	11 14 am	9 00 pm		7 15 am	†1 05 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 45 pm	7 00 am	11 45 am	9 30 pm		8 00 am	†1 50 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2:15 p. m. train. Pullman sleeper on 10:42 p. m. train. Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Atlanta and Savannah on 6:50 a. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin, on 2:15 p. m. train.

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The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for January, 1890, as follows:

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Pier 35, North River, 3 p. m.

Nacoochee......Wednesday, January 1, 12 m.
City of Birmingham......Friday, Jan. 3
City of Augusta......Saturday, Jan. 4
Tallahassee......Monday, Jan. 6
Kansas City......Wednesday, Jan. 8
Chattahoochee......Friday, Jan. 10
Nacoochee......Saturday, Jan. 11
City of Birmingham......Monday, Jan. 13
City of Augusta......Wednesday, Jan. 15
Tallahassee......Friday, Jan. 17
Kansas City......Saturday, Jan. 18
Chattahoochee......Monday, Jan. 20
Nacoochee......Wednesday, Jan. 22
City of Birmingham......Friday, Jan. 24
City of Augusta......Saturday, Jan. 25
Tallahassee......Monday, Jan. 27
Kansas City......Wednesday, Jan. 29
Chattahoochee......Friday, Jan. 31

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf, 3 p. m.

Gate City......Thursday, Jan. 2
City of Macon......Tuesday, Jan. 7
City of Savannah......Saturday, Jan. 11
Gate City......Tuesday, Jan. 14
City of Macon......Monday, Jan. 20
City of Savannah......Thursday, Jan. 23
Gate City......Monday, Jan. 27
City of Macon......Friday, Jan. 31

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(This does not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves, 12 m.

Dessoug......Thursday, Jan. 2
Dessoug......Sunday, Jan. 12
Dessoug......Wednesday, Jan. 22

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

City of Savannah......Wednesday, Jan. 1, 2:00 p m
Kansas City......Friday, Jan. 3, 4:00 p m
Chattahoochee......Saturday, Jan. 4, 4:30 p m
Nacoochee......Monday, Jan. 6, 6:00 p m
City of Birmingham......Wednesday, Jan. 8, 6:30 p m
City of Augusta......Friday, Jan. 10, 8:00 a m
Tallahassee......Saturday, Jan. 11, 9:00 a m
Kansas City......Monday, Jan. 13, 10:00 a m
Chattahoochee......Wednesday, Jan. 15, 12:00 m
Nacoochee......Friday, Jan. 17, 2:00 p m
City of Birmingham......Saturday, Jan. 18, 3:00 p m
City of Augusta......Monday, Jan. 20, 5:00 p m
Tallahassee......Wednesday, Jan. 22, 7:00 p m
Kansas City......Friday, Jan. 24, 8:00 a m
Chattahoochee......Saturday, Jan. 25, 9:00 a m
Nachoochee......Monday, Jan. 27, 11:00 a m
City of Birmingham......Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1:00 p m
City of Augusta......Friday, Jan. 31, 3:00 p m

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Macon......Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1:30 p m
Gate City......Wednesday, Jan. 8, 6:00 p m
City of Macon......Monday, Jan. 13, 9:30 a m
City of Savannah......Friday, Jan. 17, 1:30 p m
Gate City......Monday, Jan. 20, 4:30 p m
City of Macon......Sunday, Jan. 26, 9:30 a m
City of Savannah......Wednesday, Jan. 29, 12:30 p m

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(This Ship does not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug......Tuesday, Jan. 7, 6:00 p m
Dessoug......Friday, Jan. 17, 1:30 p m
Dessoug......Monday, Jan. 27, 10:30 a m

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THE REIGN OF LAW.

THE TURNING POINT IN THE POST-BELLUM HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

The Influence of Judge John L. Hopkins in Arresting the Career of Disorder and Restoring the Reign of Law and Order.

The reign of law is the salvation of the people.

The truth of this statement is known to no people better than it is to those citizens of Atlanta who were here during the decade between 1865 and 1875.

And the apostle of legal regeneration is universally conceded to have been Judge John L. Hopkins, who received his commission from the hands of Governor Bullock.

WILD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

A review of the situation will readily recall the facts. For four years war was the sole occupation of the people. To that purpose every other enterprise was subordinated. The legal machinery of every county in the state was broken up. Judges, attorneys, jurors, plaintiffs and defendants were at the front. While good men were in the service of their county, bad men had free rein. When the war was over an attempt was made to re-establish the normal condition of things. Men who had been looked to for direction before the war began to resume their places, and if they had been left alone they would have brought order out of chaos. But the setting aside of civil government for federal military rule, lost to the state the services of the men who could have saved it, and placed in power men whose interest in it was speculation and public plun-



der. The demoralization which followed beggars description, and I shall not attempt to describe it in detail.

The Atlanta circuit was then composed of the counties of Fulton, Clayton and DeKalb. Nowhere else was the existing order of things better illustrated. Disregard of the law was universal. Society had not even begun to right itself. The indebtedness of the people was largely due to creditors in other states, and a great many persons felt that when they had lost so much, it was unjust that they should be required to pay them in full. The republicans had passed the relief law, which was a pet measure with them. Almost the first case which came before Judge Hopkins was one under this law. He unhesitatingly declared the law to be unconstitutional. His boldness in flying in the face of about the only popular measure coming from the republicans, created a storm of indignation among the debtor class. An appeal was taken to the state supreme court, where Judge Hopkins was reversed, Judge Warner dissenting, but the United States supreme court reversed the state court, sustaining Hopkins, and giving him his first victory in the fight for the supremacy of law.

PUTTING THE LAW IN FORCE.

Judge Hopkins soon had occasion to feel the general laxity in the enforcement of law. Public officers shared in it. Sheriffs were slow to execute process, and the people exhibited a disposition to resort to force, and impatience at the restraints of law was everywhere manifest. In the small town of Jonesboro there were fifteen saloons on one street, and the criminal element had control of the county. Convictions in court were rare, and the law seemed powerless to protect. For awhile murder ran riot. In DeKalb county there was a better state of affairs, but even it was not without its active criminal element. In Fulton county murder, robbery, burglary and many lesser crimes were the order of the day. Within a few months seventeen homicides were reported, and the sound of the pistol by night was no unusual thing. It was with robbers and thieves as it was with good people—they found Atlanta to be a good center for enterprise and thrift, and hither they swarmed.

It was in this deplorable state of affairs that Judge Hopkins found himself on the bench.

The extent of the danger was fully apparent to him.

"Here was a good people," he said, speaking of that era, "just emerging from a struggle in which they had lost more than man could estimate. They had turned away from the past, and were striving to rebuild and re-establish themselves. They had good laws, and were heavily taxed to support government. They paid the price demanded for it, and were entitled to protection. It was due to them, and yet there was not a home or business place in the city that was safe. The civil business of the court was overwhelming. Thousands of untried cases attested the denial of justice that comes from the law's delay. The doors of the courthouse had been practically closed during the war, and at its close there was such a flood of litigation as had never been heard of before."

The new judge saw what was before him, and two courses were open:

Resign, and seek ease and profit in the practice of his profession; or

Take up the burden, and carry it to a conclusion!

He made up his mind to go forward, and try to bring up the business of the court and restore order, for in the supremacy of law he saw the welfare of the people. The homes of all, high and low, were entitled to protection from lawlessness. It was the right of all to have the law stand sentinel at their doors. Deliberately and methodically he began. The first thing to be done was to have every officer connected with his court understand that no failure to discharge official duty would be overlooked. This rule was inflexibly enforced. So also as to jurors and all connected with the court—every man was required to be in his place, and at the right time. The hustling on the part of jurors and witnesses to be on hand was marvelous. A wholesale merchant, summoned on the grand jury, was not in place when his name was called but was there before the roll was concluded. He pleaded a late breakfast.

"It will cost you just $40," was Judge Hopkins only reply.

THE IRON RULE WAS FELT.

It was not long until it became known that one iron rule prevailed everywhere and in everything—every man upon whom a public duty was cast had no escape from a faithful discharge of it. It was astonishing to see the effect of all this. It was first perceived in the different county offices, and with the officers and jurors, witnesses and parties. The tone of the whole thing was changed. Men fell into line. The impression extended, took hold of the people, and public sentiment once more turned in the direction of peace and prosperity. Acquittals were no longer the usual result of trials. Convictions followed, one after another, and with each succeeding one good people gathered hope and bad people lost it.

As an index to the times, it may be stated that at one term of the court more than forty men were brought from jail to have counsel assigned them. They were charged with the highest crimes known to the law. The aggregate terms of imprisonment at that term of the court was over 300 years.

It was a plain struggle between law and crime!

The stake was the existence of society!

Less than the full term of the law with professional criminals did no good. All the punishment that the law allowed was imperatively demanded by the condition of affairs. Anything short of that would have been trifling with the public interest. Less punishment would do now—then it was not to be thought of.

"No one can ever know what I endured during those days," says the judge. "Of course, every element in society not in sympathy with my purpose, was arrayed against me."

The labor performed was immense. The court was almost constantly in session, and it was a common thing to move far into the night with trials. The office was distasteful to Judge Hopkins, and particularly the duty of inflicting punishment. His idea was, that the government was made for the common benefit of the people. That was what they paid taxes and performed public services for, and that their will, as expressed in the law, was to be respected, and that their happiness and prosperity were to be worked out in that way. He thought that license to crime was cruelty to all. The key to what he did was the purpose to give security to life and property, and safety at the fireside.

THREE NOTABLE CASES.

A brief history of the three cases upon which the greatest results hinged may not be out of place:

In August, 1872, Milton Malone shot and killed Frank Phillips at a house in this city. It was an atrocious murder. Malone was a gambler, and had killed one or more men before that. He avowed a right to kill another in his discretion. Within a few weeks after killing young Phillips, he was put upon his trial. One of the jurors died, and a mistrial was declared, notice given that the case would be called again at the same term, and the next week it was taken up. He was convicted and sentenced to death. He appealed to the supreme court. The judgment was affirmed. He then made a second motion for a new trial. It was overruled. A bill of exceptions was presented to Judge Hopkins, and he refused to certify it. Application was made to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel him to certify it. The supreme court refused the application. Malone's counsel then applied to the judges of the supreme court of the United States for a writ of error. They denied it, and then, at laast, all hope, save in executive clemency, was gone. James M. Smith was governor. No more faithful officer ever occupied the executive office. The application for pardon was made. Malone's family was influential, and every available agency was at once put in motion. Petitions and affidavits flowed in from every quarter. Malone's mother was an estimable lady, and had the sympathy of all. The ladies took up the cause, influenced by that consideration, and they could be found all over the city with petitions. As the day for the execution approached, the interest and excitement increased, and it is safe to say that greater pressure never was brought to bear upon an executive.

While all this was going on, no man knew better than Governor Smith that sometimes it became a duty to save the people from themselves. He was just the man to do that. He had said nothing to any one indicative of the result. Two days before the day of the execution, Colonel Alexander, secretary of the executive department, called on Judge Hopkins and advised him of what the result would be. At the same time he informed Judge Hopkins that Malone had said he would commit suicide if the pardon was denied. Judge Hopkins at once directed the sheriff to procure for Malone a new suit of clothes and remove him to another cell, and see that no poison or other means of self-destruction was allowed to him. Whit Anderson was in charge of the prisoner. Malone's clothes, except an undergarment, were changed, and he was taken to a different cell.

During the night before the last day, he took morphine. It was supposed to have been concealed in the garment left upon him when his clothes were changed. Medical aid was summoned, but he would not allow any attempt to preserve his life. He died before the hour for execution. On the magnificent casket that contained his remains, there was placed an inscription substantially like this:

THE VICTIM OF JUDICIAL MURDER.
HE DIED AS HE HAD LIVED,
BELOVED BY HIS FRIENDS
AND FEARED BY HIS ENEMIES.

Very soon the excitement subsided, and it was apparent that the evil element which had measured strength with the law had suffered defeat, and a great forward step in the interest of society had been taken.

The disposition of the times was manifested in quite a different case.

Lizzie Clifton built a fine brick house almost at the center of the city, and devoted it to forbidden purposes. The construction of the house, at that place, was an open challenge to the law. The limit to the penalty for her offense was $1,000 fine, twelve months in jail and twelve months on the chaingang. Any one or all of these, in the discretion of the jury, could be imposed. She was indicted and convicted. She was fined $250, with the warning that if she persisted the punishment would be increased with each subsequent conviction. She continued until, by this ascending scale, the fine reached $1,000. Rather than pay it, she went to jail. After remaining there for some time, she applied for a pardon. She presented affidavits making a very strong case. It was shown that she was unable to pay the fine, and was dying of consumption. Governor Smith called Judge Hopkins's attention to the papers, stating that it looked like a case for executive interference. Judge Hopkins gave him a history of the matter, told him the representations as to her physical condition and ability to pay were false, and concluded with these words:

"Governor, this is a square contest between a bad house and the courthouse."

Governor Smith instantly replied:

"I am on the side of the courthouse."

The pardon was denied, the fine was paid; Lizzie did not die of consumption, but she at once retired from business—at least, at that place.

Another case may be mentioned. It made a profound impression at the time.

Mr. McAfee owned a rock quarry near the city. Adjoining it was a lot belonging to a mechanic, who lived on it, with his family. He had gone to Alabama to get work. McAfee was blasting rock so as to cast stones on this lot, endangering the family. A bill was filed to enjoin him. A full hearing was had, and he was enjoined from so using his quarry as to throw stones on the lot.

Soon afterwards a petition was filed charging him with violating the injunction, and he was cited on to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. An investigation was had, and the violation was fully proven. He was fined $100 and committed to jail for three days. He was a man of property and position, and was a good citizen. That such a man should be sent to jail was thought by a great many persons to be an outrage, and the protest on the street was loud and deep. A petition, signed by nearly every member of the bar, asking his release, was presented. The strongest appeals were made, but petitions, appeals and denunciations were all alike unavailing, and McAfee suffered the penalty. It was not long until the value of this lesson was understood. A home had been protected. Humble as it was, before the law it was a freeman's castle.

THE END ATTAINED.

On the 17th of July, 1876, Judge Hopkins resigned. There was not then a more orderly people in the union than were to be found in the Atlanta circuit. The influence had gone throughout the state, and was felt in every quarter. In his letter to the governor, the judge said:

"It is my duty to others to devote my entire time to the practice of my profession, and I gladly lay down the cares and responsibilities of judicial station."

When asked to state the main-spring of his action while on the bench, Judge Hopkins said:

"The verdicts were the result of law and testimony. There was no trifling with public justice. It grew to be the controlling sentiment of the court-room to convict when guilt was established, and to acquit just as promptly when it was not. There was no holding back or reluctance either way. And yet in all this I never invaded the province of a jury. I never asked a question of a witness during a criminal trial, or otherwise interposed in such a manner as to indicate an opinion of the testimony or the accused person's guilt. It was my unvarying ule to let the state and defendant fight it out on equal terms, and each side had to take care of itself."

P. J. MORAN.

HENRY GRADY'S MOTHER.

A Tribute to the Noble Mother of a Son Whom the Country Loved.

The noble woman whose pleasant face adorns this sketch needs no introduction beyond the simple statement that she is Henry Grady's mother!

We never thoroughly understand a great man until we know something of his mother. The brightest and the bravest, the tenderest and the truest of our leaders and heroes were, without an exception, the sons of gifted women, noted for their strength of character, clear heads, great hearts and noble natures.

No man ever achieved greatness in its largest and best sense without carrying with him from the cradle to the grave something of the grand



and tender soul of the woman who gave him to the world. It was so with John Wesley, George Washington, the first Napoleon—with all illustrious men who have swayed the minds and hearts of mankind.

Mrs. Grady is a typical southern lady, gentle, warm-hearted and magnetic. Sorrow and Time have only made her sad features more attractive, bringing out more fully their spiritual beauty. In her younger days she became a follower of Christ. She joined the Methodist church and gave herself enthusiastically to its work.

Devoted always to her gallant soldier husband, her loving children and the church, this earnest Christian woman made herself a power for good in every circle that she entered. Her unselfishness—her all-embracing love and charity—impressed young and old alike, and in her Athens home, and wherever she sojourned her sweet influence was recognized and felt as a positive factor.

In these strange times, when young women allow their restless energies to find full play in the garish light of publicity, it would be well for them to have before them such an example as the life of this model wife and mother. Mrs. Grady's clear vision enabled her to see that a woman's highest usefulness was in the proper sphere of womanhood, and she had the talent and tact to work actively without rushing into that prominence which is always unpleasant to a modest home-loving nature.

Twenty years ago the writer first saw Henry Grady and his mother together. He carried away a picture in his mind, and years later when he saw them together again it was the same. The brilliant idol of his people never drifted entirely beyond the range of that mother-heart.

"It will please my mother!"

Many and many a time this tired and overworked man of affairs said this when some work of charity—some enterprise for the public good—some work for his beloved south was suggested. The thought was enough. I believe that hundreds of times, when the orator looked upon the smiling faces of his hearers amidst their hearty plaudits, he was looking beyond them to his mother's face, and listening in anticipation to her words of encouragement.

Stern, rugged men were softened by the womanly tenderness of Henry Grady. They wondered how he could be so hopeful, sympathetic and forgiving—so slow to speak words of bitterness and resentment—so ready to cheer and help the sad-hearted, the unfortunate and the erring. It was the mother speaking and working through the son!

These two will never be separated in the minds of those who knew and loved them. But a little while ago we gave our tribute of smiles and tears to Henry Grady, and the smiles and tears come back again when we think of the sunshine and shadow of his mother's life.

WALLACE P. REED.

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Since Mr. M. L. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is called phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home Journal. jan10 dtf

Miss Alcott greatly liked Mr. Chaney's books for boys "F. Grant & Co." and "Tom." She used to read them to her little men and women. For sale at Millers. tf

PLUNKETT GRUMBLES.

THE MELON CONVENTION AT ALBANY DISCUSSED

By the Old Man—Old Man Brown Thinks the Railroads Had Better Keep Their Eyes Open.

"It's grumble, grumble, grumble," said Plunkett, as he cut his eye at his wife and threw aside the paper he had been reading.

"Every time I pick up a paper," continued the old man, "I read of grumblings erbout this, that and tother thing. If I leave home its grumbling—mor'n apt—and then when I get to where I'm going its grumblings I hear there.

"You're right," said Brown, as he stepped in to the door and took his usual seat.

"I see in the paper there, that the melon-growers have been grumbling, are grumbling still, and have held er meeting down erbout Albany, and resoluted to keep on grumbling.

"In my young days the folks grumbled because they couldn't keep their melons in their patches, and now they are grumbling because they can't get em away—folks will grumble.

"The wimin used to grumble because they didn't have no market for their chickens and eggs, and this morning my old 'oman grumbled because she didn't have no chickens and eggs, for market nor home nother.

"I sauntered over to Brown's just for er little peace, and when I got there he was grumbling. He was setting up before a glass and looked like my old one-eared sow. He had his whiskers shaved offen one side of his face and was setting looking at hisself and grumbling erbout the wimin folks cutting kindling wood with his razor and dreading to begin on the other side.

"He set there and grumbled and strapped and strapped and grumbled and then he'd stop and work the lather and grumble and walk erround and fling things to the right and to the left, then he'd walk back to the razor and swear he wouldn't finish shaving but would just let hisself look like an old one-eared sow and disgrace his gals; then he'd look up in the glass and grumble, grumbled as he set down ergin, then grumbled as he picked up the razor one more time and then, as he drawed one corner of his mouth erway erround to his left ear and made er swipe at his whiskers he tore flinders outen the shaving cup because his water had got cold, and went off over to get Smith to finish shaving him, grumbling at every step.

"I was glad when he got outen sight, but it didn't do no good, for no sooner was he gone than in comes his wimin folks from where he had made 'em hide out, and swore they hadn't cut no kindling with the razor, and then they'd grumble. Then they took their seats, and one of the girls said she hadn't touched the razor 'cepting to cut er broom string, and then another one swore she hadn't done er thing but cut off her toe-nails, and another one said she had only cut off two or three corns, and his wife slapped her hands on her knees and as good as swore that he just wanted to grumble, anyhow, and then the whole crowd of 'em went to grumbling at the way Brown had flung things erround, and I left 'em grumbling; and the first thing I saw when I got back home and settled back to read the news was the grumbling melon-growers.

"The railroads had better look out, too," said Brown, in a grumbling tone.

"Erway before the war," resumed Plunkett, without a notice of Brown's disturbance, "erway back before the Macon and Western railroad, now the Central, was built, there come er fellow erlong by the name of Hale. He settled at Griffin, and begin to talk at once erbout the bad roads of Pike. He grumbled and he grumbled and he grumbled, till folks were erbleeged to take notice of him, and as soon as they begin to notice him his grumblings proved catching, and pretty soon such men as Egbert Daniel, Reed, Chapman, Hill, Neely, and many others who have long since passed from the memory of the town's population, joined Hale in grumbling, and it wasn't no time till a company was formed, with Hale as president, and they got er charter for the purpose of building country wagon ways.

"The first thing was to get er right-of-way from Griffin to Flat Shoals on Flint river, er distance of eighteen miles.

"Hale ceased to grumble then, but er plenty more begin in his place, so the grumbling went on. The road was first graded, right erlong beside the old road that had been there always, and then he put down thick planks and made it as smooth as er floor—that was the first and only PLANK road ever known in Georgia, I guess.

"People wondered how the company was ever going to get its money back, but Hale would manage that. He soon had toll-gates ercross the road and the gate-keepers' houses were right there and it was just as easy to get over er river without the ferryman as it was to get through them gates without the gate-keeper's consent. Everything went erlong with less grumbling than common for erwhile, for Hale was watchful and required his keepers to be polite and attentive, but he made money, and forgot that he owed anything to the people for his rights there, and so pretty soon grumbling began in earnest. Everybody you met grumbled and then you'd go off and grumble, too. The gate-keepers got arbitrary and nobody in Pike didn't have no rights but them and their folks, and at last the people cried out for reform.

"There was no remedy. The plank road company were capitalists, and we didn't have no plank road commission to regulate matters. The Hale company would smile at the people's grumbling till at last it got to be what they would call now a 'problem.'

"Settlement meetings were held, just like the alliance fellows meet now, and everything was er grumble, and the settlement meetings turned into county meetings, and it might have been well called a grumbling meeting.

"Then it went into the politics of the county, and no fellow could get office who favored the plank road company. They resoluted not to trade with any merchant who favored or had interest in the road schemes, but it didn't do no good, for the company went on making money, and there was talk of building more roads and putting up more toll-gates.

"Then came the climax.

"The people down on Flint river and erround Zebulon riz in their might, and between two suns they rid the county of the plank road business.

"The since-the-war klu-klux wasn't nowhere. The preachers and the rowdies shook hands in one common cause, and with axes of steel they cut the toll-gates to flinders and tore up the planks of the road and dared any man to try to put 'em back.

"That settled the plank road business in Pike. Hale went away, and the plank road is now a thing of the past, but the old bed of that road has been the best country road in Georgia from that day to this, and that's what makes me say that it's er good thing to work roads well.

"You're right," said Brown, "but why didn't they get up a plank-road commission, like our railroad commission? That would have been better than to turn into ku klux—I'm opposed to kuklux and conscript laws, always and forever."

"Well, I don't know," resumed Plunkett, as he shut one eye and scratched his head. "The railroad commission has got er good old-timer on it, Campbell Wallace, and it may be er mighty good thing, but there is grumbling ergin it, and I'm erfeared that the grumbling will keep on till the commission business gets to be er 'problem,' then the common herd are left.

"But aint it a problem now?" asked Brown.

"Yes," replied Plunkett—"partly so, but I don't take any stock in this sort of talk that is driving capital out of the state, and is aimed at the building of new railroads. The railroad commission is the way to remedy it, but the Olive bill aint. That don't go to the root of the evil for it injures unborn enterprises. We don't want to do that, but we don't want the railroads to forget their duty.

"But I can speak one fact, which I hope the chartered companies of our time will heed, for I've watched it through er long life:

"When the people are once aroused, they will settle the hash of anything that is oppressive—there is no 'problem' erbout that—and you can remember I told you so."

SARGE.

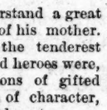
HANGED HIMSELF AT LAST.

An Old Man Who Was Used to Playing with a Rope.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.—[Special.]—William Bowers, a white man aged sixty, hanged himself yesterday in Davidson county. It is clear he intended to commit suicide. His son and son-in-law had been away from home all day. When he heard them returning, he made some remark, and went to the shop on the premises, where he was found dead a little later. He stood on a frame, and after adjusting the rope around his neck swung himself off. On two previous occasions he has strung himself up, but took precautions to arrange to be discovered in time to save his life. Some weeks ago he went out of the house, saying he was going to hang himself. He stood on a bucket, and when the family went out to see what he was doing he was scraping the ground with his toes, trying to obtain a foothold.

There is a glass lamp-chimney so tough that it almost never breaks in use. It is of the finest glass; it is also perfect in form and action.

The glass costs several times as much as common glass. The chimney costs two or three times as much as others to make; the dealer, of course, has to pay for it; but he can afford to sell it as usual. Some object to it. "Can't afford to sell it," they say; but they can. It brings "good will" of more value than all their brittle-chimney profits, good profit besides.

"Pearl-top"  is the chimney; made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

NO HARM CAN COME

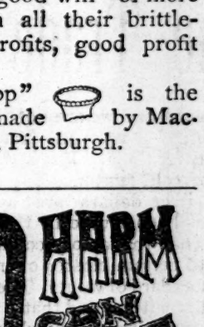
From using for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Incipient Lung Troubles

KIDD'S COUGH SYRUP

It is pleasant to the taste and will cure the most obstinate cold. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Insist on having it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN OR CHILD suffering from CATARRH

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

Not a Liquid or Snuff

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. sun sat tues thur n r m

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great MONEY SAVING WORK, COMPLETE "HORSE-BOOK & STOCK-DOCTOR." 13 Departments. 750 Engravings. Sales Sure—Fast. 30 Days Time. H. B. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. yju21—d1y sun wed fri wky

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah ..... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Macon, Albany, Thomasville and Savannah..... 7 00 am
*No. 15, from Griffin and East Point..... 8 00 am	*No. 14, for Macon, ... 10 42 pm
*No. 11, from Jacksonville, Albany and Macon..... 11 45 am	No. 20, to Hapeville, ... 11 50 am
No. 19, from Hapeville and E. Point... 1 50 pm	*No. 12, to Macon, Albany and Jacksonville, ... 2 15 pm
*No. 1, from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon..... 5 45 pm	*No. 16, to East Point and Griffin..... 5 00 pm
*No. 13, from Thomasville, Albany and Macon..... 9 30 pm	*No. 4, to Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville ..... 7 65 pm
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 10 30 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Knoxville and Memphis, and Ala. points....7 40 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati..11 50 am	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ..... 2 00 pm
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville..... 12 40 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 12 50 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon...7 55 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..... 12 00 m
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga*.. 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta.. 8 35am	To Marietta..... 11 45am
From Rome..... 11 05am	To Chattanooga* 1 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 1 45pm	To Rome..... 3 45pm
From Marietta.. 2 58pm	To Marietta..... 4 30pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga*..10 32pm	To Chattanooga*11 15pm
From Marietta†.10 30am	To Marietta†..... 4 00pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*..... 6 50am	To Selma*..... 1 25pm
From West Pt... 9 15am	To West Point.. 3 30pm
From Selma*..... 2 10pm	To Selma*..... 9 50pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*. 6 30am	To Augusta*..... 8 00am
From Covin't'n.. 7 55am	To Decatur..... 8 55am
From Decatur...10 15am	To Clarkston.....12 10pm
From Augusta*. 1 00pm	To Augusta*..... 2 45pm
From Clarkston. 2 22pm	To Decatur..... 3 45pm
From Decatur... 4 45pm	To Covington.... 6 20pm
From Augusta*. 5 45pm	To Augusta*..... 11 15pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula..... 7 50am	To Washington*. 7 10am
From Wash'ton*11 00am	To Lula..... 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*. 6 00pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'ille*. 6 05am	To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm
From Tal'poosa*. 9 15am	To Tallapoosa*.. 5 00pm
From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm	To Greenville*..10 45pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Fort Valley *11 50 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *2 05 pm and 7 00 am

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Central time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

S FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

S "For eighteen months I had a terrible eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

S TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



CORNER MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE ST.
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EVERYTHING RETAILED

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WHOLESALE!

PRICES!

A Few of the Many Things that Have Been Recommended for

INFLUENZA!

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

	CENTS.
Compound quinine, dovers and camphor capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	25
Power's and Weightman's quinine 50c ounce, 14c, 28c	44 bottles
Empty capsules, all sizes	13 box
Quinine in sugar or gelatine coated, pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr. 10c, 5 gr	15 dozen
Antipyrin (Knoor's) in capsules or powders, 25c, 35c	48 dozen
Cheney's Expectorant	15
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure	17 and 75
King's New Discovery	34
Bull's Cough Syrup	15
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15
Acker's English Remedy	17
Boschee's German Syrup	50
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65
Moeller's Cod Liver Oil	63
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	68
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	66
Wampolis Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68
Norweigan Cod Liver Oil	30
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99
Sweet Gum and Mullein 15c, 25c and	50
Terralline	75
Ely's Cream Balm	35
Warner's Rose Cream	34
Pond's Extract	37
Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory	15
Colgate's Vaseline	7
Colgate's Vaseline Cold Cream	15
Colgate's Vaseline Camphor, jar	15
Mutton Suet	5
Compound Cathartic Pills	5 and 10
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13
Tutt's Vegetable Pills	13
Calomel Pills	25 per 100
Palmer's Little Black Pills	15
Humphrey's Specific, No 8	17

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—THE—

Cincinnati Corrugating Company

Superior Iron and Steel Roofing.
Patent Edge Corrugations.
Ornamental Ceilings.
Substantial Arches.

Improved Lath.
Greatly Enlarged Facilities.

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OWN ROLLING MILLS.

No Chance for Poor Materia

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED THE BES

The Cincinnati Corrugating

PIQUA, OHIO.

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

DRY GOODS AND SHOES!

Every person who has use for a house must buy Furniture and Carpets, and every housekeeper, who loves her home, knows how to appreciate first-class house furnishings. Good substantial Carpets and hardwood Furniture are the cheapest for the cottage as well as the palace. We do not mean that Velvet Carpets and hand-carved Mahogany Furniture are just the proper thing for all the people, but for a conservative buyer we handle goods in reach of all. We sell as low

As Any House in the United States

can possibly handle first-class goods. And while we make a specialty of Fine Art Goods in our Furniture department and Fine Carpets in our Carpet department, we carry a full and complete supply to meet the demands of the trade.

Now, what does the trade want? This question comes up in every merchant's mind while he trims his pencil to make up his memoranda book so essential while in market, and often it is a hard question. Last week he remembers he had calls from people who wanted extremely low priced painted suits, while the goods were not in stock. A fine profit could have been made if they had been. They wanted Carpets at prices that would not pay the looms of the old plantation for the grand old rag Carpet of ante bellum times, and of many colors.

What Does the Trade Want?

Well, we can't keep all they want and we are not willing to undertake to educate the mind down instead of up. All factories would make better goods if the trade would pay for them. For instance, they make leather of pasteboard, kid gloves of calf, lamb and dog skins; silk of cotton, carpets of hemp. Even our silver dollars are spurious. In fact, adulterations, to a large extent, has been caused by the trade demanding shoddy, low priced goods for less than the factory could make them, and yet that disposition belongs only to certain classes of trade, and they are fast becoming educated up to the standard of values. They know that there is no necessity to paint hard wood furniture, and that a little oil and a flannel rag will keep it new for an unlimited time, while a painted suit costing a few dollars less will scale in a warm room in a few months. Just so in all classes of goods and all classes of trade. We might take granulated sugar at 16 pounds to the dollar, and it is higher than granulated sugar at 12 pounds to the dollar. There is more ground rock in the 16 pounds and less sugar. Just so with cheap ground coffee, chickory, rye and okra constitutes the major part in low-priced coffee. Good

First-Class Guaranteed Goods

ARE VALUABLE. One furnishing of a house, even in medium low-priced first-class goods, will not only give to the buyer pleasure, but the rigid economy will be realized to such an extent that shoddies will be forever a thing of the past in that household.

We have Furniture, Carpets and all classes of fabric housefurnishings to suit all who want first-class goods. We have the largest first-class stock in all the southern states; not one piece that we will not guarantee, not only as to quality, but as to price, when compared to quality in any house. We deal with factories, take advantage of all possible discounts, and can afford to sell at a profit, while the goods are extremely close to manufacturers' cost. But no shoddies ever find their way in our place.

We Buy the Best

Because our customers after the quarter of a century of our career, seem to expect it as a matter of course, and we determined at the start to sell first-class goods to first-class trade or quit the mercantile business. We have done well; made money, and as each year closes, find ourselves in better condition to deal on the same line, guaranteeing every article to be just as represented when sold. We have quite a lot of made Rugs—made from remnants of Brussels. These goods, like all other remnants and odd lots throughout every department, will be closed at prices to insure quick and rapid sales before the spring goods arrive.

WE BOUGHT LARGELY

IN SILKS!

BEFORE THE RISE

And have in stock a fine selection. Don't forget that we have not finished our clearance sale. Every short end and odd lot if possible will be closed out as well as heavy Woolens, including Furs and heavy Cloaks. We have during the new year had a most excellent trade, and while we have been unloading on our best friends we feel pleasant to know that they got he best goods at the lowest prices and are satisfied. No man or woman can spend a dollar over our counters that can complain if they know anything about quality. Remember our clearance sale lasts during this month and that we are determined to make a clean sweep of odd lots, short ends and heavy winter goods. The winter has just commenced and the trade is happy.

BLANKETS! ROBES!

QUILTS!

One Eiderdown Left.

Flannels, Broadcloths, Furs, Cloaks,

JACKETS, CASSIMERES,

WOOL HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MUFFLERS,

SILK AND WOOL MITTENS

And all classes of heavy woolen fabrics to go to clear them out, regardless of former prices, and many things regardless of cost. All to be dumped into this month's clearance sale to make room for the spring goods. As we said before, we dread an auction house, and if the trade will appreciate the prices and quality in the next two weeks, we will have no bickerings with an auctioneer, and few goods to carry over.

We have the finest and cleanest stock of SHOES in all the Southern States. Only a few pairs left to go with the Clearance Sale. Call for them.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

IN THE HOLY LAND.

DR. TALMAGE IN JOPPA AND ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM.

Luxurious Travel—Early Rising and Long Delay—Joppa from the Sea—Landing and Scenes Sacred in Bible Story.

JERUSALEM, December 10.—The steamer on which we embarked for Joppa, as related in my last letter, was palatial in its accommodations. It was provided with the electric light and every modern convenience. The staterooms of this magnificent specimen of naval architecture were as large as the double bedroom of an ordinary hotel, and comfortably, not to say luxuriously, furnished. We enjoyed sumptuous fare at dinner, which was served soon after we went aboard. The subsequent promenade on deck was in a deliciously balmy, moonlit atmosphere; and it was infinitely refreshing before "turning in" for the night to luxuriate in a sea bath. Bed was welcome after a weary day which closed thus delightfully.

We were announced to reach Joppa at 4 the next morning. As the steamer was booked to stay in the harbor all day, the hour of disembarkation might be set to suit the convenience of passengers. This was as pleasant an arrangement for people going to bed as could be devised, but Dr. Talmage was so excited at the idea that in a few hours he would see the Holy Land, that he could hardly bear to wait; and when he retired he gave positive instructions that he be called at 3, and if land were in sight before that hour to notify him at once. The result of this unseasonable arrangement was that we were all aroused at the time mentioned, with the prospect of waiting several hours before land could be sighted. Dr. Talmage paced the deck impatiently during the time that elapsed from his first appearance until 8 o'clock, when the coast of Palestine first came into view.

Seen from the deck of the approaching steamer, Joppa presents a very pleasing appearance. Its stone houses have the substantial and venerable look proper to a town of such antiquity and historical interest; and the lofty trees here and there in the city augment the enjoyment felt in the picture, while the morning sunlight gives the best effect to its attractiveness. At such a time it is not well to reflect that oriental cities, as a rule, excite, as seen from the distance, expectations that are sadly disappointing in the fulfillment.

In common with other ports on the Syrian coast, Joppa has no harbor. To land there is sometimes hazardous, even impossible, and at best, row boats have to be used in the conveyance of people from ships to the city. We were in good luck, in that this means was practicable, and escaped the experience of being carried ashore on the shoulders of brawny residents, whose financial interests depend largely on the discomforts of other people.

We took but a short time to our breakfast, and soon started out to visit points named prominently in sacred history. The identical house on the seashore occupied by "Simon, a tanner," has long since succumbed to the decay wrought by the long lapse of time, but there is good reason to believe that tradition does not err in pointing out the exact spot where it stood, and on which another house now stands. As we stood on the roof of this building, which probably is exactly like the one in which the Apostle Peter lodged, Dr. Talmage read and expounded Acts, x., which, my reader will remember, is the chapter giving a wonderfully graphic account of the vision of Cornelius, the trance which taught Peter that the Roman centurion was a proper subject of his ministrations, and which prepared the way for the recognition by the pioneers of Christianity that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him. This "democracy of religion," including all nations was a subject apt to the preacher whose words have a world-wide diffusion. Referring to this fact, he said: "My heart has learned to take in all mankind and in the breaking of the bread of life I shall hereafter endeavor so to break it that all nations may eat and be nourished." Before leaving this interesting place we drank from the water of the same well at which St. Peter quenched his thirst.

When we returned to the hotel to lunch, we found that our host outdid himself in the warmth and abundance of his hospitality. The principal dish set before us was a turkey, the symbol of American good fare, and the stars and stripes waved above the building. Mr. Landlord expressed himself delighted with the privilege of entertaining Dr. Talmage, many of whose sermons he had read with much interest. At his urgent request the doctor entered his name on the hotel register, making an addition which had not been expected. It is as follows: "We last night made our exodus from Egypt and this morning enter the promised land. We came through the sea dry shod. May our entrance of the heavenly Canaan be as placid and glorious a disembarkation." The author of this inscription modestly regretted that it was not in verse, saying that he never wrote poetry in his life. To this revelation the host replied that Dr. Talmage's prose was as good poetry as ever was written. In the assignment of rooms for the party, my illustrious friend got No. 33, which is known as "Chinese Gordon's room," the hero of Khartoum having once occupied it.

Strolling along the seaside, my memory recalled the friendsip of Hiram, king of Tyre, with David and his son Solomon, and the cordial assistance he rendered in the construction of the temple and other buildings at Jerusalem, in sending huge rafts of timber from Lebanon to Joppa, then, as now, the port of the holy city. It was at Joppa, too, that Jonah took ship when he made the foolish effort to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord. I suppose what the prophet saw then as he made his way to the vessel was pretty much what I saw by the sea. Then, as now, huge bales of goods obstructed the way, and a crowd of merchants, sailors and porters of various race and nationality, with camels and mules in great number, formed a diversified and ever-changing picture.

Joppa has many crooked streets today, as it had when the one of Peter's residence was distinguished from the rest and called "Straight." Many of its houses are built of mud, and there is a great deal of squalor to be seen in the city. The suburbs are beautiful. Many gardens ornamented with stately trees, adorn the prospect and delight the observer. I noticed palm trees, cypresses, pomegranate, orange and lemon trees. The hedges seem to be exclusively a rich growth of cactus. Everywhere are evidences of exceeding fertility. The soil from which such abundance springs has been brought down by streams swollen by heavy rains.

The next morning after our arrival in Joppa the Talmage party left for Jerusalem, having secured the services of David Jamal, a Nazarene, as dragoman. He is the man who served in the same capacity Dean Stanley, the prince of Wales, the duke of Edinburgh and many other persons of distinction in their visits to Palestine. Jamal has been eminent among local dragomen during the past twenty years. It was under his guidance that we inspected the site of the resurrection of Tabitha, "which by interpretation is called Dorcas." This lady bountiful lived at Joppa, and her restoration to the infant church of that city, by Peter's stupendous miracle of her revival from the dead, occasioned great excitement and lead to the widespread acceptance of the apostle's teaching, as related at the end of the 9th chapter of the Acts. The festival of Tabitha is celebrated near Joppa, when the women of the neighborhood, dressed all in white, gather round a fountain surrounded by orange trees and sacred to the memory of that sainted woman, and called by her name. Our guide took us to the Jewish colony, under the direction of Baron Rothschild, where Hebrew youths are educated as mechanics, thus giving a practical turn to the hope of every faithful Israelite that Palestine will yet become the country and home of the chosen people. The bright and healthy-looking Hebrew school-boys one sees in Joppa and the neighborhood give encouragement to the expectation that the night of the race will be succeeded by a bright morning.

Well out of Joppa, on our pilgrimage Jerusalemward, we looked back on a city presenting a lofty, castellated appearance as seen from the land side. The city slopes down towards the sea. At this season of the year the loveliness of Sharon through which we passed is less obvious than in the springtime, but the fig tree and its supported vine, the numerous olive trees and the general aspect of fertility brought to the mind passages dear to the memory of the Bible student. On our way we encountered quite a good many people going to Joppa, among them women in the blue cotton garb of poverty and without veils, sad looking, many of them, but with good features and graceful figures. They carried burdens on their heads of fuel, vegetables, etc., and walked with the proud poise which these descendants of Rebekak possess without the need of its conscious cultivation. Turkish soldiers at guard houses, fine, stalwart fellows, cigarette in mouth, were passing at intervals, and strings of camels loaded with goods. Everywhere along the villages on the road we saw large numbers of Hebrew people. This circumstance deeply interested Dr. Talmage. It seems that they are rapidly increasing in numbers, and the effect is a natural one, of strengthening their confidence that in the future they will again possess the land.

We stopped at Ramleh for breakfast. This pretty little town, which boasts of several thousand inhabitants, is claimed to have been Arimathea, the birthplace and residence of the loyal man who begged the body of Jesus and provided for its sepulture. Its most conspicuous feature is its tower, a structure rising 120 feet from the midst of an olive plantation. The history of this building is not known perfectly. At one time it was part of a mosque, and there are traces in the neighborhood that Ramleh in a remote past was a far more important place than it is now. If we had had time we should have climbed the winding staircase to its summit and feasted our eyes with the sight of the country of the ancient philistines, and the scene of so many bloody struggles.

After leaving Ramleh we drove through the valley of Ajalon, which is about three miles from Latrone, a village named in memory of the penitent thief. The country thereabout is rugged to admiration. Pursuers as well as pursued must have endured great fatigue after the battle, in which the Amorites were defeated by Joshua, when he said: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon." Our faithful Jamal pointed out Gibeon in the distance as we speeded along on our way. The sun was now very hot, and we found our ordinary clothing exceedingly burdensome. In the early morning, however, our heavy overcoats were necessary to comfort.

I may be permitted to break off here to say that our trip in this sacred land is the pioneer trip of the season, the last one ending in June, since when no tourists have appeared until our advent. This accounted for the fact that we were regarded with universal interest as we passed through the roughly built and rockily situated villages on our way. Our horses proved to be marvels of sure-footedness. They sagaciously picked their way over slippery surfaces which seemed to us appallingly dangerous, much of the rock being loose as well as slippery. Sometimes we found a grateful change from the sight of rocky caves and glens, high terraced slopes and rocky ways, in vales dotted with symmetrical olive trees; but the general character of the country through which we passed is sterility. There was a time, however, when "the paths dropped fatness," for the now bare terraces were then covered with fertile soil and highly cultivated.

To return: We stopped for luncheon at the gate of the valley of Ajalon. There, too, we changed horses and rested about an hour, after which we resumed our journey. Very soon we reached the hills on which David tended his father's flocks, and where he successfully defended his charges from the lion and the bear. A short distance beyond is the brook Elah, whence that ruddy youth took the five smooth stones, with one of which he slew the giant who defied the God of Israel. Here was an opportunity for Dr. Talmage to enrich his collection of curiosities. Accordingly he dismounted from his horse, and going down to the brook, selected a number of just such pebbles as he supposed were the choice of David 3,000 years before. Above the brook at the foot of the hills of Judea, is the village which is pointed out as the birthplace of John the Baptist, where the blessed Virgin Mary paid her cousin Elizabeth, his mother, a visit, and where she "said" the magnificat. Here Dr. Talmage spent considerable time in making inquiries, and, Bible open for references, entered in his notebook new materials for his "Life of Christ."

We resume our ride for the last stage, and soon appear the evidences that we are approaching a great city. Right before us rise the walls of Jerusalem. Our hearts beat faster as we see them and faster still as our approach becomes nearer. The sun was just setting, gilding the walls and domes of the city, as at 5 o'clock exactly, we entered Jerusalem through the Joppa gate. LOUIS KLOPSCH.

SNAKES IN THE LAND OF THE SKY.

Something About Rattlers—A Startling Proposition.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 18.—A thrilling experience was that of a young Asheville physician while hunting wild turkeys recently. With gun in hand he had occasion to get over a large fallen tree-trunk. Crouching down in the bushes in order to keep out of sight of the turkeys, he carefully put his left leg over the log to get astride of it. The moment his leg was over he felt a sting in the calf of it and hastily drew it back, drawing with it a big rattler, fangs firmly imbedded in the sensitive flesh. Here was a situation to make a man slightly nervous. In the dense woods, far from camp, with a dose of snake poison in one's system, would worry even an old hunter. The young man acted quickly and sensibly. Killing the reptile, he stabbed the wound made by the fangs with his hunting knife. Over and over again the keen knife did its work until the blood flowed freely. Above the knee a tight bandage made of a twisted handkerchief prevented blood from returning to the heart. The wounded man then fired his repeating rifle, alarming his comrades, who carried him miles to camp. Here whisky was freely administered. The next day it was evident that these heroic measures were effective. As soon as possible the patient was carried home and eventually recovered, although the wounds made by the snake and knife were a year in healing. A cavity was left in the leg extending to the bone.

Frequently the mountaineers capture rattlers alive. A long stick with a slip-noose of stout twine answers as a trap. The snake is induced to strike and the noose is slipped over its head and drawn taut. Then his snakeship can rattle and strike to his heart's contenip The sound of a rattle has a business-like tone to it. Every woodsman knows it quick as a wink, and respects it. A snake always rattles before he strikes, unless disturbed while asleep. Then the snake bites without an introduction. The snakes are brave. They rest in exposed places, where they can see all about them. When they strike they do not turn and run, but recoil nearly one-half their length and wait their chance for another attack. Unless disturbed, they do not seek a fight.

A taxidermist here made a unique proposition to the people of Richmond, Va., at the time of Jeff Davis's death, when they wanted to erect a statue to his memory. He agreed, for the consideration of $10,000, to prepare the body of Mr. Davis in such a way that, if mounted on a pedestal in a public square and exposed to the elements, it would last 3,000 years at least. He said he would guarantee it. Just how he intended to make the guarantee good was a puzzle to the Richmond folks. They did not accept the offer, and the remains of Mr. Davis escaped the petrifying process advocated by the enthusiastic taxidermist.

The New York "University" says of Mr. Chaney's new book, "Belief," "the author's object is to reconcile science and religion, and well has he accomplished it." For sale at Miller's. tf

"Is Evolution Irreligious?" Rev. Geo. L. Chaney at Church of Our Father tonight at 7:30. Good music. All made welcome.

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OLD-TIME DOCTORS

WHO BLED THEIR PATIENTS TO CURE THEM

And the Modern Doctors Who Bleed Their Patients' Pockets and Sometimes Kill Them—Arp's Reminiscenses.

There is an awful mystery about these doctors. They know so much that common people don't know. When I was a child I had profound reverence for them. Our family doctor was a three-hundred-pounder, and was gruff and short in his speech, and not very fond of children. And yet he seemed to have a great many hid out somewhere, and was always giving them away. Whenever a new child came into the family or the neighborhood it was said that the doctor brought it. I used to wonder where he kept them. I asked my mother once, and she said, "in Heaven, maybe," and this increased my veneration. Our big, fat doctor had a shop—we didn't call it an office—and I used to peep in at the door sometimes and look at his little bottles on the shelves, I was sent there once for some medicine, and he gave me some licorice root and some cinnamon bark. There was a mysterious box standing up in the corner, a long narrow box about big enough to hold an old-fashioned clock—a grandfather's clock—and the door was open a little and I saw an awful thing in there, a skelelon suspended from a screw in the skull. There were dark cavernous holes for the eyes, and a hole for the nose, and there were jaws with teeth in them and they looked fierce and malicious. I had a little primmer at home, and it had pictures in it. One was a picture of a skeleton with a scythe in his hand and I had learned the lines:

"Time cuts down all,
Both great and small."

and I thought I had discovered where this old rascal was kept hid. He was in that box. It was a long time before I recovered from those childish superstitions. One time I had a long spell of fever, and that old doctor bled me till I fainted, and he wouldn't let me have any water, and when I got delirious I thought that he had that skeleton on his back, and I was to be cut down with a scythe blade. He bled me several times—five little scars are on my arm yet. Bleeding was a big thing then. Mark Harding says his arms are just tattooed with scars. I reckon they bled more in Mark's day than in mine, for the older a man is the more scars he has; and Mark says he has got forty. I can tell how old a man is by his scars. Mark says that "bleeding was a good thing and ought not to have been abolished. That these modern doctors are always talking about blood poison, blood poison. Well, if the blood is poisoned, why not take it out? Bleed a man until he can hardly wag, and let new blood form that is not poisoned."

But we lived—blood or no blood—water or no water—doctors or no doctors. The Baptists lived and the Presbyterians lived, for they say that Baptists don't die until their time comes, and predestination saves the Presbyterians; but it is a wonder that any Methodists were ever raised in these phlebotomy days. We never had any medicine except castor oil and calomel, and epsom salts and jalap, and number six and sheep saffron tea, and some jaw-breaking tooth pullers that were made just like these crowbar hooks that you turn over a log with at a sawmill. There were some patent medicines, like paregoric and Bateman's drops, and Godfrey's cordial and opedeldoc that were kept in the store, and they were good, too. But the noble science has made progress, wonderful progress, and I like it because it offers such a wide field for a smart man, and such a slim chance for a fool. We've got a boy studying medicine, and are hopeful of him—of course we are. His mother thinks he will be a great surgeon, for he is the seventh son, and when he was a lad our peacock got his leg broke, and I was about to kill him to put the poor thing out of misery, but Ralph begged me to give the bird to him; and he made some splints out of a big cane and fixed him up in a swing, and he got well; and another time he sewed up a bad cut on one of our mules; and he just loved to pick out splinters or get a cinder out of your eye; and so we consented to his being a doctor, and he is attending lectures in Atlanta, and the other day I called to see him at the college. It was a kind of recess when I got there. I was introduced to Dr. Kendrick, and he was mighty kind and said they were just about to perform on a clinik, and invited me in. I thought that it was some kind of electric machine, but when I got in the room there were 125 young doctors sitting all around on tiers of seats that got higher and higher so that all of them could look down on the little circular pit at the bottom—a little pit about ten feet across and looked like it was built to fight chickens in. I heard that the boys did fight chickens there, on the sly sometimes. The clinik was a revolving table that had a cot on it, and was placed in the middle of the pit. Dr. Kendrick went in first and I followed along with a sick white man and two sick darkies. All of a sudden the young doctors commenced cheering and so I took a cheer and sat down. I didn't know whether they were cheering the professor or the sick men, and for fear they would think I was sick I rose forward and took another cheer and they cheered again. The professor then introduced me to the audience and I came to a perpendicular attitude, and they cheered again and again and I took, my cheer. After this little episode was over the professor asked one of the darkies what was the matter with him and he said he didn't have breath enough—he was short of breath, he couldn't walk ten steps and his heart went like a kittle drum. So the professor thumped on him and put his ear to his left breast and began to ask the young doctor's questions about diseases of the heart, and they seemed to know right smart. One said the heart had two beats to the bar, and another said the heart had two oracles and two ventriloquists, and another said the reason the darkey was short of breath was because he didn't have enough of it, and another said the valves were out of order, and another thought that the clavicles of the sternum were contracted, but a knowing young man said there was not enough oxygen in his blood. I noticed that when a young man hesitated and got things mixed, the professor was very kind and helped him along just like Dr. Waddell used to help us boys along in Latin when we were in college. "Quidam is a pronoun is it not, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, sir." "Well, quidem is what? an adverb, is it not?" "Yes,sir; yes, sir. Quidam is a pronoun and quidem is an adverb." "Correct, Mr. Jones." And Mr. Jones thought he had done wonders until his report came out and he was put down 45 in Latin. "Well, what is the remedy for that," said the professor. If his blood lacks oxygen how can oxygen be supplied?" "Give him a donic, sir," said a young man with a bad cold, an iron donic." Then the bookkeeper wrote a prescription. Good gracious, thought I, has that darkey got to eat a whole donic. A donic is a lump of iron as big as a water pail. But maybe he is not to eat it, but is to handle it. Maybe he is to dig in the mines. It does make a man strong to dig up donics in the mines. It is like swinging a pair of dumbbells to get strong. But our boy told me afterwards that it was not a donic but a tonic. I wish that I knew as much about the human frame as Dr. Kendrick knows. He put a little glass quill in the other darkies mouth, and when he took it out and looked at it, he told the young doctors all about his disease and how it came and what must be done for him; and then he begun on the white man and asked him what was the matter, and the man pulled up the leg of his pants and showed an awful case of big leg, and the doctor said something about an elephant, and told him he had come the wrong day, and belonged to Dr. Westmoreland's clinik. Poor fellow, thought I, you are gone up. Dr. Westmoreland will cut that leg off in ten minutes and smile. Next I was invited in the dissecting room. Yes, I was invited, and the big fat, black janitor who steals all the stiffs opened the door, but I didn't go in. I saw enough, and one whiff of the odoriferous atmosphere satisfied me, and I departed those coasts. The young doctors laughed at me tumultuously. There were ten tables in there, and a cadaver on every table, and some of them were split in two, and some dismembered, and there were arms and legs hanging about on the walls, and from some all the nerves had been taken out like a bundle of strings, and from some all the muscles had been taken out. And there were backbones, and haslets, and spare ribs, just like you see at hog killing time. And all this is to teach the doctors anatomy, and it is all right, and if a man has any genius at all it does look like he ought to know how to treat a disease, and what to do for every wound that humanity is liable to. Those 125 doctors seem to be in earnest, and some of them will make their mark. Our boy came home the other day and had a darkey's ear wrapped up in his pocket, and wanted to tell his mother all about its anatomy. For a minute she didn't understand what it was, and asked him in amazement if he had got to chewing tobacco. He said, "Why, no; this is not tobacco, this is a darkey's ear. She rose forward and then backward and was more indignant than when I had that mole in the sugar dish. Ralph had to leave the room and hide out the ear, and she wouldn't let him eat dinner until he had washed his hands with lye soap and cologne two or three times. But still she is proud of that boy, and tells how he used to speak a speech, and say: "Friends, Romans, countrymen; lend me your ears." "Little did I think," she said, "that he would some day go about cutting them off from dead negroes."

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THIS HYGIENICALLY CONDUCTED INSTITUTION has during its fifteen years of successful operation restored thousands of people to health. The universal results obtained is a marked feature of this institution. All forms of Neurotic, Gastric, Hypatic and Renal disorders, as well as all diseases peculiar to invalid ladies, yield to its processes with a certainty and rapidity unknown to other methods of treatment.

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All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings makes this in every respect the most perfect Sanitarium south. Refers with permission to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlets and particulars address as above, or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
ATLANTA, GA.
1st col-8p

A. L. Delkin & Co

93 WHITEHALL STREET,

Are now offering the largest stock of

DIAMONDS,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Etc., in the south at prices positively

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Come and examine our stock.

ALEXANDER'S TONIC PILLS

Great Invigorator, Blood Purifier, Flesh Maker and Nerve Tonic. Cures Malaria, Biliousness, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Leucorrhea, Impotency and General Debility, excellent for Removing Pimples and Beautifying Complexion. Small: sugar coated. 75 in a bottle. At Druggists' By mail, 50 cents. Alexander Medicine Co., New York.

Money Returned by following druggists if Alexander's Cholera Infantum Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, or Pile Ointment fails to cure;

These medicines are sold by C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co., A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Bros., Connally & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avary & Co., J. C. Huss, Smith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co.
june6-1y nrm

DR. BOWES & CO.



Southern Medical Dispensary.

21-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelis permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanently cured without any cutting or caustics, or dialation or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty year's experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO.,
21½ Marietta, St., Atlanta, Ga.
References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.
dec 7 d 1 y n r m

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNTIL 12 M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, I will receive bids for the entire stock of J. A. JACOBUS, 148 DECATUR STREET, consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Walter H. Rhett, Receiver,
31-2 Whitehall Street.

TO A LADY THE HONOR

BELONGS FOR THE ORIGIN OF COTTON BAGGING.

It Was Forced Upon Her as One of the Necessities of the War—An Interesting Narrative from a Tallahassee Lady.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 13.—[Special.] The claims now being set up by various persons for the honor of having originated cotton bagging, the earliest claim being put for 1880, induces a lady of the highest social position here to tell her story of its real invention in 1863. Says she:

THE IDEA SUGGESTED.

"In March, 1863, Colonel Crawford, of the Thirteenth Texas cavalry, was at Marksville, Louisiana, watching yankee gunboats, while his wife, at home in Jasper county, Texas, was sorely beset to find means of clothing a hundred slaves. Spinning and weaving was slow work, and help must be had. Of the fleecy staple there was a superabundance in ginhouse and pens all over the plantation, but how to prepare it for market was the problem. Some people packed it in riven pine boards and tied the bales with oak withes, but these were heavy and unsightly. Two sleys had been bought of respectively 700 and 500 teeth to make cloth. With a coarser sley would it not be possible to weave bagging?

BORN OF NECESSITY.

"Two of the negro men were carpenters, blacksmiths, and, in fact, good at all tinkering, and the mistress decided to have a sley made at home to suit her need. The eldest man was given first trial, and the order 'to make one bier, containing only 20 teeth.' He prepared dainty reeds, and worked for two days (to the disgust of the overseer), and then reluctantly confessed to a failure, 'because his thumbs and fingers was too big to handle 'em.'

A MAN WITH MORE NIMBLE FINGERS.

"Big Dick, who could make neat combs out of cow horns, and plait pretty hats of wheat straw and palmetto for his master's children, was then given the job, and succeeded so well that a sley of 200 teeth was soon made, and every spinning wheel on the place was turning off so many hanks of coarse, strong warp daily. After this was sized and drawn in the loom all worked merrily at the filling, and then at rope enough to tie.

SIX BALES PROVE SUCCESS.

"In April, while Colonel Crawford faced the invaders at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, six bales, in confederate bagging, made something like a triumphant progress through the country to Huntsville penitentiary, and were paid for in this wise: One-third in heavy cloth; one-third in bunches of warp, and one-third in gold. Colonel Hendricks, (I think it was) wrote a complimentary letter, saying that although he had steadily refused to buy any more cotton for a year past, being already over stocked, yet he had been proud to accept these bales, and would keep them on exhibition because of the bagging, trusting, that other ladies at home, would be induced to practice the same energy and perseverance.

WITNESS TO ITS TRUTH.

"My story is told, for the truth of it, I refer the doubting to Dr. H, N. Gray, Anacoco, Vernon Parish, Louisiana. He was at home on a sick furlough, and kindly took control of the negro and his team, riding with him to Huntville in a buggy. Dr. Gray described the journey as something like a circus, in regard to the crowd that collected around the bagging at every 'settlement.'"

In Matter of Cotton Seed.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Mr. Edward Atkinson has repeatedly referred through your columns to the great obligations the south is under to the yankee for teaching us various things. For instance, he says that ten or fifteen years ago our cotton seed was a useless product on the farm, and usually carted off and thrown away. About that time, according to Mr. Atkinson, a sharp yankee, came down south and taught us its value as an oil producer.

Now, this is a mere sample of many other things that Mr. Edward Atkinson and other yankees are continually saying, and the answer I shall make to it is simply a sample of the answers that can be made to all like assertions. The answer is this: There is not a man now living in this county who is old enough to remember the day when cotton seed was not considered one of our most valuable manures, or when it was not carefully saved and used for that purpose. As far back as 1841 an improved process of extracting oil from the cotton seed was discussed by the papers of South Carolina and Louisiana. In 1847 an Italian invention for hulling the seed, preparatory to extracting the oil, was brought out and much discussed by the press of Charleston and New Orleans. In 1852 the extraction of oil was carried on to a large extent in Italy, much aided by this invention, and large quantities of seed annually exported from the south for that purpose. From that time till the breaking out of the war the matter was one of keen interest in the agricultural press of the south, in numerous articles on the subject in DeBow's Review, published in New Orleans before the war.

Now, how about Mr. Edward Atkinson's smart yankee. R. K. CHARLES.
Darlington, S. C., January 11, 1890.

Free Bagging.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The alliances have made a noble fight in their opposition to trusts, and now let them take advantage of their success by sending their leaders to Washington, and demanding in the name of agriculture free bagging. Millions of dollars have been and are still being extorted from the planter on the bagging that covers his cotton. Let them continue to push their advantages by all the means at their command. If their demand for free bagging is not heeded by congress, then let the south—planters, merchants, capitalists—come together as one man and build factories, import the raw material and make their own bagging. Two and half pounds bagging can be made, I am told, for 7½ cents. Let them use nothing that will not weigh two and a half pounds to the yard—putting in each bale eight yards—and then let Europe deduct her five per cent tax if she likes. Put on enough tax to cover this and let the planter get full pay for his cotton.

There are millions to the cotton grower by this method. Let him take stock in and become one of the owners of the mill that makes his bagging, and the machinery of the trust will be sold for scrap iron. This is an opportunity for the planters that comes once in a life time. Let their leaders act and act promptly, with an eye single to the very best interest of the cotton growers. H.

Keep your blood pure, and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and tones the whole system.

Dr. Chaney on Evolution.

As announced elsewhere, a sermon on the question "Is Evolution Irreligious?" will be preached this evening at the Church of Our Father, on Church street, near Forsyth.

Rev. Geo. L. Chaney, pastor, has chosen his subject by special request and a treat is in store for those who attend. There are but few lecturers anywhere so well qualified to present the great questions of the day from the scholar's stand-point as Mr. Chaney is, and those who hear him this evening cannot fail to be deeply interested. We bespeak for the distinguished lecturer as large a congregation as the capacity of the chapel will adimt of.

New Map of Atlanta.

Fine cloth binding, only 25c, by mail 30c. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

HENRY W. GRADY.

I Have the Last and Best Negatives Ever Made from Life of Mr. Grady.

Cabinet size 50 cents each.
14x17, $2.50 each.
16x20, $3.50 each.
20x24, $4.50 each.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Sold for benefit of Grady monument fund.
C. W. MOTES, Photographer.
34 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

Fresh candied mandarines, grapes, butternuts, walnuts and Aunt Susan butternut taffey at Lagomarsino's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**



Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

STUART'S

GIN AND BUCHU

—CURES—

GLEET,
DIABETES,
INDIGESTION,
RHEUMATISM,
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
MUCUS DISCHARGES,
IRRITABLE BLADDER,
CATARRH OF BLADDER,
SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

Is not a King Cure-All, but for all Bladder, Kidney and other Urinary Disorders it has no equal.
Sold by All Druggists.

Use Stuart's Medicated Prune Juice if your liver is deranged. You will find it pleasant, mild and effective. Ask your druggist for it.
jan14—n r m

HEADACHE
Guaranteed to cure any kind of a headache in fifteen minutes. These powders contain no opium, morphine, chloral, antipyrine or other injurious substance. The only cure for Sea Sickness.

OALINE

Price, 25 cents per box, each containing six powders. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by the Oaline Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

POWDERS.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA.
SEAL BRAND
JAVA & MOCHA
COFFEE
ALWAYS PACKED (UNGROUND) IN 2 LB TIN CANS.
BOSTON COFFEES

FREE A PERFECT ART ALBUM CONTAINING 24 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING TEA AND COFFEE CULTURE, WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF YOUR ADDRESS.
CHASE & SANBORN,
124 BROAD ST., BOSTON.
nov10—d6m fri sun wed n r m

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE CO.,
RICHMOND, Va., December 5, 1889.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THE Virginia Home Insurance company, of Richmond, Va., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said Virginia Home Insurance company has cancelled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 8th day of March, 1890, will make application to Hon. W. A. Wright, comptroller-general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the United States ($2,000) and Georgia ($23,000) now on deposit with him. WILLIAM H. PALMER,
dec9-d2m-sun President.



Never Known to Fail.

Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copabia, the best remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature o Terrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. sold byall druggists.
oct20—26t su

MISCELLANEOUS.

STONEY, GREGORY & CO.

Pure Drugs!

LOWEST CUT PRICES!

DR. FRED B. PALMER'S **BLACK BILIOUS BULLETS**

The Most Effectual

LIVER PILLS.

FAST BLACK STOCKINGS.

F. P. Robinson Dye.



"CLEANFAST"

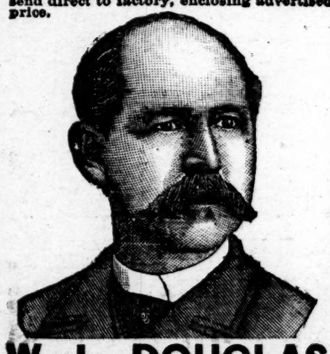
We guarantee an absolutely clean, fast color which will improve by washing. The wearing quality is unsurpassed.

None genuine without our trade mark on each pair. We have also Darning Cotton of the same dye. Send for price list. Order by mail.

Sold only in Atlanta by Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. tu sun fri

SIX STY STYLES IRON FENCE, LAWN & GRAVES
J. RICE, Atlanta, Ga.
Name this paper. an17 sun & wk 2tm

CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Creedmoor Waterproof.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 & $2 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall.
PRICE & PORTER, 24 Marietta St.
J. E. WARNOCK, 61 Peachtree St.
jan1—d6m wed fri sun

Trustee's Sale of Gold Mine.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF A DEED OF trust, executed by the Chattanooga and Gum Log Mining company, a Tennessee corporation, with principal office at Chattanooga, which deed is dated 12th of July, 1888, and is recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Towns county, Georgia, in book "C," at page 598, and in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Union county, Georgia, in book "D," page 259, I will, as the trustee and grantee named in said deed, at the stamp mill of said company, on Gum Log creek, in Towns county, Georgia, on Thursday the 30th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described property, to-wit: All the gold, silver and other minerals, and all mineral and mining rights of said company in, upon and appertaining to certain lands in Union and Towns counties, in the state of Georgia, described as lots No. 18 and 19, in the 9th district, 1st section, except a fraction of about eleven acres conveyed to Ashbel Rhodes by Sanford Carpenter; also the right, title and interest of the said company in and to the mines, metals, minerals and mining privileges in and upon lot of land No. 34, in the 17th district of the 1st section known as the Nancy Brown mine, in Towns county. Also all the right, title and interest of said company in lot No. 1, in the 17th district of 1st section of Towns and Union counties, the same being an undivided interest in the fee as well as mineral rights. Also all the mills, machinery, buildings, structures, improvements, tools, cables, implements and personal property of every description on said premises belonging to said company, with all water rights and powers appurtenant to said premises. Terms strictly cash. H. B. McFARLAND,
dec22 su wed til d Trustee.

H. G. C. HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL. GUARANTEED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY. CURES IN 1 TO 3 DAYS. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE H. G. C. CHEMICAL CO. JACKSONVILLE FLA.

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. Sold by all druggists.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors,

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLES BRIDLES,

Fire Crackers, Roman Candles, Skyrockets, Fine Jamaica Rum and other luxuries for the Christmas holidays.

My stock of Field and Garden Seeds will arrive about the 1st January next. All orders from the country properly attended to. TERMS CASH.

CLOTHING.

A Twenty Days' No Profit Sale

On February 1st we place our present location in the hands of contractors for extensive improvements, when we will remove temporarily to NO. 37 WHITEHALL ST

OUR IMMENSE STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

PRICES Will Do the Work.

HIRSCH BROS.,

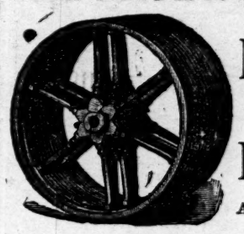
Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,

2 AND 44 - - - - WHITEHALL STREET

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY

Manufacturers and Dealers in



Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT!
STOVE FLUES, FIRE CLAY, STOVE THIMBLES, FIRE BRICK,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE!
PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTERERS' HAIR!
COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

8 Loyd and Castleberry and Fair Sts. **Sciple Sons,**
ATLANTA, GA.

FRANK M. POTTS. HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS,

24 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine Whiskies.

And sole agents for Joseph Schlitz Milwaukee famous "Pilsener bottled beer. We carry in stock G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, Veuve Cliquot Ponsardin Pommery Sec, Gold Seal Champagnes, Bass & Co's. Pale Ale, Guinness' Extra Stout (bottled by E. & J. Burke), Apollinaries, The Red "Diamond" mark," Natural Hungarian Aperient, (Hunyadi Janos), and Hawthorn Waters. The best brands Imported Brandies, Gins, Rums, etc. Telephone No. 175.

What the Manufacturer Can Do!

The manufacturer can furnish the consumer with a better grade of clothing for less money than the retail merchant can buy them for. This stands to reason, as the manufacturer has no middleman's profits or commissions to add to the cost of each garment he sells.

Not only have we the ability to demonstrate this, but we have the disposition, which fact is shown by our

$9.90 SUIT AND OVERCOAT SALE!

Beginning at the opening of our doors, Monday, January 13th.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturing :-: Clothiers -:- and -:- Tailors,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,

MACHINERY!

8 W. WALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Gas Engines, Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Planes, Knives, Moulding Blanks, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. tu wa b&k

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. Pages 9 to 20

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Keely Co. Leaders of Low Prices.

VOL. 1. JAN. 19, 1890. NO. 10.

The union of special Bargain Prices and Honest Merchandise with the plain Serial Story are the means of drawing the great company which comes daily—rain or shine.

Interest in our announcements continues unabated. Sensations every day.

There is a vista in this store of ours with buying advantages appearing all along the aisles, and none can deny the potency of its influence.

If you have needs in any particular line do not wait for the advertising.

Perhaps your special bargain is waiting for you.

The keenest kind of a cut in Novelty Robes. Every quality, and nearly two hundred patterns at that, go under the knife.

We put some rare opportunities in your way during the past week. Every word we said of them holds good yet, save for such lots as have been cleaned out.

The following prices we believe are unrivaled in all that stands for your good:

Combination Robes in a large variety of stuffs, reduced to $4.50, $5, $6.
Side-band Robes in all the latest Persian designs, reduced to $7.50 and $8.
French Serge Robes, with colored borders, reduced from $12.50 to $8.
Camel-hair Robes, with silk and wool border for garniture, reduced from $12.50 to $8.50.
French Plaid Robes in all the going colorings, with bands of silk Persian, reduced from $15 to $9.
Fine Foule Robes, with border of velvet stripes, reduced from $15 to $9.
French Serge Robes, with panels of silk and wool stripes, former price $18, January ask $10.
Handsome Novelty Robes, with Jacquard figure front, former price $20, offered now for $12.50.
Rich quality French Broadcloth Robes, some embroidered with silk, others with silk and wool frisse, are prices less than half.
French Armure, with skirt front of silk and tinsel wrought into exquisite patterns, former price, $25, now $15.

We swing into the third week of the great Dress Goods sale with almost no break in the famous lines which have created so much surprise. Today's quotations mean business. When you can save 33⅓ per cent on such figures as our yard-goods regularly go at, be sure you've reached the rockiest of rock bottoms. It is only by seeing and comparing that you can know how real the saving is.

Twilled Suitings printed with handsome Persian designs, 40c.
Heather Suitings in modest, subdued colorings, 27 inches wide, 17c.
Henriettas, smoothly finished, evenly twilled and double width, 21c.
German mixtures and pin-checks, a soft, yielding stuff, 26c.
Broad stripe suiting, double width, a gem of a bargain, at 29c.
Bright French Plaids, just the goods for children's school wear, 36c.
French Berlin Stripes, every imaginable hue, worth much more than our price, 41c.
Wool Frize Figures to be used in combination with plain goods, 49c.
Wool Bourette Stripes to be used in combination with plain goods, 58c.
Colored gradulated boucle to be used in combination with plain goods, 40c.
Camels' hair wick stripe and plaid, very stylish indeed, 73c.
Wool Frize in figures and stripes for wraps, panels and skirts, 84c.
Wide English Cashmere, from 30c to 19c.
Wool Checks, down from 35c to 22c.
Fine Dress Flannels, from 48c to 24c.
Scotch Heather Mixtures, from 50c to 31c.
French Striped Serge, from 37c to 25c.
Ombre French Stripes, from 50c to 35c.
Fancy Bourette Plaids, from 65c to 45c.
German Foule Borders, from 75c 50c.
Plain Mohair Serge, from 75c to 50c.
Mixed Suiting, down from 75c to 50c.
Foule Plaids, down from 75c to 50c.
Camel Hair Plaids, down from 75c to 50c.
Cashmere Plaids, quiet colors, down a third.
Serge Strips, down from 85c to 50c.
Foule Stripes, down from 75c to 50c.
Silk Strip Serge, down from $1 to 65c.
Cheviot Wick Plaid, down from $1 to 75c.
Fancy Serge Figures, down from 75c to 50c.
Novelty Silk Stripes, down from $1.25 to 90c.
Persian Trimming Stuff, from $1.50 to $1.

The Women and Misses' Wraps catch the reduction craze that now runs all over the store.

Not because the Cloaks are old, they aren't; not because we are badly overstocked—we are not; not on account of dull sales, sold more than last winter; but simply that we set out to make large sales this January, and low price music is the

DRY GOODS.

Keely Company

only music for double-quick selling in present trade conditions.

Ulsters and Raglans, made of plaid, stripe and check cloths, some with vest front and half check capes $6.50, worth $12.50 and $15.
Long Garments in striped cloth, selected patterns at $7, worth $15.
Plain Beaver Newmarkets, mostly black, good, strong material, $7, worth $16.
Ladies' Raglans, comprising corkscrews, beavers, stripes and the like, $7.50; many formerly sold for $17.50.
One hundred Ladies' Jackets, beavers, braided stockinetts, cheviots, bell and coat sleeves, styles to suit every figure, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5. Some of the above have sold for $12.

Skate time is here and you will be wanting some warm bed gear. Whatever else the Blanket, let it be big enough. They say that there is more wool-worth and more Blanket-worth in this stock now than we've ever had before. An electric bargain current runs through all sorts from baby's crib size to a thick, fleecy "Seminole" or "Moneta."

"The Acworth," were $1.50, during Serial Sale 90c.
"The Aldine," were $2, during Serial sale $1.15.
"The Anchor," were $2.25, during Serial Sale $1.50.
"The Blackstone," were $3, during Serial Sale $2.
"The Queen City," were $3.50, during Serial Sale $2.50.
"The Fairfield," were $5, during Serial Sale $3.35.
"The Berckley," were $6, during Serial Sale $4.35.
"The St. Paul," were $7, during Serial Sale $5.
"The Mystic," were $7.50, during Serial Sale $6.
"The Seminole," were $8.50, during Serial Sale $5.50.

From the littlest to the biggest priced pair there's nothing scant in eithr wool or size.

In the unending turn over of such an enormous quantity every now and again cripples, and slow-goers of Underwear come to the surface. All such we put at a rush-out price. Then there are big lots we've captured from frightened manufacturers, away under the cost of making. You get them for a trifle less.

FOR WOMEN:

Ribbed wool Vests, white and scarlet, 75c. Good value.
Scarlet and natural wool Vests, $1. Extra bargain.
Merino Vests, manufactpred to sell for 75c, at 50c.
Plaited silk Vests, rich and luxurious. Modest priced.
English Cashmere Hose, fast black and colors.

FOR MEN:

White, brown and gray Shirts and Drawers, at 35c.
White and gray Shirts and Drawers, at 75c.
All-wool Shirts and Drawers, scarlet and natural, $1.
Fine English Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, drab, mouse and the like in stripes, $1.50.
British Cotton Half Hose, most excellent, at 15c.

Is it any wonder Linens are so lively in this notable January Sale? You save a third or more on our regular ask and get some of the choicest things that Irish or German or French Flax ever gets into.

These are the designs of some Extra fine Damasks.

Fern and Palm center.
Ivy and Rosebud border.
Star border and filling.
Fern Sprig border with Rose center.
Wild Chrisanthemum, Convolvulus and Grasses.
Daisys, with entwining vines and graceful scrolls.
Fern border, with Shamrock ground and center.
Double border festoons of Roses.

There never was such an attractive display of Linens prepared for your seeing in this city.

Gentlemen's white Linen bosom Shirts for 33⅓ cents. Shirts that will fit and will stand grief. Shirts that the worker can bend in and use his arms freely in. The makers have put thought in them—in the shape, in the finishing as well as in the material. Only by bringing the goods direct from the manufacturers to our counters could we sell you these Shirts for so little as 33⅓c. There are no intermediate profits.

Hard by is the "Diamond," the best and the dressiest $1 White Shirt we know of. You needn't give a thought to making or fit. Open front and back.

Squads of other sorts.

There's magic in those new Embroideries—in the quality, in the styles, in the prices. A few of the always-popular patterns, but most of the work is very different from last season.

Leaves, dots and dashes, vines, stars and splashes, wheels, clusters and scrabbles. Some are tucked, ruffled or hemstiched, others plaited.

Their attractiveness and the price magnet begins to draw once

DRY GOODS.

Keely Company

you are in sight of these handsome stuffs.

Hamburg Edging, 3c, worth 5c.
Hamburg Edging, 5c, worth 8c.
Hamburg Edging, 7c, worth 10c.
Hamburg Edging, 10c, worth 15c.

Nainsook Embroidery, 20c. worth 30c.
Nainsook Embroidery, 25c, worth 35c.
Nainsook Embroidery, 30c, worth 40c.
Nainsook Embroidery, 40c, worth 45c.

Hamburg Inserting, 10c worth 15c.
Hamburg Inserting, 20c worth 30c.
Hamburg Inserting, 30c worth 40c.
Hamburg Inserting, 40c worth 50c.

Torchon Lace, 3c, worth 6c.
Torchon Lace, 5c, worth 10c.
Torchon Lace, 10c, worth 15c.
Torchon Lace, 15c, worth 25c.
Torchon Lace, 20c, worth 30c.
Torchon Lace, 25c, worth 40c.

The largest and finest stock of White Goods in Atlanta. Every desirable style in all qualities.

We do the great Shoe business of this city. Past success indicates what tireless enterprise will accomplish with it in the future. Attention is given not only to such qualities as sell in great bulk, but to the choice and exclusive, and the stock includes everything up to the finest. Qualities are very large. We don't invite you to select from mean or meagre lots. Be certain that whatever you get here is proper, both as regards value and style.

All the "heavy part" of our carefully selected stock has undergone an unsparing mark-down, and at the reduced prices represent decidedly remarkable values.

They have attracted wide-spread attention. Trade has been greatly stimulated and other merchandise has been whirled into the bargain maelstrom. Never previously have we given customers such enormous profit concessions. Miss this Serial Sale and you'll regret the money you "might have" saved.

Keely Co.

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OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.
Established in 1878
—BY THE—
MEXICAN
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Operated under a twenty years' contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

Grand Monthly Drawings held in the Moresque Pavillion in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury.

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BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

The Monthly Four Dollar Drawing will be held in the

In the City of Mexico on February 9th, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE $60000.

80,000 Tickets at $4, $320,000.
Price of Tickets, American Money.
Wholes. $4. Halves, $2. Quarters, $1

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$ 60,000 is	$ 60,000
1 Capital Prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 Capital Prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 Grand Prize of	2,000 is	2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000 are	8,000
6 Prizes of	500 are	6,000
20 Prizes of	200 are	4,000
100 Prizes of	100 are	10,000
340 Prizes of	50 are	17,000
554 Prizes of	20 are	11,080

APPROXIMATION OF PRIZES.

150 Prizes of $60 approximating to $60,000 prize	9,000
150 Prizes of $50 approximating to $20,000 prize	7,500
150 Prizes of $40 approximating to $10,000 prize	6,000
799 Terminals of $20 decided by $60,000 prize	15,980
2,276 Prizes amounting to	$178,560

All Prizes sold in the United States full paid in U. S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED.

☞For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, county, street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address

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APOLINAR CASTILLO, Interventor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent of the value of all the tickets in prizes—a larger proportion than is given by any other lottery.

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TRINITY CHURCH!
Tuesday Night, January 21st.



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HUMOROUS! PATHETIC!
SENTIMENTAL! EMOTIONAL!
Mrs. Siddon's Genius and Beauty Have Made Her Famous on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Everybody Who Hears This Charming Lady Will Be Greatly Delighted.

TO ACCOMODATE THE PUBLIC.
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TICKETS, $1.00.

CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS, HALF-PRICE.

A limited number of Reserved Seats without extra charge.

Mr. Fred Pelham, Director.
jan 14 tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLASSES Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock. Children's and Misses' classes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3:30 o'clock, in Traders' Bank building, second floor, room No. 15. Private lessons at any hour.
MISS GRACE McLELLAN.
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Monday and Tuesday, January 20 and 21. | Matinee Tuesday at 2 p. m.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE COMEDIAN.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
Supported by a Superb Company, in
A Poor Relation.
A Comedy Drama by Edward E. Kidder.
A Poem of Laughter and Tears.
THE EMINENT COMEDIAN'S MASTERPIECE.

What Booth is to Tragedy, Russell is to comedy.—St. Louis Chronicle. No increase in price. Reserved seats at Miller's. jan16—tf

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ABBOTT MATINEE SATURDAY.

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CROWN DIAMONDS!
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Work is progressing rapidly and in a short time the extensive additions now being made to our store will be ready for occupancy. When these extensions are completed, M. Rich & Bros, will have the largest store areage in Atlanta and

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The heretofore announced reductions to HALF PRICE in all the departments will also extend through the present week. We offer special HALF PRICE Bargains in Cloaks, Blankets, Flannels, Woolen Dress Goods, Underwear and Hosiery.

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You can be cured of all Blood Diseases at home by the perisstent use of the "Topaz" Remedies; why then go to mineral springs at heavy expense?

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GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL & BRONZE.
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CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Croup. HEALS Burns, Scalds, Cuts, etc. Most Economical Medicine in the World. Should be in every family.

LARGE BOTTLE FOR 25 CENTS.

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THE PASSION PLAY

AS IT WAS PRESENTED AT THE VILLAGE OF OBER-AMMERGAU.

An Interesting Description of This Strange Production, Which Is to Be Repeated Soon—The Crucifixion Scene.

[The following very interesting description of the Pashion Play, written for THE CONSTITUTION, is from the pen of Mrs. Albert Thornton, of Atlanta, one of the most charming of the social favorites of the city. It will be read with genuine interest, not only by her many admirers, but by the reading public who have heard so much of the Passion Play.]

In the little village of Ober-Ammergau, far up in the Bavarian Alps, there is presented every ten years a drama that is one of the most interesting relics of the middle ages—the Passion Play.

Next summer the decennial of the play will return and with it all the interest and criticism that usually attend the production. In the summer of 1880 it was my privilege to be present at the play, and these notes, gathered during my short visit to Ober-Ammergau may be of interest to those who contemplate crossing the ocean next summer.

Ober-Ammergau is a village of 1,400 inhabitants, fifty-eight miles from Munich, and almost shut out from the world by the huge mountains that surround it. The inhabitants are peasants, generally wood-carvers by trade, and they lead a most religious and devout life. They performed this play of the Passion in obedience to a vow made to God in 1633, when the plague raged in their mountain valleys, sweeping away whole communities, and meaning death wherever it attacked. Despairing of human skill, the people of Ober-Ammergau sought divine assistance, promising that if no more deaths from this frightful cause took place, they would give every ten years a representation of our Lord's passion. The prayer was answered, and the vow has been fulfilled. This was not the first presentation of these sacred subjects by the villagers; long before, they had been taught by the monks of Ettal (a Capucin monastery not a mile away) to perform many of the old mysteries, but since 1633 no duty is held more sacred than the presentation of this play.

All drama had a religious origin, and a review of its early history would benefit some who criticise too severely this play. The Greeks dramatized incidents in the lives of their gods, and as soon as Christianity ventured out of the catacombs we find Greek dramas on sacred subjects. The church fathers, realizing the advantages of this method of teaching, made use of it from the earliest times. St. Chrysostrom and others prominent in church history, wrote plays on holy themes. As Christianity spread westward these representations came too, finding their homes in the convents and monasteries. These plays, like many of the most sacred rites of the church, became basely corrupted during the Dark Ages, and at the time of the Reformation they were even used as weapons of personal attack by the opposing parties. The impure performances finally caused the authorities to interfere and prevent their further presentation. Following the advice Christ once gave his disciples, "When you see the abomination of desolation in the holy place, then flee to the mountains," the last remnant of religious drama has found a refuge in this secluded little mountain town. There they are presented today with the same feelings of reverence and devotion that prompted the fathers to write them. In 1790 all representatives of the old mysteries were stopped by law, save the one at Ober-Ammergau; and so sacred is the oath of these villagers regarded, that even the civil law respects it. In 1870, when Joseph Maier (the Christ for that year in the play) was conscripted for military duty, he was placed in the commissary department, and special orders given that his hair should not be cut.

We left Munich early Saturday morning, and, after two hours, reached Murnau, the terminus of the railway and a pretty little market town, where carriages awaited to carry us over the rest of our route. We drove sixteen miles through the most beautiful portion of the Bavarian highlands. For an hour, our route was over a well-kept, mountain road that wound through enchanting scenery, and presented a kaliedescope of color and form, alive, as it was, with pilgrims to the play. Tourists in all kinds of vehicles, and the peasants, in their gay costumes, lending a picturesque beauty to the scene. From time to time on the roadside we passed painted images of the Virgin and Child, and before each rude altar some devout suppliant knelt in prayer. Suddenly the road turns, and the ascent of Mt. Ettal is commenced as we wound through a narrow mountain-gorge, with steep precipices to the right and a deep chasm on the left. After an hour of this perilous travel the summit is reached, and the plain that crowns it is surrounded on every side by immense ranges, so that, although you are on top of a high mountain, you are still in a fertile valley! The little river Ammer, a clear mountain stream, flows through the valley, "murmuring sweetly in the summer light." The highest peak of the surrounding mountains is the Kofel, that towers 2,000 feet above the little village, and is surmounted by a huge gilded cross that catches the first rays of the rising sun, and is resplendent in its crimson light long after the pious little village is wrapped in the gloom of approaching night. The inhabitants of Ober-Ammergau consider this cross-crowned peak almost as a guardian angel, and on one occasion, when asked if they would give a representation of their play in England or America, the answer was: "Willingly, if the Kofel and its cross can be taken, too."

Arriving at Ober-Ammergau, the most interesting object is the theater. It is built in the form of an ancient amphitheater, with a seating capacity of 4,500. The central portion of the stage, and a few seats at the back of the auditory are the only portions of the enclosure that are sheltered. The stage is divided into three parts; the central portion being covered is used for interior views and the tableaux, and on either side are open streets, one representing the street leading into Jerusalem, and the other the street leading out of the Holy City. On the left is Pilate's house, and on the right Cariaphus's residence. The scenes are made additionally impressive by the background of natural mountains.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning a cannon was fired, summoning the people to a preparatory mass. Masses were then read every hour until 7 o'clock, that all might have this religious preparation before witnessing the play. At 7 the theater doors were thrown open, and at 8 o'clock the performance commenced.

After an introduction, consisting of two tableaux's, representing the expulsion from Eden and the symbolic cross, explanations being sung by the chorus as in the old Greek drama, the play begins with the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The five hundred performers are seen descending the mountain slopes back of the stage, singing hosannas and waving olive branches, as the Savior, sitting upon an ass, comes up through the street leading to Jerusalem. At the same time the curtain over the central portion of the stage rises, revealing the interior of the temple with the money changers at their trade. Then follows the expulsion of these intruders by the offended Christ, while the priests try to instigate the people against Him. But Jesus rebukes their hypocracy, speaks words of encouragement and love to the people, and departs for Bethany.

Then follow seventeen scenes in the last week of our Lord's life. His passion, betrayal, the trials, last communion, crucifixion, entombment, resurrection, the appearance to Mary Magdelene and His ascension, are all given with thrilling interest. Each act is preceeded by two tableaux from the Old Testament bearing upon the scene, and all is explained to the audience by the chorus, who form in line at the front of the stage before each scene and explain what is to follow.

It is positively forbidden to take notes of the words or music during the performance, but the text of the Bible seems to be followed as nearly as possible, and the music, which was re-written in 1802 by Rochus Dedler, the village school master, is particularly beautiful. The costuming was wonderfully accurate, the actors, even the children of two years old, were perfectly trained, and many of the leading parts were so dramatically presented that their interpreters would have fou[nd] fame and fortune on the stage. During eight hours and a half, seated on uncomfortable wooden benches, the audience listened with deepest reverence and interest to the portrayal of this divine tragedy that held such vital interest to us all. The dramatic interest of the play centers on the scene of the Crucifixion. Joseph Maier, who represents Christ, is a striking figure. He stands over six feet, and in his features can be traced the type that we associate, through pictures, with the face of the Master. His elocution is exquisite, and his grace, ease and quiet dignity attest his devout religious character. He is selected for this part in the play on account of his daily walk with God, and no earthly honor can compare, in the mind of this community, with having represented the Lord in the Passion play. This idea of the religious life of the actor is considered throughout the cast, and its effect on the moral and religious life of the community can not be estimated. The Crucifixion is preceded by three tableaux. First, Abraham and Isaac ascending Mt. Moriah, Isaac bearing the wood for the sacrifice; second, Moses lifting up the brazen serpent; and third, the Israelites being stung by other serpents, are healed by looking upon the brazen serpent. After these, comes Christ bearing his cross, followed by a long procession of Israelites and Roman soldiers, the two thieves, with their crosses, bringing up the rear of the procession. In this scene, the incident of St. Veronica and her handkerchief, is the only departure from the scriptural narrative in the play. The curtain falls on this scene to be raised in a few moments revealing calvary and its dark deed. The two thieves are bound to their crosses; the people are in the act of nailing Jesus to the cross, the sight of the nails and the sound of the hammer lending intense realism to the scene. The closest scrutiny with the glass failed to disclose how Maier was fastened to the cross. Clad in flesh colored tights, with a scarf knotted around his loins, there was apparently nothing but the nails that held him. Even after the descent, no sign of a seat or hooks could be discovered, so perfect was the art. For twenty-eight minutes the actor hung in this terrible strain, and during that time the incidents of the thief's repentance, our Lord's agony and His seven utterances from the cross, the casting lots for His garment, and the piercing of His side were represented as described by the evangelists. At noon the sky had commenced to grow dull, and signs of a gathering storm were overhead. As the words "It is finished" were uttered, and the veil of the temple was rent in twain, the awfulness of the scene seemed to be intensified by the gloom above us.

The descent from the cross was almost a reproduction of Reubens's powerful painting. This was not the only scene that suggested the study of old masters; the Last Supper was evidently copied from Leonard's masterpiece. The scene from the entombment to the ascension followed rapidly, and at 6 o'clock I was coming away from Ober-Ammergau with the conviction that whatever misgivings may have possessed me before witnessing the play, treated as the subject is by these religious people, good comes of it. Never had the unity between the Old and New Testaments been so clear to me. Taken away from its mountain retreat, robbed of its setting of religion and devotion in which these peasants have placed it, and carried over the world as a money-making show, no more horrible blasphemy could be conceived.

Aside from the play, no more interesting trip could be found in Europe than this little run out from Munich. No concessions have been made to English and American travel and the glimpse of rural German life is like a scene from a story book. "There being no room in the inn" we stopped in the home of a member of the chorus and I have no recollection of a sweeter hospitality than this good German and his industrious wife dispensed. Their guest chamber might offer suggestions to some of our artistic house-keepers, with the little iron beds (single) clothed in the cleanest and daintiest linen, the pillows and sheets edged with the "crocheted trimming" the good woman herself had knit. The floor was scrubbed until it seemed to be polished, an enormous porcelain stove filled one corner of the room, warming it in winter and even in summer served as its chief ornament. A prie-dieu, over which hung a wooden crucifix, the work of the host, a few bright prints on the wall, a table, two or three chairs, and the rag-carpet rugs on the floor completed the furnishing of this little apartment, that made me feel I had seen the home of some of the children Hans Andersen had told me about.

The fresh milk and honey, the good bread, and the best peach I tasted in Europe were some of the dainties that crowned this hospitable board.

To all who have the opportunity of witnessing the "Passion Play" this year, I can say that nothing in Europe is more interesting, and the most critical Protestants will find nothing to shock their religious sense.

LEILA AUSTELL THORNTON.

A RAILROAD INFORMATION BUREAU.

A Boon to the Traveling Public.

A new departure in railroad circles was recently inaugurated by the creation of a bureau in Atlanta, organized for the purpose of distributing reliable information among the traveling public. The rules and regulations by which it will be governed will insure all letters of inquiry in regard to proposed trips to all points of the United States and beyond the seas, being answered from a strictly neutral standpoint, embracing fully and explicitly all the information necessary to insure a pleasant and speedy trip.

As a rule, when ticket and passenger agents are addressed with a request that best rates and routes be named to a given point, they make no reply if it is impossible for the route they represent to handle the passenger. The traveling public understand this, and when arranging for a trip they write the representatives of several routes, and when the replies received, are generally of such a confusing and contradictory character that it is simply by chance that the best route is selected. All replies addressed to the general manager of the Railroad Information Bureau, will embrace positive information, which investigation will prove to be absolutely correct.

Mr. J. W. Carr, well and favorably known in this city, has been appointed general manager. He should be addressed as follows: J. W. Carr, General Manager Railroad Information Bureau, P. O. Box No. 332, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

What bard, prince of our southern land,
Should sing of this, thy natal day?
What spirit guide the minstrel's hand
Who would such lofty theme essay?
Should he who touched the Hebrew lyre
To sing a nation's severed chains,
Or Homer with heroic fire,
Or Milton with his heavenly strains?

Such singers should have hymned thy praise—
But how shall this dull, plodding pen,
That comes aweary from the ways
Of trade that blunt the finer ken,
Find fitting words to voice the love
For thee, that torrent-like must burst
Sometimes from hearts, where'er they rove,
That on thy native soil were nursed?

We celebrate thy natal day,
Our hearts turn to thy place of birth—
The times and climes that Freedom's sway
Hath consecrated on the earth,
If all conveyed to one great end,
Like rivers to a common sea,
Would make no surer patriot
Than our incomparable Lee.

When Lucifer his art employed
To lead thee to the mountain crest,
What high resolves had been destroyed
Within less patriotic breast,
When all ambition craves or dreams
Before thee temptingly was spread—
Yet o'er all this the brighter beams
Of duty's star thy footsteps led.

No heated passion fired thy soul,
No eloquence bewitched thine ear;
A soldier bred to self-control,
Self-poised in clearer atmosphere,
While counting all the fearful cost,
In sadness, with no foe to hate,
Thy sword, that never battle lost
Was consecrated to thy state.

Not Cæsar's genius on the field
Such splendor o'er the battle shed,
Nor Hannibal, 'gainst heavier odds,
His veterans to vict'ry led.
Not only rank and file were fired
With valorous zeal to die for thee,
But the great Jackson was inspired
With trust "blindfold to follow Lee."

Virginia! torn and battle-scared:
From shining beach to mountain side,
Thy hills of granite thunder-jarred
As flowed and ebbed the battle tide,
From Bull Run to the Wilderness
The glory that illumines thee,
Like sunlight on the Alpine peak,
Is brightest round the tomb of Lee.

—W. L. WOODSON.

ATLANTA INVENTORS.

WHO SOME OF THEM ARE AND WHAT THEY TAKE OUT PATENTS FOR.

Motors, Sewing Machines, Cribs and Corsets, Perpetual Motion, Plows, Cotton Choppers and What Not.

Atlanta, progressive in every direction, is not one of those towns contented forever with the means and methods that used to be used. By no means.

In fact, if one takes the trouble to look over the records, Atlanta is peculiarly aggressive in this eternal scramble after something new.

The list of Atlanta patents and patentees is a surprisingly long one, and surprisingly diversified.

If you want a plow, there are a dozen patented in Atlanta, and all of the best. A cotton gin—there are half a dozen patented here, the best on earth. A crib, or a device for making dresses, or a corset—Atlanta female inventors have explored that field. Patent medicines of all descriptions, some of them known over the face of the earth—patented right here in Atlanta. Perpetual motion—there are various Atlanta devices and you can take your choice. Hoes, cotton choppers, pianos, motors of various sorts, car couplers and railroad signals and train appliances of all sorts; a bran new process fer preparing aluminum, a bran new process for cotton-seed oil, a new sewing machine, a half dozen processes for making some substitute for jute bagging, all done here in Atlanta.

Men and women, old people and young ones, white and black—and still they come—patents of all sorts, foreign and domestic, practicable and impracticable, some mere improvements and some altogether new, touching every department of human knowledge and pushing on with the picket lines in every field of scientific experiment.

Four are failures where one is a success. Four lose money where one makes money. But still they come.

HOW THE NUMBER HAS INCREASED.

"Ten years ago," says Mr. Albert Wood, "my father, Captain A. A. Wood, started the patent business in Atlanta. He tried it awhile, but there were so very few that it didn't pay to keep an office. Now, the business given by Atlanta inventors alone pays quite well, besides a great deal that comes here from the outside."

"How many people in the corporate limits of Atlanta have patented something?"

"Well, I should say between four and five hundred."

"How many are taken out annually now, by Atlanta people?"

"About sixty a year—maybe more than that."

MORE PATENTS THAN PATENTEES.

"There are, of course, more different inventions than there are inventors. That is because a great many people have more than one patent. The Southern Agricultural works, for example, control a number of patents on their plows. Mr. Van Winkle has quite a number of patents on his gin. So with the Winship gin. Then one man has seven or eight railroad patents, and another has several steam engine patents, and another has three or four electrical patents, and so on. So the number of patents is four or five times as great as the number of inventors."

PERPETUAL MOTION.

"The queerest fad amongst inventors is perpetual motion, but there are many others that are queer enough. I remember the case of a woman who patented a car-coupler. She had no experience whatever with car-couplers, but her sympathies were aroused by the newspaper account of a man killed while coupling cars, and she determined to invent one. She sent for some catalogues, studied the subject thoroughly from a theoretical standpoint, and finally invented a good car-coupler.

"The king of the Atlanta perpetual-motion men was Edwin H. Taliaferro. He never got discouraged. He tried again as often as he failed. He was really a good mechanic, and would have made a fortune at anything but perpetual motion. Some of his machines were remarkably ingenious, but there was always one little point wrong. Then he would start an entirely new idea, only to fail at that and start over again.

"There was another perpetual-motion man, named Kelly, who has given up his old hobby and is now writing mathematical treatises—good ones—somewhere out here on the Georgia Pacific road.

"Sometimes a fellow that you would never dream of patenting anything gets an idea suddenly and its done before you know it. You know Mr. R. E. Nolley, who used to be head-bookkeeper up here in the Singer office—well, he has patented one of the best railway automatic switches ever known, and it's a success."

FEMALE INVENTORS.

"Of course women have a field all of their own, and very few go outside of that. It's a baby crib, or a hairpin, or a sanitary corset, or a new method of cutting and fitting dresses, or an improved safety pin—always something of that sort. Occasionally they branch out a little, but don't go far. Mrs. E. W. Smith, I remember, patented a child's crib in 1887, and Mrs. Mary V. Coleman, an Atlanta method for cutting and fitting garments. Another one patented a corset, and still another, whose name I have forgotten, she lives out here near the exposition mills, her husband disappeared about a year ago, she has a combination lap-board scheme, and also some sort of shoulder braces for women.

"Women very rarely get out of the old ruts—never make any remarkable discoveries or remarkable failures."

NEGRO INVENTORS.

"There are a few negro inventors. I remember one who made a little money out of his patent—John T. Boen is his name. Its a combination pick, mason's hammer and paving hammer with a wrought iron head and adjustable points.

"There would be a great many more negro patentees if they only had the money. The first cost of a patent is $40, and very few of them can get that much together. They are nearly all herb medicines and root decoctions, some of them no better than the old Voodou bags and luck strings, and some others of real merit. Several medicines made first by the negroes were patented by white people and are now sold under patent medicine names."

WHAT THE MOST PATENTS ARE FOR.

"Most of the patents from Atlanta, as from all over the south, are for handling the cotton crop, either on the farm, or at the gin, or in the oil mills. One of the most interesting Atlanta patents is by Mr. Walter T. Forbes, to utilize the cotton seed hull, which is now burned in the furnaces. Mr. Forbes finds that about one-third of the hull is real cotton fibre, penetrating the ligneous matter just as hairs penetrate the scalp, each fibre separate and distinct. Now, in 1,500 pounds of seed cotton there are 500 pounds of lint, 500 of hull and 500 of kernel. The 500 pounds of hull is almost thrown away. Now, Mr. Forbes has a chemical process for dissolving the ligneous matter, and getting out the cotton fibre compacted into the hull, or about 175 pounds in 500 pounds of hull. That's so much cotton saved. It can't be used like the long fibre, of course, but makes the best of paper. Then he has another patent—in which a chemical process plays an important part—for getting the fibre of ramie and other plants. Rushes, he finds, make good fibre. The common old bear-grass gives a fibre as fine as the best manilla, and even stronger. It's a beautiful fibre, and eighty to ninety per cent of the dried blade is fibre.

"Then an Atlanta man has applied for a patent for making cotton-seed oil. In the 'meal' now left at the mills there is a considerable quantity of oil left, and he uses a chemical method and distillation to get all the oil and to get it pure.

"Then there are scores of patents on the farm implements used in making the cotton.

"Next after these come the railroad patents, and then the machine patents. The Cooper piano is, I believe, the only piano credited to Atlanta. The miscellaneous list, though, is the most interesting. I doubt if New York itself can show a greater variety. Atlanta is a great town—it's a wonderful town."

Subscriptions Coming In.

The subscription books of the Merchants and Mechanics Banking and Loan company for their new issue of stock are still open and subscribers are coming in rapidly. This stock is payable five dollars per month on each share and, therefore, paid up in twenty months. The short time commends itself to everybody. The directors of this company are among the best men in Atlanta. A. D. Adair is president, and James Logan, Jr., cashier. The directors are A. D. Adair, Robert H. Wilson, Porter King, I. T. Tichenor, Henry Wellhouse, R. U. Hardeman, James L. Logan, Jr.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Services that Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

BAPTIST.

Central Baptist church, corner West Peters and West Fair streets—Rev. William Henry Strickland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "Jesus Christ a Model Business Man." Evening subject. "Heredity, or a Chip from the Old Block." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William H. Bell, superintendent.

Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Matchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., paston. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Poys' meeting at 3 p. m. Chinese class at 3:30 p. m., M. M. Welch, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Seventh Baptist church—W. H. H. Dorsey will preach at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Robbords, superintendent.

METHODIST.

St. Paul's church, South, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Grace M. E. church, South, corner Houston street and Boulevard—Rev. B. H. Sasnett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Asbury Mission church, corner Davis and Foundry streets—Rev. W. P. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by R. D. Woodall, and at 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—John W. Heidt, D.D., pastor. First quarterly meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Thomas F. Pierce, P. E. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Class meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. in lecture room. Quarterly conference Monday, 7:30 p. m., in stewart's room. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity mission school at barracks at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Walker-street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. J. R. King, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Young men's meeting Tuesday at 7 p. m. Strangers are invited to attend.

Merritts Avenue Methodist church—Revs. C. A. Evans and I. S. Hopkins, D.D., pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Dr. Hopkins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday. The public cordially invited to all the services, which are growing in interest and attendance.

Park-street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Nature and Destiny of the Soul." After the evening sermon there will be a service for young people at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 4:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

First Methodist church—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. E. H. Pearce, of Danville, Ky. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. All are invited. Seats free.

Capitol-avenue Mission, Capitol avenue, between Crumly and Glenn streets—J. M. Tumblin, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Thursday. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Dr. B. H. Catching, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterial church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the morning service. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Friday at 7:30 p. m. The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at 2:30 p. m., near the glass works. All are cordially invited to attend. Dr. T. F. Brewster, superintendent.

Rankin chapel, on Georgia avenue—Religious services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are welcome. Charles G. Eckford, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Uusual lecture on the Holy Land will be resumed at the night service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta-street Mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old Exposition hotel at 3 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector, Second Sunday after Epiphany. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Litany on Wednesday at 10 a. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Service and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Strangers are cordially invited and will be provided with seats.

SPIRITUALISTS.

There will be a spiritual meeting, at Good Templars' hall, No. 9½ East Alabama street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. All friends invited. Seats free.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Is Evolution Irreligious?" Sunday school and minister's Bible class at 12:15. All are made welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Rev. Dr. W. L. Jones, of Macon, Ga., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer and conference meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Grace—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Immanuel—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Convincing Proof.

In many instances it has been proven that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., will cure blood poison in its worse phases, even when all other treatment fails.

A. P. Brunson, Atlanta, Ga., writes; "I had 24 running ulcers on one leg and 6 on the other, and felt greatly prostrated. I believe I actually swallowed a barrel of medicine, in vain efforts to cure the disease. With little hope I finally acted on the urgent advice of a friend, and got a bottle of B. B. B. I experienced a change, and my despondency was somewhat dispelled. I kept using it until I had taken sixteen bottles, and all the ulcers, rheumatism and all other horrors of blood poison have disappeared, and at last I am sound and well again, after an experience of twenty years of torture."

Robt. Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "My disease was pronounced a tertiary form of blood poison. My face, head and shoulders were a mass of corruption, and finally the disease began eating my skull bones. My bones ached; my kidneys were deranged, I lost flesh and strength, and life became a burden. All said I must surely die, but nevertheless, when I had used ten bottles of B. B. B. I was pronounced well. Hundred of scars can now be seen on me. I have now been well ove twelve months." 1w

Real Estate Auction Sales Conducted

by Sam'l W. Goode & Co., and N. R. Fowler is their auctioneer.

Owing to the illness of our Mr. J. C. Biesenthal who is now in New York City, our Mr. Meyer Regenstein will go in a few days to assist him in buying a complete line of spring and summer goods. J. Regenstein & Co.

First of the season! Fresh strawberries at Lagomarsino's.

COURT CULLINGS.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE BONE FAMILY RELEASED FROM JAIL.

They Will Be Tried at the March Term—W. M. Hathaway Bound Over for Cheating and Swindling.

Old Mrs. Bone, Mrs. Buckalew and young Lem Bone are free.

But Jessie Bone, Jim Bone, Jr., and Jim Buzbee are still confined in Fulton county jail. The old man is also there, and will remain until the 27th of this month at least, the expiration of the time allowed his attorneys in which to move for a new trial. If this is not done, he will then be taken to the penitentiary to remain the balance of his natural life.

Judge Richard Clark at chambers yesterday morning rendered his decision regarding the disposal of the Bone family. He favored the discharge from custody of all the females, but Solicitor Hill opposed this when suggested on Friday, and the judge's decision was reserved until yesterday.

Solicitor Hill reiterated his opposition to the release of the prisoners, asserting that he had evidence enough to convict them all, but, after a conference, Judge Clark issued the following order:

It is ordered by the court that Mrs. J. C. Bone, Mrs. Sallie Buckalew and Lem Bone, confined in the Fulton county prison, charged with murder in the second degree, be released from custody on their own recognizance, conditioned to appear for trial at the March term of this court. July 18, 1890.

RICHARD H. CLARK,
Judge S. C. presiding.

This order allows the three to go absolute y free, with the promise to appear for trial when required.

Soon after the order was passed, Jailor Osborne was notified, and the three prisoners were set at liberty. When the news reached them, the women were overjoyed, and made quite a demonstration of their feelings. Jessie Bone, however, was very much disappointed, and thought she ought to have been included in the order. She wept bitterly when her mother and aunt left the jail.

Jessie and Jim Bone and Buzbee will be left in jail until their trial. Solicitor Hill is working up additional evidence against them, and expects to be able to convict them without any trouble.

The two women and young Bone went to their home on Rhodes street.

Cheating and Swindling.

W. M. Hathaway, of Fairburn, was bound over by Justice Pat Owens for cheating and swindling yesterday.

Hathaway is the man who was arrested and brought to Atlanta a few days ago at the instance of Mr. A. P. Morgan, who prosecuted the warrant for cheating and swindling.

The evidence before Judge Owens yesterday went to show that Hathaway had purchasod about a thousand dollars worth of goods from Mr. Morgan by representing that he owned 600 acres of land, two mills and nineteen mules.

When Mr. Morgan's bill was presented, it was found that Hathaway had no mules, and that all his land was deeded to his children. He had bought a mill, but of the $2,000 purchase money had paid only $250. The deeds, giving his children the land, were dated previous to the purchase of the goods from Mr. Morgan. The goods were turned over to Mr. Hathaway's son, who runs a store at Fairburn.

It is claimed that Hathaway was preparing to leave the country for Texas, and that his procuring the goods under statements of owning property was deliberate fraud.

The Akers Case.

The Akers failure, so far as regards the sale of part of the assets to G. B. Everett & Co., has been settled.

The motion to have that sale set aside by the courts was set for hearing before Judge Marshal J. Clarke yesterday. The ruling of the court, however, was dispensed with as Gann & Co., the plaintiffs, voluntarily withdrew the action, and the case was dismissed.

This leaves M. B. Everett & Co. in possession of a valid title to the goods transferred to them by Akers' Bros. to protect their endorsements, and which was attacked by Gann & Co., as illegal.

Just the exact terms of the settlement between Messrs. Gann & Co. and Akers Bros. is not known, but Receiver Northen has been displaced, and that part of the assets not covered by the deed of Everett & Co., passes into the hands of Gann & Co. In amount this is only nominal, but both parties, it is understood, are satisfied with the terms of the agreement, which made possible the dismissal of the case which was to have been heard by Judge Clarke yesterday.

The Jacobus Assets.

Receiver Rhett yesterday recommended to Juge Clark the acceptance of a three thousand dollar bid on the entire assets of the Jacobus establishment, on Decatur atreet, which went under a few weeks ago.

Judge Clark considered the bid favorably, but allowed the attorneys for the creditors until Monday to consider the advisability of its acceptance. If it is not accepted the stock will probably be disposed of at retail by auction.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Will Quickly Sell

or exceange your real estate. Try them.

St. Philip's Church.

The following selections of music will be sung by St. Philip's choir today.

MORNING SERVICE.

Voluntary—"Seek Ye the Lord"........Baumbach
Venite—Chante in C........Jones
Gloria Patre—Chants........Turle and Mornington
Te Deum—In E flat........Lloyd
Jubilate—Chant in G........Dupois
Offertory—"O, Lamb of God"........Dawson
Hymns 398 and 384.

EVENING SERVICE.

Voluntary—"What Holy Calm"........Beethoven
Gloria Patri—In D........Mendlesshon
Bonum Est—In D........Danks
Benedic—In A........Danks
Hymn 46.

W. DAWSON,
Organist and Musical Director.

Sunday Night Lecture.

Dr. J. G. Armstrong will lecture in the Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The public are invited.

New map of Atlanta, with guide to Alanta, handsomely bound in cloth, only 25c, by mail 30c. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Tickets to Mrs. Scott-Siddons

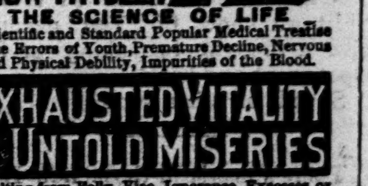
Dramatic rehearsal
Trinity church,
Tuesday night,
On sale at
Stoney, Gregory & Co.'s, Peachtree.
George Muse's, 38 Whitehall.
Orr & Glover's, 104 Whitehall.
A limited number of seats have been reserved. No extra charge.

Loans Negotiated

On Atlanta real estate. Bring us your business and we guarantee satisfactory dealings. Wilson & Logan, No. 13 North Broad street.

The best bargain in the city, vacant lot, well located, close in, only $10 per foot. Come quick or loose it. Wilson & Logan, Real Estate Agents, 13 North Broad.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully All Chronic Diseases.



500 DOLLARS

Deposited with the Lowry Banking Co., of Atlanta, Ga., which I will promptly pay to any one who will disprove any of the following statements:

This means just as it reads. The following persons are all reliable. I have hundreds of other statements similar to these in my office:

Colonel Wash Roach, attorney-at-law, 132 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., says that he has for five years suffered with severe stricture and ulceration of the rectum. After having tried many of the most eminent physicians in Georgia, and having traveled nearly all over the country in search of health, I found no relief until I put myself under Dr. W. J. Tucker, and in the short space of three moths I find myself nearly well.

Mrs. H. P. Stevens, an estimable lady of Waycross, Ga., says: Five years ago I was given up to die by the best physicians of southeast Georgia, all of whom said I could not live but a few weeks. As the last resot I determined to try Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Atlanta, Ga. In less than three months the doctor had me restored to health. I am confident I would have died had it not been for his marvelous skill.

W. H. Phillips, Simsboro, La., says: I have suffered for ten years with liver disease and chronic diarrhoea, and after being treated by Dr. W. J. Tucker a very short time am almost entirely well.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga., one of the best known and most popular druggists of Georgia, and also himself a physician, suffered for many years with piles, was cured by Dr. W. J. Tucker **and remains perfectly well.**

Mrs. J. F. Kinsey, Camak, Ga.: Spinal disease, nervous prostration and diseases peculiar to her sex, coufined to her bed, **helpless for many months,** treated by Dr. W. J. Tucker three or four years ago, and since that time has been able to attend to her household duties.

Mrs. J. H. Seme, Dawson, Ga., says: I have experienced the most remarkable benefit from Dr. W. J. Tucker's treatment, gained fifteen or twenty pounds in the last few months. I advise all suffering ladies to give him a trial.

Hon. E. E. Foy, Egypt, Ga., says he suffered for many years with a chronic malady, was cured by Dr. W. J. Tucker three years ago, and loses no opportunity to tell the afflicted of Dr. Tucker's skill.

The above statements are all true; no sane man would publish them if they were not, and if you do not believe me, write to the parties and satisfy yourself. I treat successfully chronic diseases and weaknesses of both sexes. I treat all who have dealings with me honestly and conscientiously. I am responsible for what I say and do professionally, financially and individually. If you are afflicted write to me or call and you shall have an honest opinion.

Treating Patients by Correspondence.

It is rarely necessary for me to see my patients. Many patients can be better treated that way than by meeting the physician direct. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow this with history of case in your own language, giving all symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address:

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
Piedmont Medical Institute,
9 Marietta Street, - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.,

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelmingly popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS
For Integrity of Its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows;

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements."

[signature]
[signature]
Commissioners

We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters:

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 are	50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of $100 are	99,900
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COTTON SEED!

And How to Get all the Good That's in It.

PROBLEM OF EVERY FARMER

Discussed by Those Who Have Tried and Solved It.

WHAT THE OIL MILLS ARE DOING.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins's Plan—A Talk With Mr. Van Winkle.

There has been a great deal of inspiring talk about the cotton seed, and hundreds of the best minds in the south have busied themselves trying to get all the good out of it. Now to the proof.

What is the situation? When the value of the cotton seed's contents became known oil mills sprang up with amazing rapidity. They paid $2.50 a ton for seed, sold oil for sixty cents a gallon, and made phenomenal dividends. That was too good a thing to be let alone. The trust got hold of it and pushed the smaller mills to the wall by forcing them to pay more than they could afford for seed. Then they put down the price of seed and made large dividends again. It was not long before their monopoly was broken by another company, and since then smaller mills, organized on the co-operative plan have sprung up. This time the little concerns held their own. The American oil trust had to take in half its sail.

There is good reason for believing that the local mills will continue to hold their own. On this, eminent experts as well as local managers are agreed, though different reasons are assigned. The managers say the local mills, getting seed from wagons at the door, save the freight that larger concerns have to pay in collecting raw material from an extended territory. Those who have encouraged the co-operative plan say that a mill owned by the farmers is independent because they produce the seed, and if the raw product runs too high for profitable manufacture, they can rest and sell seed till the market shows a margin in the manufactured product.

There is this to be said about the matter. The owners of oil mills will find that business methods are as necessary there as anywhere else. Every manufacturing business has the mercantile feature of buying and selling and transportation, and for this reason merchants have been found valuable partners with the farmers in the co-operative mills. Mr. D. A. Tompkins's advice that the farmers take in some of their best local merchants when they organize an oil mill, is to the point. The merchant's life fits him for buying and selling and this is an important part of the oil mill business. Put this with the farmers' influence in bringing patronage and the combination is about the strongest that could be made.

The further we look into the subject, the more we are assured that the local oil and fertilizer mills when conducted on business principles are safe and profitable. That being so the farmers are induced to establish them, not only for the profit to the shareholders, but because they employ labor and keep the whole value of the manufactured product at home. Thus they build up the community where their interests lie, and develop home markets for the small products of the farm.

On this line, Mr. Searcy draws an interesting comparison between the effects of investments by farmers in manufacturing and merchandise. That discussion is an incident of the seed question, but will be properly treated at length in a subsequent article to which contributions by agricultural leaders are already secured.

Mr. Tompkins outlines a plan to which he has given much thought. It brings in the cow as an ammonia factory. He claims that the cotton-seed meal used in making fertilizers can be made to fatten cattle without any loss of the ammoniates that go into the fertilizer. Thus, Mr. Tompkins and his partners last year fattened 10,000 cattle, and made a clear saving of that in the seed which would otherwise have been lost. This suggestion is a notable contribution to the subject, and it comes from a gentleman who has demonstrated the practicability of the plan he proposes.

GRIFFIN OIL AND FERTILIZER MILL.

Mr. Searcy Tells What It Does for Farmers—Manufacturing Better than Merchandise.

The twenty-ton mill of the Co-Operative Manufacturing company, of Griffin is owned and run entirely by farmers. They have a new plant with a large brick building, besides additional wooden buildings for the storage of cotton seed and the manufacture of fertilizers.



PRESIDENT W. E. H. SEARCY.

They have been at work six months and Mr. W. E. H. Searcy, their president, is enthusiastic on the outlook for profit to the stockholders and enhancement of the value of cotton seed to the farmers. He thinks they are getting the maximum out of cotton seed.

It is the idea of the Griffin alliancemen that the farmers should put money into mannfacturing rather than into merchandise.

Upon this idea they have established the Griffin Oil mills, fertilizer factory and ginnery. They say there is more profit in manufacturing, and instead of antagonizing the mercantile community it makes allies of them. Further they claim that through the alliance exchange they can get goods as cheap as they could through a local co-operative store and that it is a waste of capital to go into merchandise when there is an exchange. They maintain that by investing in manufactures which work up their own products, they get not only a handsome profit from the business, but they get the highest possible price for farm products in manufactured form.

They say that this not only builds up themselves, but the whole community, stimulates the local market and makes it easier to cash the small products of the farm.

The history of the alliance oil mills and fertilizer factory is about as follows: Some business men of Griffin established fertilizer works and began to build a cotton-seed oil mill. Meantime the alliance men of that region had organized, with Mr. W. E. H. Searcy at their head, to build a similar establishment. Rather than run against the farmers who had the cotton seed to sell, the business men sold out to them and the alliance men, under the name of the Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing company, took charge of the partly built mill last July and completed it.

This company has five hundred stockholders, all farmers, who reside in Spalding and a half dozen contiguous counties. Their influence brings the mill all the cotton seed it can handle at the market price. Since the middle of October the mill has been running night and day, working up twenty tons of seed every twenty-four hours. What they have done in that time Mr. W. E. H. Searcy, the president, tells as follows:

"We have ginned 1,500 bales of cotton, in spite of the fact that we did not begin till late in the season. Many more came here and were turned away. We will gin about 2,500 this year. We grind twenty to twenty-five tons of cotton seed a day, and get from it thirty-seven to forty-two gallons of oil and about 750 pounds of cotton-seed meal per ton. From a day's run of seed we also get a bale of short lint, which, at five-eighths cents a pound, brings us about $25. That pays our labor bill for the day.

"We pay the highest market price for seed. It has ranged from 15 to 23 cents a bushel, and averages about 18 cents or $12 a ton. After this seed goes through the process of manufacture, and comes out in oil and fertilizer. We estimate its value at $17.37 per ton. We get about $7.87 worth of oil, $7.50 of meal, $1 of hulls and $1 of lint. Into this value, of course, the labor and other expense of manufacture has gone, but the whole fifty per cent added to the value of seed remains in Georgia, and is disbursed either to the 500 farmer stockholders or to the labor in the mill.

"During our first six months we have made 2,500 tons of fertilizer, which we will sell for $25 a ton—$62,500 in all. About half this goes for potash and acid phosphate, and the remaining $32,500 is what we get for our cotton seed meal in fertilizer form. We make about 100,000 gallons of oil at 28 cents.

"In selling fertilizer to farmers we give them a ton for $8 cash and a ton of seed, or a half ton for $4 and a half ton of seed. Thus in the barter they get more for their seed. We have sold most of our fertilizer product in this way. Next year we will make at least 5,000 tons of fertilizer and will put most of it out the same way.

"My idea is that the farmers should present their crops in the shape they can realize most from. Take cotton, for instance. I think they should put it on the market, as much as they can, spun into thread, with cotton seed worked into meal oil and fertilizer, and as for the hulls, I think a process will be perfected to make them into paper. That will give us the most that can be had from the cotton crop. We could make our bagging from the cotton stalk, though I am in favor of peavine bagging. I am now hunting machinery to manufacture the peavine.

"Putting their crops in that farm, I think, will give the farmers more profit than to engage in mercantile pursuits. I believe more in these manufacturing enterprises than I do in co-operative stores. The profit is larger, and they add to the country and do not disturb the mercantile system. At these central points we should put our money in manufacturing enterprises that will enable us to put our products on the market at the highest price rather than in mercantile pursuits. In the latter we interfere to some extent with the usual mercantile arrangements of the country. Through the exchange we can get such reduction in prices as we need from the mercantile world. Co-operative stores are at once met with competition from the merchants, and in one or two instances they have been driven down by counter organization. If we can secure these low prices through our exchange and the business agent working together with the commercial world, we have them for our friends instead of our enemies. Here in Griffin our profits will be larger than in any co-operative store, and at the same time we can get goods through the exchange just as cheap as we could if we had $30,000 invested in a store of our own. I think it is simply a waste of capital to engage in mercantile business. The true plan is to make the merchants work to our interest by using the channels we already have, instead of establishing new ones.

"Another idea is that we employ labor in our manufacturing enterprises and build up the communities where we work, thus stimulating the home-market for our products and helping in the general improvement of the country.

"Another point. Mercantile enterprises often fail in the hands of the very best merchants. Therefore the probabilities are that in a few years many of these stores will be disestablished from various causes; but these manufacturing enterprises are permanent and serve as a nucleus around which the farmers can rally. If the alliance would go to work and build oil mills and fertilizer factories throughout Georgia, at every central point, the moneyed interest would be sufficient to keep it together.

Savings and Loan Institutions.

"In regard to banks, we ought to have with these manufacturing institutions a savings and loan connection whereby the farmers may lay up their savings from year to year and have them put out by judicious hands among their brother farmers at moderate interest with proper security, so as to upbuild the agricultural interests. This should be run upon the building and loan idea, allowing the farmers to pay back in installments, which their profits in the manufacturing business would often meet.

"The utmost good will prevails between the alliance and the merchants at Griffin. They all admit that the alliance, through its warehouse, has greatly increased the cotton receipts. I believe they have nearly doubled. Griffin now gets about 28,000 bales, and it used to get from 12,000 to 15,000. The 500 farmers interested in our oil mill and fertilizer company come here to buy guano and bring cotton seed, and while here they spend a great deal of money with the merchants. They are the best farmers of this and adjacent counties.

"Now, if we had put our money in merchandise, the profits would have been less and we would have taken all that trade from the merchants of Griffin, and get no lower prices than we can through the exchange. The profits of our business cannot be less than twenty-five per cent on the money invested. Our business for the first six months shows that rate of profit.

"All our capital stock was invested in the plant and we have issued $15,000 of fifteen year eight per cent bonds. The parties who took the bonds show their estimate of the business by saying that anybody can get them for $1.10. That is the least they will take for them now. This is a remarkable showing for a six months old enterprise."

CONYERS OIL AND FERTILIZER MILL.

Talks with President Peek and Superintendent Tilley—Made Forty Per Cent.

The oil mill at Conyers was built by farmers and citizens, a leading spirit among whom was Hon. W. L. Peek. Their capital stock was $10,000, and it took all that to build the plant. There was nothing left for working capital. For that reason the concern had a hard time for a while. With good management it has earned a working capital and paid some dividends.

The mill went through the usual experience of new enterprises. The first two years were disastrous. Conditions were hard for the smaller mills, and no money was made. The farmers became discouraged, and many of them sold their stock. About fifty of them held on, however, and, with the merchants who bought the other stock, they followed the fortunes of the mill to success. Mr. J. P. Tilley, the able superintendent, was one of the original subscribers to the capital stock. He has been familiar with the workings of the business from the start, and took charge in January, 1887, when the mill had been running nine months.

A Talk with Mr. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley describes the experience of the management as follows:

"The difficulties we had to overcome were ignorance on the part of those who first attempted to run the mill. They were not familiar with it all, and started with a lot of inexperienced men. The consequence was that at the middle of the second season the mill was in a worse financial condition than when it started. That was the state of affairs when I took charge.

"The season of 1887-8 we had seed at $12 a ton and sold oil a 28½ cents net at the mill, while for the season of 1888-9 we had seed at $13.33 to $14 a ton and sold at 21 cents to 25 cents.

"In the season of 1887-8 we worked $12,000 worth of seed and made $7,000 clear profit. Our profit was made in the low price of seed and the high price of oil. At the present price of seed and oil there is no profit in small oil mills run solely as oil mills. We must depend on our guano to a large extent for our profit.

"I find another thing. When I took charge, those who preceded me were not familiar with the markets for the sale of the products, such as oil, waste, etc. During the season of 1887-8 the trust bought the oil of all the little mills, and during the season of 1888-9 we had to get sale for our oil wherever we could in lots of fifty to 100 barrels. That is the main trouble. In handling the business on a scale of that kind the cost of handling is greater than it is when you know where you are going to ship everything. At the beginning of the season of 1887-8 we knew where every brrrel would go, and there was no expense for the sale of products. The past season we have had to pay brokers, pay freights, leakage and commissions for selling and everything of that kind."

"Are the larger mills a menace to the smaller ones?"

"None of them have shown a disposition to drive us out of the market, so far as our mill is concerned. Judging by the past, the little mills will not be in any danger from the big ones. The greatest trouble in the future will be in selling the product. Hopkins, Dwight & Company, of New York, in a letter to me, stated that they did not think oil would ever reach the high prices it had seen in the past, from the fact that the production was increasing, and the price of lard stuff was so low that it did not pay the lard men to buy oil and use it as lard, and we had to depend, to a great extent, on the foreign market for the consumption of our oil. The sale so far, this season, has been forced. Oil has been forced on the market in such quantities that the buyers have taken advantage of the situation to hammer the price down.

"The outlook depends altogether on the price of seed. The mills will not be able to pay so much for seed as they have. The larger mills can afford to pay more for seed than we can, from the simple fact that they can work them much cheaper. The advantage we have over them is that we get the seed from wagons at our own mill without paying freight or commission for buying. I cannot say whether or not the freight will balance the saving of the large mills in working the seed. From my connection with oil mills for three years, I can say without hesitation that the Smith-Vaile oil machinery, and the Carver seed machinery is, in my judgement, the best I have been able to find, for cleanliness and rapid working."

A Talk With President Peek.

Colonel W. L. Peek, the president of the state exchange of the Farmers' Alliance, is also president of the Conyers oil and fertilizer mill. Speaking of it he said:

"The company was organized in 1886 and has been running about four years. The first two years were disastrous, and we made no money, but last year we made forty per cent. We declared a ten per cent dividend and set aside the other thirty per cent for working capital. Our capital stock was only $10,000, and the plant cost that. We had no working capital, so last year we set aside this thirty per cent for that purpose.

"The stock is owned largely by farmers. There are about fifty of them interested, and they hold a majority of the stock. The rest is held by business men in Conyers, one of whom is Mr. Tilley, our superintendent.

We sell our fertilizer at $24 a ton cash, $25 money note, or 300 pounds of cotton. We have a good demand for it, and will place all we can make in the surrounding country.

The farmers of Rockdale are in a very prosperous condition. Last year I went around as president of the county alliance and inquired how many could hold their cotton without injury to their creditors, and how many could pay cash for their goods. I found only about thirty such farmers in the county, and this year half of them can hold their cotton. They owe nothing, and can pay cash for their goods.

"The Alliance Co-operative store here has a capital stock of $20,000, and does a large business. It has lowered the price of goods considerably, and in that way I believe it has been worth $100,000 to the community."

MR. D. A. TOMPKINS'S PLAN.

The Oil Mill, Fertilizer Factory, Ginnery and Cattle Feeding.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of the firm of Smith, Vaile & Tompkins, engineers and mill builders, of Dayton, Ohio, and Charlotte, N. C., is one of the most noted cotton oil experts in the country. He has studied the business from its infancy, and is familiar with all sides of it. He has been associated with the combined mills, and is now affiliated with the independent ones, as vice-presrdent of the Gate City Oil company, and the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer company. With the Oliver Bros., he organized the Southern Oil company at a time when the American Cotton Oil trust was considered irresistible.

Now with the Olivers, he has withdrawn from the Southern Oil company, and built several independent mills. All the way through he has been successful. He is interested in both large and small mills, and it will be seen from his interview that he thinks the small mills by a proper combination of oil and fertilizer making with the ginnery, can hold their own.

Mr. Tompkins says:

"The mills known as large mills are those of about 100 tons per twenty-four hours and upwards. Those called small mills are about twenty to thirty tons per twenty-four hours. While a number of mills of less capacity than twenty tons have been built, it is not certain that any of them have been successful as oil mills.

"About three years ago the buisness of crushing cotton seed for oil and meal was in a condition in which small local mills were at a very great disadvantage as compared with the larger ones. In the business of crushing seed for oil and meal, the large mills still have an advantage.

"A manufacturing enterprise has been lately developed, however, of which a small oil mill is a component part. It is a combined ginning, milling and fertilizer works. The business is to gin cotton, to crush seed, and to mix fertilizers.

"The ginnery should have about six gins, and the charge for ginning should not exceed one dollar per bale, and any profit would necessarily depend on doing a large amount of business.

"The oil mill should be twenty to thirty tons capacity per twenty-four hours.

"The fertilizer business may be only the mixing of acid phosphate, cotton seed meal and such other ingredients as might be found useful and economical.

"The hulls and some of the meal should be fed to cattle to make beef or to make butter and milk.

"The value of meal as a fertilizer is principally as an ammoniate. In using it as a feed stuff the ammonia value is retained in the manure—in fact is rather increased, and thus by feeding it and taking care of the manure from the animals, double use is obtained from the same material.

"A small corporation doing such a business as is above indicated occupies a good position in competition with large mills. Time only can develop whether the large oil mills or such corporations have the advantage.

"The large oil mills are uniformily in the hands of men of comprehensive business knowledge, and are in all cases constructed by men of large experience and careful business habits.

"It is all important that a company organized to build and operate a ginning, milling, and fertilizer works should have in it, some men trained and skilled in commercial and financial affairs. A company made up of the best merchants in a small town, and the best planters and farmers in the neighborhood should be able to operate such works as described above with every prospect of success.

"Many small mills have been built, and during the running season the owners have been very sanguine of profits, seeming to forget that for a greater part of the year an oil mill cannot be operated; and the expenses of the idle season and repairs very often absorb what appeared at the end of the running season to be a fair profit.

"The chances are that both the small and large mills will continue to be built and each will be successfull when carefully and skillfully managed.

"The large mills will be located at important railroad centers and will draw seed from a large territory. The small mill will be one of the features of a ginning, milling and fertilize works where the hulls will be used for a cattle food, together with some meal. As a food the hulls and meal make good beef or good milk and butter, and in consequence the hull is rapidly becoming a valuable part of the product of an oil mill.

"The business is becoming a closer one every year. At the prices of seed and oil for the last season, the large mills will make very little, if any, money, and most of the small mills will do well to come out even in the oil business. Where ginning, or a fertilizer business is done also, some money may be made on these features, and it is only in this way small mills can live in years of sharp competition.

"I am interested in large mills, and also in small ones, and I consider the above to be about the relation of the large to the small mills.

"As the subject presents itself to me at present, a gin mill and fertilizer works in a good farming locality, and in the hands of good men, should be a good investment; and a large oil mill at a good railroad center, and in the hands of good men, should also be a good investment. In each case the business is close enough to require very careful management. The oil in cotton seed is of no value as a fertilizer, and there is entirely too much oil in the seed for them to make a good feed stuff alone.

"The meal is valuable as a feed and as a fertilizer.

"The hull is valuable as a feed, when mixed with meal.

"Seed alone, fed to cattle as a feed, contains oil enough to purge cattle and do injury to them, unless cooked and mixed with other feed to reduce the average percentage of oil in the bulk.

"The best preparation of cotton seed for any known valuable uses of them, is to separate the oil, the meal and the hull and make proper use of these parts in the way chemical analysis and experience have both shown to be the best.

"About two years ago in Darlington, S. C., we constructed a ginning, milling and fertilizer works. The ginning and fertilizer works alone were finished the first season and the company made good profits.

"This last year a small oil mill was added. Last year the company sold the cotton seed from the ginnery to the large oil mills and purchased from them the cotton-seed meal to mix in fertilizers. This year the meal will come from their own oil mill. It remains yet to see whether they will make any profit in the oil mill department.

"This last summer we constructed a number of small oil mills and fertilizer factories combined. These are all now in operation, and we cannot foresay what the results will be.

"It it very important that anybody contemplating building an oil mill should be thoroughly impressed with the idea that it is a business in which business experience and judgment and also skill, are as important as in the mercantile or other standard business.

"We would not care to undertake the construction of a mill for a company of men who thought the business was a 'bonanza,' or could even be made successful without good judgment and energy.

"On the other hand, out of about 3,500,000 tons of cotton seed produced only about 800,000 are now worked. There is little doubt but that the business will continue to extend in some shape till, in say twenty-five years, very nearly all the seed will be worked.

"The seed contains a valuable oil, a valuable feed for live stock, a valuable fertilizer, some lint, etc., etc., and it is folly to use whole raw seed for a feed- stuff or a fertilizer, and waste the other valuable parts of it.

"In New Orleans the hull now sells for five dollars per ton to the dairymen, and the demand is increasing. Last year some ten thousand head of cattle were fatted on meal and hulls at Atlanta and four western points, and every year, and all experience show the importance of manipulating the seed and separating the product and using the parts of the products for the purposes for which they are best adapted."

A TALK WITH MR. VAN WINKLE.

The Strength of the Co-operative Mills—The Farmer Is Safe.

Mr. E. Van Winkle, who has built up an immense business in Atlanta in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, has devoted some years to building cotton-oil mills, and is a pioneer in the co-operative mill business.

"When the oil mills first began business," said he, "they paid $2.50 a ton for seed, and claimed that was all they were worth. The profits of the business were phenomenal. When the trust got hold of the business they drove the small mills to the wall by putting up the price of seed beyond what they could pay. That put the local mills in bankruptcy, and they were bought by the trust. That process went on all over the country, and I got caught in a $60,000 mill in Texas. Then I set to work to meet them, and the co-operative mills were organized, the farmers taking stock with their local merchants. That met the emergency. The co-operative mills have the advantage of the large ones, for the farmer who owns them is the producer, and you can't corner seed on a producer. If the trust put up the price of seed till there was no profit in oil. the co-operative mill simply sold seed at a high price. What's the use of making oil, if you can get more for seed than you can work out of it in oil?

"That was demonstrated at Hogansville. The trust built a warehouse beside the co-operative mill there, and began to buy. They put up seed from eleven dollars to sixteen dollars. The mill made a show of running, but its owners sold seed faster than they ground. The manager sold six car loads to the trust at five dollars a ton advance, making $600 on the lot.

"That is the chief advantage. There are others in the local mills. They get seed without paying freight, and they lose nothing in quality by storage. One of the largest refiners in the country wrote me asking why my machinery made better oil than the rest. I wrote him it was not due to the machinery, but to the fact that the small mills I had built got seed fresh and worked it up. When seed are stored in bulk, as in the large mills, their quality depreciates from heating and other causes. I have known large masses to rot. The quality of the oil is affected, and that is the reason why the co-operative mills make the best oil.

"The small mills have nothing to fear from the larger ones. They cannot corner the market on oil. It is as staple as the lint. It is an adulterant, and its price is secondary to and dependant upon the articles it is mixed with. This season, for instance, the unusually large hog crop makes lard stuffs cheap, and that depresses cotton-seed oil. Such a hog crop is not likely to come every year, and its depressing effect on cotton-seed oil will not be felt every year. Therefore, I look for an improvement in the price of oil. Its real value is thirty cents a gallon, and it will bring that when there is not an unusual disturbing influence like the present hay crop.

"The American Oil trust was patterned after the Standard Oil company. There is where they made their mistake. There is but a small region where petroleum is produced. Having got that the Standard Oil company had the monopoly secure. But cotton seed is produced in an immense area and it was too big an undertaking to corner it. The advance in seed has broken the trust in two. They had to reduce their capitalization from forty millions to twenty millions.

"I think when farmers organize a co-operative mill they should take in their local merchants with them. They need business men for buying and selling and looking after markets, exchanges and freights, Farmers know nothing about that as a rule, and it is well for them to take advantage of the business man's training. Manufacturing has a merchandise feature and the skill of the merchant is necessary.

"There is nothing in the claim about patented machinery. There are no patents worth anything on cotton oil machinery. They have patented things that were used years ago. The main thing with the co-operative plan is that the farmer is the producer of seed and he can either sell or manufacture it as occasion requires.

"This year I have built a twenty-ton co-operative mill, owned by farmers at Milledgeville, with a one-hundred ton fertilizer factory; also, a twenty-ton co-operative mill at Monroe, a thirty-ton co-operative mill at Madison, enlarged a mill at Social Circle for John M. Green to forty-tons capacity, built a twenty-ton co-operative mill and fifty-bale ginnery at Locust Grove, and enlarged a mill at Thomasville. Including the buildings, that represents an investment of about $1,000 per ton, or $130,000 that went into oil mills in Georgia this year. I built three times that many in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana."

THE CONCLUSION OF THE MATTER.

From all this discussion it appears that the farmers of Georgia have put up the larger part of $130,000 this year to get the best results from cotton seed, and that those of Georgia and a few neighboring states have staked an investment of near a half million on this farm product, which a few years ago they considered almost a trifle.

The important fact developed is that the farmers have nothing to fear from the oil trust, and can safely and profitably manufacture their own seed and gain the additional advantage of employing labor that has been elsewhere employed, thus putting money in their local centers which has heretofore gone to the cities where the manufacture of oil was carried on before. The building up of their home markets is one of the best features of the business, and the feeding of cattle as suggested by Mr. Tompkins opens up new possibilities to the south as a beef growing country.

W. G. COOPER.

COTTON MANUFACTURING SOUTH.

A Talk With President Kincaid of the Griffin Mills.

Speaking of cotton manufacture in the south, President Kincaid of the Griffin mills said the other day:

"I firmly believe that we have the advantage of New England. Mr. Atkinson says we have only the advantage of three-quarters to one cent a pound in freight. That is about $3.50 a bale, and that is a profit.

"It is claimed that we can do nothing on the finer grades of goods because we lack the humidity of climate that exists in Rhode Island, and because we lack skill. As far as the humidity is concerned, I don't think there is anything in it. We had for a long time as superintendent, a Rhode Island man, a competent mill man he was, too. He told me there was nothing in the humidity claim. But if there was it would be no advantage for they have atomizers with which we could get any degree of humidity we desired.

"As for the skill there is something in that point. As yet we have not the skilled labor to manufacture the finer fabrics, but we will get it. It is only a question of time. Why should not the cotton be manufactured here?

"There is something in Mr. Atkinson's remark that it is more a question of personality than of location, though our advantage in situation is not to be depreciated. What the south needs above all things is men. I have a situation at a handsome salary for any young man who will go through the technological school and graduate and then spend three years at hard work in a cotton mill. We need such men for superintendents. The technological school gives gives him the right kind of education and the actual work in the mill gives the necessary special training. I think I know more about cotton manufacture than most of ihe mill presidents, but I have no such education for the business as that, If I did I would make a great fortune. I would go into new thing. The money is in the novelties. You go to England and show a mill man a piece of cassimere three inches square and ask him what he will make 500 pieces for and he will tell you exactly, it makes no difference whether he ever saw it before or not. That is the kind of education we need.

"I think the capacity of our men is naturally as good as that of the north, but as yet we have not the trained men. We will have them after a while.

"I think when we get far enough advanced to venture into novelties the south will surpass New England in design. I believe there is more artistic talent here, and that is what produces the designs. New England copies her designs from Europe. I think this is a more congenial climate for artists than frigid New England.

"In regard to the adaptability of men for the business, I don't believe much in special ability. I think a man can succeed in any occupation he loves. He can't regenerate the will power unless he loves his business. No man can succeed in any business unless he is in earnest. When I was a merchant they told me I was a born merchant. I loved the business and I succeeded. When I went into the army I brought myself to love seldiering, and I was told that I was a born soldier. Whatever I did I learned to love it, and I have had equal success in all."

MISSISSIPPI IS SATISFIED.

And Wants to Draw the Line on Sullivan and Kilrain.

JACKSON, Miss., January 17.—[Special.]—The house of representatives, under a suspension of the rules, today passed a bill appropriating $1,000 to be used by the governor in paying the expenses of R. K. Jayne, the state agent now in New York, with requisitions for the aiders and abettors in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. Jayne is now in New York delayed for the want of money to pay the expenses of the prisoners to Mississippi. Governor Lowry's contingent fund was exhausted when Governor Stone came in. The senate will probably pass the bill very soon. Just after the passage of the bill, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Powell, was adopted by the house and goes to the senate:

Resolved, By the house, the senate concurring, That no additional expense should be incurred in apprehending and bringing into the state persons concerned in the recent prize fight in Marion county, except the two principals in said fight, and the governor is hereby expected to act in accordance with this opinion.

The Banks Responding.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—All but four of the 138 public depositaries have complied with Secretary Windom's call for the portion of the gouernment funds held by them. The delinquents are located in distant parts of the country, and it is believed will, be heard from in a few days, and it is not at all likely that the department will be called upon in any case to force compliance with its demands. The total amount of bonds surrendered to date in the liquidation of its deposits being more than twice the amount required by a strict compliance with the call. The number of banks which will be discontinued as depositaries is eighty-five, and of these thirty have already surrendered their entire deposits and gone out of the system. Of the forty-seven to be continued as depositaries, ten have reduced their holdings to the limit fixed by the department, and thirty-three have made partial reductions; nearly all, however, in excess of the ten per centcall. Another call will be issued in a few days, as soon as the delinquents have been heard from.

An Accidental Death.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 17.—[Special.]—About 8 o'clock this morning, while some of the children of the graded school were passing along McBee avenue, on their way to school, they discovered the dead body of a man lying in a deep ditch, with the head resting against a stone and the face in a small pool of water. They gave the alarm at once to the police, who, on arrival at the scene, recognized the corpse as J. M. Scott, who had been keeping a restaurant and green grocery on Augusta street, of this city. He was seen on the streets early last night in an intoxicated condition, and is supposed to have fallen early in the evening and lain there all night, as the body was cold and stiff when found. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Linney Has Disappeared.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 17.—[Special.]—A few months ago a man calling himself E. C. Linney, came to Nashville, rented the top floor and opened a photographic gallery, under the style of "The Elite Photographic Gallery." He made bills very generally, and seemed to be doing a good business. Thursday morning the gallery looked as if it had been struck by a cyclone. All of the photographic instruments and materials were gone, and photographs were strewn over the floor. Mr. Linney could not be found, nor has he been heard of. An active search failed to discover any information as to his whereabouts, or as to his goods. Linney owed quite a number.

Church Burned by Incendiaries.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17.—[Special.]—Goshen chapel, a colored church in [illegible]ford county, has been burned by incendiaries. There has for a long time been a bitter controversy between two factions as to the right of possession of the church, which resulted in some litigation. At the last term of court the members of one faction were tried on the charge of forcible trespass, and acquitted. This defeat so enraged the members of the other party that they have resorted to the crime of burning the church in order to prevent its use by their victorious opponents.

The Oldest Man in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 18.—[Special.]—William Foster, who lives about fourteen miles southwest of Burlington, is beyond doubt the oldest living man in North Carolina. Yesterday Mr. Foster celebrated his 110th birthday. He now enjoys excellent health. He lives with one of his many great great grandchildren, and can split rails, chop, plow, and do any sort of farm work. It is said that Mr. Foster never drank a drop of any intoxicating spirits or took a dose of any sort of medicine.

FRUITS OF GRIFFIN

BRING $100,000 THERE IN THE SUMMER—110 CARLOADS.

Talks with Messrs. Hasselkus and Searcy—Some Notes on Other Farming Enterprises.

Mr. Hasselkus, of Griffin, thinks the peach crop is not hurt, and that it will not be seriously injured unless the temperature goes down to the neighborhood of zero.

He is an enthusiast on the Georgia peach.

"Nowhere in the country do they grow any peaches equal to those we grow in middle Georgia," said he. "There is something in the soil and climate that gives them beauty and flavor. I think the iron and other constituents in our soil have something to do with the quality, and the climate does the rest. The air is of just enough humidity to give the proper juiciness to the peach. In California they have a different climate. Their peaches are as beautiful as ours, but in that dry air they grow dry, and when you eat one it seems to stick in your throat. When you eat a Georgia peach you have to wipe off your chin all the time.

"The fruit crop of Georgia is enormous. We shipped 110 cars from here last year, and probably ten cars were grapes. Grapes are worth $1,000 a car any time, and one season a man came here and gave five cents a pound for them on the track. That makes $1,400 for large carloads."

"Here is an evidence of the superiority of the Georgia peach," said he, turning to a July quotation sheet of C. S. Durling, the Duane street, New York, commission merchant. "You see, he quotes Delaware and Maryland peaches in one-third bushel crates at 50 cents to $1, while Georgia Elbertos and Crawfords are quoted at $3.50 to $4 for three-fourth bushel crates. Putting the eastern peaches in crates the size of ours, the quotation would be about in proportion of $2 to $3.50. Some of the Delaware people wrote to ask a commission house why they quoted Georgia peaches so much higher, and the merchant wrapped up two or three Georgia peaches in tissue paper and sent them to the Delaware people with the remark that when they raised peaches like that he would give them the same price.

"I have about 4,500 peach trees and 35,000 grape vines, and I tell you it takes work—in the shipping season especially. Last summer Mr. Cunningham bought the fruit of an orchard of 5,000 Elbertas. They all ripened within two weeks, and he had 200 people at work gathering and packing them. His pay-rolls were enormous.

"The returns of last summer were generally satisfactory to the fruit growers here. The crop was enormous, and they got good prices. There is an abundant demand for all the peaches we can send of the quality we ship. It was nothing for them to bring five dollars a bushel. We ship almost entirely free-stones. I don't think the yankees have much teeth for clings. I don't believe they have much teeth, anyhow.

"I did not ship any grapes, but made wine—about 2,000 gallons. I use several varieties of grapes for wine—Delawares, Ives and others—and it is the variety that gives the wine its flavor, or 'bouquet.' I think we can do a great deal in Georgia with wine by building up a specific demand for Georgia wine. It has a distinctive flavor that can be made as famous and as much sought after as the Georgia peach. I make a dry or sweet wine that corresponds to claret, but is different from the California or European wine because it is from a different kind of grapes. The European grapes as a rule are more like Malagas, though in France they have a grape of delicate skin and fine flavor more like the Delawares.

We pay enormous freights to New York—$173 per car and $100 extra for the refrigerator.

"I think, as you say, that it would pay us to form a car trust and build fifty or more refrigerator cars."

A TALK WITH MR. W. E. H. SEARCY.

"The great point in farming," said Mr. Searcy, "is to diversify our crops and raise at home everything needed for the support of the farm. That is the key to success in farming. If you don't have to buy any corn, oats, flour, meat, lard, butter, milk or vegetables, you can just write the word success on your farming interest.

"Farmers on the railroads, near stations, ought to engage in fruit culture to some extent. In the line of fruit I can give you a dot or so.

"In peaches they should plant fruits that mature in July and August, and leave out the earlier varieties. Peaches during these months grow to greet perfection. They should be highly colored, and, with the exception of the Chinese Cling, should be free stone. Those I recommend most are the Elberta, Crawford's early and late, the Amelia, General Lee and the Chinese Cling. These peaches will always sell, at a profit and whenever we have peaches they will always be remunerative.

"Grapes are the most profitable when other fruits fail. The proper market grapes are the Ives, Concord, Niagara. My favorite table grape is the Poughkeepsie Red. I think we should include the Aista Vallis varieties. The best wine grapes are such as the Warren, Louisiana, Norten's Virginia. Of course the scuppernong should not be omitted from the list. Large sums have been made on scuppernongs in southwest Georgia.

"Plums always meet a ready sale, and the new plums from Japan, especially Bolan, will be found very fine for this section. The Kelsey is a fine variety and blooms early.

"In apples the Yates, the Shockley and wine sap for winter, the Mangum, Buncombe, summer queen for early, and the yellow June and red May will always give good results, and furnish all needed for home consumption. As a market crop I don't think they will pay. Nothing stands the northern competition. Apples should always be planted in a rich flat place and not on poor hills. In pears I think the Keifer is best for upper Georgia.

"I suppose fruits bring into Griffin in the summer near $100,000. Mr. J. D. Cunningham cleared $8,000 to $10,000 on peaches last year. There must be 3,000 acres of peaches around Griffin, and all the fruit men are planting new trees.

GRASSES AND THE DAIRY.

"I have got to growing Hurd's grass, which, on low, wet bottoms makes a very fine pasture; but the great grass for this country is bermuda. I have tried Texas blue grass and think it would be a succes or second bottom land Bermuda grass turned into butter and milk and cheese ought to form a great industry in Georgia. Stock can be raised here cheaper than anywhere else. and the fact that grass is not killed even till the first of December or middle of November gives us a great advantage over the north. There is no reason why we should not raise our mules. I raised a horse that did not cost me $5, and I could sell him for vver $100—just turned him in the grass. For winter hay nothing is better than our crab grass. If we plow up a piece of land in May and manure it nature will do the rest and furnish as fine hay as we can get, costing 15 or 20 cents a hundred. Then the silos might be provided and make the cost of caring for stock very little through the winter, and when spring came the Bermuda would be on hand again."

"There is another point in the relation of crops. Cotton requires very clean culture, and therefore leaves no natural humus on the ground. It should be succeeded by grain, In that way the soil will be provided with a natural humus, and will be better acted upon by the guano we use in the country, which is more or less acid.

"Another point is in proper ditching. Lands ought to be terraced, and when so situated as to require the moving of the way, means should be provided. It has been suggested to run the rows obliquely backward across the terrace so the water will descend in a zigzag course, and its flow will be so retarded as not to wash the terrace."

THE PILLOW-KING CASE.

A Requisition for the Doughty Colonel to Be Issued.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 17.—The celebrated Pillow-King controversy concerning which so much has been published recently, has been temporarily transferred to Little Rock. Previous to the commencement of the civil action between Colonel King and Mrs. Pillow in the Memphis court, the grand jury of Lee county, Arkansas, indicted King for an assault alleged to have been committed on Mrs. Pillow. Since that time all the parties have been living in Memphis.

Today Mrs. Shields, a remarkably handsome and intelligent lady of Birmingham, Ala., daughter of Mrs. Pillow, arrived in Little Rock and immediately went to the statehouse in search of Governor Eagle. She informed the governor that she came here for the purpose of getting him to issue requisition papers on Governor Taylor of Tennessee for the apprehension of King on the charge of assault of her mother. The governor promised to issue the papers providing she placed in his hands a copy of the indictment upon which an arrest could be made. Mrs. Shields immediately dispatched a messenger to Marianna for the papers.

Colonel King, no doubt, will be brought to this state for trial.

Inauguration of Governor Stone.

JACKSON, Miss., January 17.—John Marshall Stone was inaugurated governor Tuesday. In 1875 when Ames was governor and resigned, and A. K. Davis, colored, was lieutenant governor, and was impeached, Stone was elected presiding officer of the senate and became Ames's successor during two years of the term and one full term of four years by election. The inaugural address was long. Special reference was made to the reunion of next May at Vicksburg (the blue and gray). The governor expressed the wish that hearty co-operation be given the movement. He said the veterans of opposing forces had long since laid down their arms and were now following peaceful avocations, and desired continued peace and friendship. He expressed the belief that congress would not pass obnoxious election laws to apply to the south, because of the lack of indorsement from the northern people. He recommended strongly the abolishment of the present leasing system and proposed that convicts be employed by the state on state farms, most of them being negroes. He called the attention of the legislature to the important subject of a constitutional convention, and said it needed full and careful deliberation and consideration.

WHAT SOCIETY IS DOING

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK AND THOSE TO COME.

Some News and Gossip That Will Interest the People of Atlanta and Their Friends.

The past week has not been very full of private entertainments, but the two of special note given were sufficiently charming to make up for the lack of every day gaiety.

Miss Locke's german was a delightful affair, and one heartily enjoyed by all present. A home that has refinement and distinctive grace in its furnishing is sure to have a host and hostess to correspond, and this is fully proven by the easy and delightful way in which Mr. and Mrs. Locke and their charming daughter always entertain their guests.

Mrs. Burton Smith's reception to Mrs. Findley Thursday evening, has been a subject of enthusiastic discussion since it occurred. All the ladies fortunate enough to receive invitations can talk of nothing save the charming time they had; and Mrs. Smith's striking loveliness in the Jenness-Miller gown she wore is winning many over to sensible dressing, while her perfect figure and beautiful face full of fresh youth and health, is certainly the best proof of the good which physical culture can accomplish.

Mr. John Grant gave a great deal of pleasure to a few friends, and paid a pretty compliment to Miss Potts of Richmond, by inviting the Misses Clarke, Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson and Mr. Peter Grant to occompany her as far as Lula last Friday evening. An elegant supper was served on the train and the time was passed delightfully until the moment arrived for bidding good-bye to the lovely guest, who has added so much to society during her visit to Atlanta. It seemed to the friends who had to bid her adieu, that the ill luck of making a journey on Friday was visited on those left behind.

The dance given by the T. D. C. club Friday evening at Mrs. Porter's, in honor of Miss May Everett, of Denver, Colorado, was the event of the week to one of the younger sets of society. Mrs. Peter's elegant home on Peachtree was beautifully adorned for the occasion and a delightful supper was served between the dances. Miss Everett was the center of attraction and made a charming picture in a gown of old rose China silk, trimmed with passementerie, and a corsage bouquet of Marechal Neil roses. The guests present were: Miss Mary Everett, Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, Miss Erskine Richmond, Miss Willie Peck, Miss Rebie Lowe, Miss Ethel Harris, Miss Emma Lou Youngblood, Miss Annie Laurie Hill, Miss Katie Cox, Miss Katie Abbott, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Blanche Williams, Miss Myrtle Everett, Miss Hattie Echols, Miss Ethel Toy, Miss Leila Kronse, Miss Annie Belle Daniels, Miss Kate Pendleton, Miss Rosa Hawks, Miss Josie Inman, Miss Cleo Smith, Miss Allie Cohen, Miss Ethel Holliday, Miss May Avery, Miss Lizzie Venable, Miss Mamie Bizzell, Miss Lethe Bizzell, Miss Adelaide Youngblood; Messrs. Will Kiser, James L. Dickey, Frank Inman, Sam Dean, James Boyd, John White, Harry Wrenn, George Adair, Elias Boylston, Sam Williams, Eugene and Joe Schmidt, Bob Blacknall, Walter Kirkpatrick, Charlie Lewis, Harry Hall, Will Tidwell, Will Hemphill, Stafford Nash, Miller Brady. George Hoyle, John Wylie, Henry Porter, Charlie Nisbett, Bert Lovejoy, Harvey Hill, Preston Daniels, Quincy Everett, Jim Williams and Joe Raine.

This week will be principally weddings, though none of them will be most large church affairs, they are all important to Atlanta society.

Upon the the 22d of this month, Miss Fanny Atkinson will be married to Mr. Clarkson, at her home, 146 Jackson street. The bride and groom to be, are very popular in Atlanta and have many friends to wish them God speed in their new life.

Upon February 5th, Miss Hannah Sheehan and Mr. Joseph N. Moody, will be married at the bride's home, on the corner of Pryor and Fair street. The wedding will occur at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Moody is one of the most popular young men in Atlanta, and his bride-to-be has a host of friends and admirers, won by her many charming traits and her lovely personality.

The Banjo club will have its meeting this week at Mr. George Adair's, at West End. This club gives no end of pleasure to its members and to those who enjoy its charming music. It is one of the most delightful musical clubs in Atlanta.

Upon Monday evening the Musical club will have one of its charming meetings at Mrs. Raine's, on Peachtree. A delightful programme, containing the names of many of Atlanta's most prominet musicians, has been arranged, and the evening will be one of artistic pleasure to all who attend.

The ladies interested in the Home for the Friendless will give a chocolataire next Friday at the home of Mrs. Charles Collier, corner Rawson and Cooper streets. The hours are from 3 to 10 p. m., and the affair will be a most charming one. Sixteen misses, dressed in the costume of the French chocolate girl, will serve refreshments, and will give some pretty waiter drills during the reception. Music, both vocal and instrumental, will be furnished during the evening.

On account of the illness of a relative Miss Annie Speer will not be able to give the party which she expected to give her cousin, Miss Speer, of Macon.

A Browning club is being talked of by some of Atlanta's most cultivated people, and if those now interessed in it carry out their plans it will prove one of the most improving and brilliant literary clubs ever known to Atlanta.

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Mr. and Mrs. Will Evans have issued invitations to a wooden wedding to occur at their home in Park Place, on the 28th.

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Miss Findley leaves for Chattanooga tomorrow, where she goes to lecture on physical culture.

***

Miss Anna Nash, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, well known in Atlanta's society, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Garrett, in Augusta.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Redding have returned to the city, after spending a pleasant week at the home of Colonel R. J. Redding at Griffin, where they were entertaided by their relatives and the hospitable people of Griffin. They will reside at 62 Luckie street, where they will be at home to their friends.

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Judge Emory Speer's daughter, Miss Eugenia Speer, is welcomed to Atlanta by many friends and admirers. Miss Speer is a perfect type of brunette beauty, and is one of the handsomest young women in the south.

***

Miss Grant leaves the city tomorrow to visit her friend, Miss Ensley, of Memphis.

***

De Eugene Jacobs and Miss Teitlebaum, of Atlanta, will be married in New York upon the 26th, at the home of Miss Teitlebaum's grandmother, where she is visiting.

***

Mrs. Albert Howell. sr., will chaperone in February a party of young people on a marooning trip to Florida.

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The first local meeting of the Young People's Christian Leagve was held Friday evening last at the residence of Judge Collier. His elegant parlors were thrown open to the guests, and Mrs. Ella Turner, as hostess, charmed every one with her pleasant and cordial welcome.

The programme rendered was especially entertaining. The recitations by Misses Pauline Talley, Minnie Johnson and Julia Collier, were highly enjoyed.

Miss Blakie Sharpe favored the audience with a comic reading, "The Frenchman in America," which delighted every one.

The music by Mrs. R. J. Scott, Misses Sharp and Berry, were greatly appreciated.

Miss Carro Heidt was present, and charmed the guest with her most delightful singing.

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The members of the junior class of the Ballard institute, the Misses Josie Inman, Delbridge, Elsas, Murphy and Hall, gave a delightful luncheon to a few of their friends on Friday. The table, which was placed in that cozy niche known as "Poet's Corner," was a dainty little affair in its appointments of blue and gold, betokening a savoir-faire for which many more an experienced hostess might sigh. The favors were of great variety.

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In honor of her guest, Mrs. A. W. Hester, of Elberton, Mrs. John Howard entertained a number of friends at her lovely home on Garnett street, on Friday evening. An elegant supper was served, and the evening was far spent before the guests bade adieu to the hostess, who entertains with a grace peculiarly her own. Mrs. Hester, who is a most brilliant pianist, added much to the pleasure of the evening, and Miss Annie Howard, the little song bird, warbbled some of her sweetest songs.

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The ladies of Atlanta are now taking a practical and sensible interest in the Jenness-Miller dress reform, and Mrs. White who represents the dress reform here in Atlanta receives many orders and visitors at her home on West Ellis street.

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The Christian Endeavor social at the Church of the Redeemer, Friday night, was a unique and enjoyable affair. Mr. J. F. Holmes received first prize for sewing, and Master Paul Vaughn the booby prize.

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Mrs. G. J. Foreacre and Mrs. A. P. Brantley and Baby Florence Brantley left today for Blackshear, Ga.—the lovely home of Mr. A. P. Brantey. Mrs. G. J. Foreacre's address till the 1st of April will be Blackshear, Ga.

GORGEOUS GOWNS.

Worth, the most famous designer of ladies' toilets and dresses in the world, made this remark last autumn, after having had his wits at work since May designing and making many new costumes for Emma Abbott for the season of 1889-90, in grand English opera:

"I have made and do make and design toilets for most of the royal ladies of Europe, but M'lle Emma Abbott, of the United States, has had made the richest and most costly dresses I have ever created."

Felix, the next greatest designer, said substantially the same thing. Many of the costumes made by them last summer were placed on exhibition in Paris while Miss Abbott went to Germany to attend the Wagner festival at Bayreuth, and created a furore at once throughout the fashionable ladies of that city. A noted fashion writer has thus described certain of the new Abbott toilets:

Abbott's dresses were deserving of description. The first act dress worn in "Ernani" is described as the "wheat dress." It is of yellow brocade silk, embroidered in sheaves of wheat in black jet, and with black velvet side panels, with the wheat sheaves reproduced in the gold embroidery.

The dress worn in the second act was the "gold dress" of white moire antique hand-embroidered in golden butterflies, birds and vines, and was an exquisite and dainty chef d'oeuvre of the dressmaker's art.

The third dress was a truly magnificent black Lyon satin, with raised leaves of black velvet, outlined in cut jet; this beautiful costume was completed with a dainty antique head-dress of black chenille.

The bridal dress of the fourth act was a marvel of elegance, of white moire antique, ordered especially by Worth and hand-embroidered in an elaborate pattern of silver, finished with a heavy white silk cord, which held the drapery in at the back. The sleeves were finished with a puff at the shoulder and elbow of white silk tulle.

Felix and Worth have said of Miss Abbott that her orders exceed in magnificence those of royalty itself, and here is a case in point: Felix had just completed a court costume and mantle for the queen of Portugal, when he received an order from the American prima donna for a gown to be worn in "Rose of Castile." The result was the masterpiece he executed, worthy even of the French artist, and probably the costliest and most beautiful dress worn upon any stage. It is of pale blue satin, covered with flowers in a darker shade of blue velvet, each flower standing out an inch from the satin background, and outlined in silver. The royal mantle worn with this costume was intended as a copy of the queen of Portugal's, but as the work proceeded, so many ideas filled the brain of Felix that the design far exceeded in beauty that of the Portuguese queen. Where before he had ordered scattering clusters of leaves and flowers, he now left scarcely an inch of the sapphire blue velvet, unwrought by the clever fingers of the brodenses. When completed this mantle weighed over 150 pounds and has to be carried by two pages when worn by Miss Abbott. For the last act of the "Rose of Castile" Miss Abbott wears a dark blue brocade combined with pale blue and yellow satin, embroidered in the trailing jessamine. This dress is called the "Lomax Rifle dress," being made in compliment to the Lomax Rifles of Mobile, Ala., of which she is an honorary member. In her wardrobe Miss Abbott has thirty or forty historic dresses, made by Worth and Felix; one of these is an exact reproduction of the coronation dress of the Empress Josephine, as seen in the great picture at Versailles, and which she wears in the last act of "Chimes of Normandy."

The lovely cantatrice has made a large fortune on the stage and spends her money right royally to enhance her beauty by gorgeous gowns and superb parures of jewels. Even her stage crowns are of solid eighteen carat gold; the diadem she wears in the second act of "Rose of Castile," is probably the gem of the collection and is made of the most delicate filagree work, of the fashion of those worn by England's Queen Elizabeth. It is surmounted by a maltese cross, embellished by four large diamonds, while ten pendant drops hang in the lower part of the royal bauble, each catching and reflecting the myriad lights of the stage, and trembling into new beauty with each movement of the wearer; about her smooth throat she wears clasped a collaret-necklace of diamonds worth a king's ransom. This is over two hundred years old, and was bought by Miss Abbott at a sale in Paris of the jewels of a noble, but impecunious house, and is said to have a history worth hearing. It contains 357 stones set in silver of the rarest workmanship, in a remarkable and curious design of true lover's knots, with pendants, each one set with ten large diamonds and completed by a thick fringe of small diamonds. Who knows but this collarette may have been the gage d'amour from some French noblo to his young and lovely beide, in the days of Louis XIV, whose gay court abounded in beautiful women and gay cavaliers.

The Woodchoppers Enjoined.

EASTMAN, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—In the cases of Norman W. Dodge against various defendants, to enjoin tresspassers on lands in Dodge, Telfair, Laurens and Montgomery counties, which were argued before Judge Roberts, decisions were signed up, granting the injunctions except in cases continued or withdrawn. These decisions are very important on account of the large interests involved, Mr. Dodge's title to these lands, covering two or three hundred thousand acres.

The Private Secretary's Wife.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. E. W. Halford, wife of President Harrison's private secretary, is in the city for the winter.

Dr. T. H. Humphreys, the great homeopathic medicine manufacturer, of New York, has bought the Fearn place, a handsome property on Dawson street, and will make it his winter home.

Attempted Murder of the Tax Collector.

CONYERS, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Last night some one fired into the house of Mr. D. W. Murdock, tax collector, with the purpose, it would seem, of murdering him. He has a little table which he keeps in one corner of his room, upon which he does his writing at night. The ball, which came from a No. 38 pistol, passed just over the little table, and had Mr. Murdock been at his usual place would have been killed. The pistol was fired by someone standing in the yard. Mr. Murdock hurried out into the yard, but could find no one.

Liquor License Raised.

MADISON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—At a recent meeting of the city council the liquor license was raised $100 higher, making the license now $250 per year. This raise caused a little commotion among the liquor dealers.

A Valuable Newspaper for Sale.

MADISON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Val W. Starnes, proprietor of the Madisonian, in an editorial in today's paper, announces that the paper is for sale. His reasons for wanting to sell are that his feeble health forbids his publishing it longer.

Fast Sailing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18.—The schooner Carleton Belle, Captain Hodgdon, made the trip from this port to Kingston, Jamaica, with lumber, thence to Port Morant, where she loaded with fruit, and back here in twenty days. Her passage out was six days, and home six and one-half days, which is the quickest passage ever made from Jamaica here by a sailing vessel.

Arrest of Mr. Powderly.

SCRANTON, Pa., January 18.—General Master Workman Powderly was well enough to walk out today, and the warrant for his arrest sworn out by Callaghan, was served on him by Constable Moran. Mr. Powderly at once proceeded to Alderman Fuller's office, in company with his attorney, Joseph O'Brien, and gave bail in the sum of $300. Mr. Powderly's counsel have the papers nearly completed charging Mr. Callaghan with malicious libel. Suit will be instituted next week.

An Alderman Sent Up.

PITTSBURG, January 18.—Alderman W. H. Porter, convicted of conspiracy and blackmail, was sentenced today to eighteen months in the western penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $50.

THE NEWS FROM MACON

THE NEW RAIL CONNECTIONS WITH LAKE CITY.

The Magnificent Business Development of the Country by Improved Railroad Schedules.

MACON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Through mails from Macon to Lake City, Florida, over the Georgia Southern road, will go into effect on February 3d. This service admits of THE CONSTITUTION reaching that section of Florida as early as any other Georgia morning daily. It is expected that by the middle of February through mails will be in operation from Macon to Palatka, the Florida terminal of the Georgia Southern.

The Georgia Southern and Central will order a large supply of new rolling stock. The demands on the Georgia Southern by reason of increase in freight and passenger business are very great.

CENTRAL RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

It is said that the Central railroad will build an "L" in the rear of the passenger depot, lengthwise of Fifth street, through which passenger trains from Savannah will run, instead of backing in the curve as is now the practice.

The 240 bales of cotton of the Bibb mills that were damaged in the recent fire at Price's warehouse, were sold today at auction for about $5,500. This cotton was purchased by she Manchester mills. It is understood that $9,000 were offered for the damaged cotton belonging to Mr. Price, but the offer, at this writing, had not been accepted.

Last night, at Albany, Mr. Clarence Williams, of Macon, an engineer on the Central railroad, tripped over an obstruction alongside the track and fell, breaking his nose. The injured member was dressed. Engineer Williams returned to Macon this morning, and is now confined at his home in this city.

THEY CAME TOGETHER.

This morning the north-bound passenger train on the East Tennessee road, due in Macon at 7:05, and a freight train were coming down on the two arms of a "Y," in the cotton yard at Macon, and the trains collided at the junction of the "Y," and the engineers simultaneously discovered that both trains could not enter upon the straight stem at the same moment. No serious damage was done. The freight engine was thrown from the track. Passengers had to ride in hacks from the cotton yard to the hotels.

Today two South Carolina capitalists subscribed to the capital stock of the Macon Land Improvement company, which enterprise was only inaugurated yesterday. These foreigners say that they have great faith in Macon and desire to invest some of their money here.

AN INJUNCTION FILED.

Today in the clerk's office of Bibb superior court, the Central and Southwestern railroads filed an injunction against W. A. Wright, comptroller - general of Georgia, and S. G. Westcott, sheriff of Bibb county, to enjoin the sheriff from levying a fi fa. for $300 license tax assessed on plaintiffs for running sleeping cars. The fi fa. is also for a penalty of $500 for non-payment of the license tax at the time it was alleged to be due. A copy of the injunction has been served on Sheriff Westcott. The roads claim they are not liable for the tax.

Out of the clutches of the law and into the arms of death. Such is the fate of Evans Tooks, colored. About one week ago Tooks stole a horse from Mr. Lamar Clay, of Macon, and was arrested the next day in Forsyth, where he was trying to sell the horse for five dollars. Tooks was brought to Macon and put in jail. He became so ill with pneumonia that on yesterday afternoon his attorney, Mr. Arthur Dasher, had him released from jail on bond. Tooks was sent to the home of relatives, where he died this morning at 7 o'clock.

THE ALLIANCE WAREHOUSE.

It is proposed to raise a capital stock of $15,000 for operations for the Middle Georgia Alliance warehouse, at Macon, for the year 1890. Ten thousand dollars of the amount has already been subscribed. The other five thousand will no doubt soon be forthcoming.

The report comes to Macon from Mexico that Major M. S. Belknap, late manager of the Central railroad, is very sick with galloping consumption. THE CONSTITUTION's representative does not state that the information is authentic, but Major Belknap's friends here are very apprehensive about the rumor. When last seen in Macon, Major Belknap appeared very healthy.

THE FAIR MANAGEMENT.

It is not impossible that the Georgia Agricultural society and the Macon board of trade may agree to mutually manage the state fairs in the future, the citizens to help pay premiums and share in the general expense. Heretofore the society has had absolute management and direction of the fair, but the society thinks that if Macon citizens become interested in part in the management, that local interest and contributions may be much greater. The board of trade, as stated in today's CONSTITUTION, appointed a committee yesterday to look into the matter in all of its general bearings. The society expects that the state fair of 1890 will be the greatest success of any state fair yet held.

The mortuary report for the week ending today is six (6). White, males 0, females 0; colored, males 4, females 2. One of these deceased was two years old, one seventeen months, one only one week, and two died of old age. What city of 33,000 population can show such a splendid health record?

Today Bank Cashiers J. W. Cabaniss, T. O. Hodgkins and their families, and a number of other citizens, left on an excursion of a few days to White Sulphur Springs, Fla.

LULA RAY IS FREE.

The Dawson Female Homicide Escapes.

DAWSON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—The arguments in the case of Lula Ray were concluded at 11:30 yesterday morning and Judge Guerry delivered his charge, and the case was given to the jury at noon.

At 6 p. m. the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Lula Ray, guilty of involuntary manslaughter, in the commission of a lawful act without due circumspection."

Judge Guerry then sentenced her to pay a fine of $50 and all costs. The fine was promptly paid and Lula discharged.

Great Developments in Cartersville.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.] The statement made a week since that great industrial developments would soon commence in and around Cartersville, is now assured beyond doubt. To commence with, two furnaces. One, a ferro maganese, of fifty tons daily capacity, and one pig iron furnace of one hundred tons daily output. These two enterprises will bring other works of various kinds, which will supply work for a large population. Cartersville will yet surprise the natives.

The Dawson Bank Stockholders.

DAWSON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Dawson National bank held their first annual election yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the year 1890: A. J. Carver, W. C. Dillon, W. C. Paschal, J. A. Fulton, R. L. Melton, A. J. Baldwin, W. A. McLain and D. J. Ray. After the election, the directors held a meeting and elected the following bank officers: A. J. Carver, president; W. C. Dillon, vice-president; S. R. Christie, cashier.

Nine Thousand for Six.

AMERICUS, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—The entire stock of clothing and gent's furnishing goods belonging to Charles B. Coates, who was closed up on a foreclosure of mortgage a month ago, was sold at public outcry this morning. The stock invoiced $9,000, and after much spirited bidding, was sold to W. H. Tondee, representing Tondee, Carter & Co., of this city, for $6,100. The burchasers will at once close out the stock for what it will bring.

Killed By a Falling Limb.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 18.—[Special.]—Information has just reached here of the sad death of Mr. Seb Vance Westall, a nephew of Major T. C. Westall, of this city. He was in the mountains in McDowell on Armstrong creek aiding in getting out some timber on Thursday, a large branch of a tree fell on him from some fifty feet above and killed him instantly. He leaves a wife and child.

Death of Captain Mercier.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Captain J. N. Mercier, of this place, died this morning, at 1 o'clock, of dropsy. He served in the war as captain of a company of the twenty-second Georgia regiment. He was also the member from this county in the constitutional convention of 1877. He was about fifty-seven years old.

Coffee Will be Tried Again.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—The spring term of the Hall superior court convenes on next Monpay. Fifty-five cases have been returned. Mr. John Coffee will be tried again for the murder of John M. Merritt, which will be the most important case before the court.

The Professor's Foot.

HIAWASSEE, January 18.—[Special.]—Professor John Harrison cut his foot very badly the other day while chopping. But he is able to be out now with a big hole in the top of his shoe. John says when he has to cut wood again he is going to try to cut on the stick.

Failed for Seventeen Thousand Dollars.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Alex L. Maxwell, of Whitgan, Ga., failed today for $17,000. Nominal assets, $10,000. A. T. McIntire, Jr., has been employed as his counsel. The bulk of the liabilities are held in Savannah.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Mr. Jenner Takes Charge.—Mr. J. A. Jenner assumed the duties of state secretary of the Young Men's Christian association yesterday morning.

Laying Sidewalks on Edgewood Avenue.—Commissioner Mahoney is now laying sidewalks on Edgewood avenue to the city limits, and in a short time the whole work will be finished.

At the Church of the Redeemer.—Rev. Dr. Sherrill, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Ellis and Church streets, will exchange pulpits with Rev. Dr. W. L. Jones, of Macon, today. Dr. Jones will preach morning and evening.

A Change in the Signal Office.—It's Observer John Fitzgerald at the signal office now, on top of the Trader's bank. The new observer comes from Davenport, Iowa. Mr. W. H. Perry, who has been here for a year and a half, goes to Palestine, Texas.

An Eminent Divine to Preach.—Rev. E. H. Pearce, of Danville, Ky., is stopping for some days with Dr. Morrison, and will fill the pulpit of the First Methodist church at both morning and evening services today. This eminent divine will doubtless have a large congregation on both occasions.

Growing in Interest.—The temperance meetings at Good Templar's hall, are steadily growing in interest. Rev A. H. Mitchell will deliver the principal address today, and Mr. Alex. Bealer will give a select reading. The meeting will conducted by Mr. W. W. White. It begins at 3 o'clock.

A Prompt Payment.—Mrs. Grady received yesterday $2,000, which was paid her by the Knights of Honor, Gate City lodge, on account of Mr. Grady's membership, which made her a beneficiary. The promptness of the Knights of Honor in making the payment, was exceedingly gratifying to Mrs. Grady.

Dr. Barrett's Lecture.—The fourth lecture in the Christian Endeavor course will be given by Rev. R. S. Barrett at the Church of the Redeemer, Monday night of this week. The subject is "Russia," and it will be a treat, as Dr. Barrett has given special attention to this subject which is just now of especial interest to all thoughtful people.

Another New Comer.—Mr. Edward A. Swain, one of the most prominent underwriters of New York city, having been for many years associated in the management of the well-known "Underwrighters' Agency," has been engaged by the United Underwriters' Insurance company, of this city, as manager of agencies for the southern field, and will bring his family to Atlanta about February 1st to make this city his home. There is no more popular man in the business than Mr. Swain, and the company is to be congratulated on securing his services.

Father Keilly to Lecture.—Father Keilly of the church of the Immaculate Conception will lecture on Tuesday evening at the Library. His subject will be "A Day's Walk," and doubtless it will be a delightful ramble.

The music committee are pleased to announce that Miss Hahr will favor the audience with one of her matchless performances, and Mrs. Dykeman's sweet, strong voice will add much to the enjoyment of the evening, which promises to be one of the pleasantest of the course.

They Will Enlist.—The artillery reception which will be given next Tuesday evening, will be limited to the members of the company. A regular drill night was chosen as the principal object of the meeting is to give the members of the company an opportunity of enlisting in the manner required by the new state act. After the business has been transacted a handsome supper will be served and speeches will be made by members of the company. Captain Forbes will preside, and he expects his company to be greatly benefitted by certain suggestions which will be made.

The Bowie Case.—The case of Bowie vs. United States is postponed now until next Wednesday week, January 29. It will take three more days to finish the evidence. Arnold & Arnold and Colonel John B. Goodwin represent the plaintiff, and District Attorney Darnell and Assistant Angier represent the government, while Colonel N. J. Hammond represents Captain Jacobs. The contract called for $62,000; the contractors claim that they did near $80.000 worth of work, Captain Jacobs demanding it over and above the specifications. The suit, however, is for $10,000, that amount being the limit of the jurisdiction of the court. This is the first case under the law of congress in '87, authorizing suits against the United States in the district courts not to exceed $1,000, and in the circuit courts not to exceed $10,000. For more than $10,000 the suit must be brought in the court of claims. Being the first case under that statute, and a most important precedent, the case is receiving a great deal of attention.

A LECHEROUS UNCLE,

Who Caused the Ruin of His Young Niece.

HOMER, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Charles Sims, book-keeper for Comer Bros., of Marysville, has been bound over for the seduction of his little niece, Miss Tallulah Lord. The girl visited her grandmother, when her uncle wrought her ruin. Sims sings in church, leads Sunday-school, and is in other respects a leader in society. Feeling is high against him.

A Rich Salvage.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Captain Bordo, o the English steamship Falls of Invershaid, from Java, with sugar, which arrived today, reports that he picked up on passage the disabled steamship Siam, with a large and valuable cargo and 400 passengers, and towed her safely into Aden, Arabia. Captain C. Bordo did not seize the vessel for salvage, but was satisfied to leave his case with the owners. The Siam is owned by the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship company, the richest shipping concern in the East Indies. The Siam, besides her cargo and passengers, had on board gold bullion, gold dust, elephant tusks. The salvage will amount to thousands of dollars.

The Wide West's Survivors.

SEATTLE, Wash.. January 18.—The revenue cutter Corvin arrived here yesterday, bringing four of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Wide West, which recently went ashore on Destruction island. The men are: Engineer W. Golding; Frank S. Pike, Frank Wilson and Charles Novellian, sailors. The men were brought from the wreck to Quillayute, a distance of fifty miles, by Indians, and were rescued from there by the Corwin. Two men were left at the wreck to guard the machinery and wreck till spring. They saved plenty of provisions from the wreck.

Purchasing the Potteries.

TRENTON, N. J., January 18.—A cablegram was received here today announcing the acceptance by an English trust of the terms offered for sale of five Trenton potteries. Mr. Potter, a prominent manufacturer, tonight admitted the receipt of the telegram, but refused absolutely to say which of the potteries here are interested. He said the eleven potteries at East Liverpool, Ohio, are also embraced in the transaction, receiving about $5,000,000, Trenton's share will be about $1,500,000.

Kunze as a Star.

CHICAGO, January 18.—John Kunze, who was one of the four men found guilty of murdering Dr. Cronin, and whose imprisonment the jury fixed at three years in the penitentiary, is a free man again. Judge McConnell granted him a new trial a few days ago, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. This was furnished today by a dime museum manager, who signed Kunze's bond and the little German, in return for the favor, will appear on exhibition at the museum. It is not at all likely that the state's attorney will prosecute Kunze again.

Gobbling Up the Breweries.

CLEVELAND, O., January 18.—It was ascertained yesterday that six of the leading breweries of this city have been purchased by an English syndicate, the price paid being $975,000. They are the Stoppel company, Operative Brewing company, George & Muths, J. A. Schneiders, Cleveland Brewing company, Oppman Brewing company and Mrs. J. Bachr's.

Hustled to the Penitentiary.

DAVENPORT, Ia., January 18.—John Webb, who made the murderous assault on the night of October 28th, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty-five years. He was at once taken out of town to escape the fury of a mob.

Death of Mr. Youngblood.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Judge Youngblood, ex-member of the legislature and a prominent citizen, died at 3 today.

THE SURPRISE STORE.

oPo The Surprise Store ! oPo

LAST WEEK OF OUR COLOSSAL

CLEARANCE SALE

THE GREATEST EVER HELD IN ATLANTA !

Read Every Word of this Advestisement Carefully.

EXCITEMENT.

GREATEST CLOAK BARGAINS

Ever offered in the annals of trade. They must be sold, and these prices will sell them:
Ladies' Jackets, all from $1.19 to $5.45.
Ladies' Newmarkets, all from $3.25 to $7.95.
Children's Cloaks, all from $1.45 to $5.
Ladies' Plush Jackets and Sacques to go for half cost.

Great Slaughter !

Come early and take your pick.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR !

—AT—

Give-Away Prices.

All our Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Pants will be put on the bargain counter Monday to be offered at 50c on the dollar.

Ladies' Felt Hats

At 5c, positively worth 25c to 50c.
At 15c, positively worth 35c to 75c.
At 23c, positively worth 40c to 95c.
At 48c, positively worth 75c to $1.25.
Another 10,000 Ladies' Straw Sailors at

15 Cents Each.

This is how we are going to sell Birds Feathers and Wings next week:
At 2c—Wings of all hues that have been selling regular at 15c and 25c.

At 10c—Feathers and Birds that have been selling regular at 35c to 50c.

THE SURPRISE STORE,
74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

EMBROIDERIES.

Our great sale of Embroideries will startle observant buyers with extreme low prices. We show on Monday
1-inch deep Hamburg Embroidery, at 2c.

1½ inches deep, 3c	2½ inches deep, at 6c.
2¾ inches deep, 7½c.	4 inches deep, at 8c.
4½ inches deep, 10c.	5 inches deep, at 12½c.

Special Bargains
—IN—
Mull Embroidery !

2½ inches deep, 5c.	3 inches deep, at 10c.
9 and 12 inches deep, 15c	16 inches deep, at 20c.

ORIENTAL MULL EMBROIDERY.
25 pieces of 5 inches deep, at 5c per yard.
400 Remnants of Embroidery at much less than half price, on bargain counter Monday.

Torchon Laces.

1½c a yard; reduced from 3c.
2½c a yard; reduced from 5c.
6½c a yard; reduced from 10c.
10c a yard; reduced from 15c.

RUCHINGS.

40 boxes of Ruching on Bargain Counter Monday,
At 5c per yard.
150 boxes of fine Ruching,
At 14c per yard.

VEILINGS.

One lot of Sewing Silk Veilings, all colors, various patterns,
At 9c per yard.

Valencienes Point Laces,

At 7½c, 15c and 20c.

REAL BARGAINS IN
Handkerchiefs !

2½c, 4c, 8c and 12c.

CORSETS.

"French woven," at 48c.
J. B. "French woven," extra long-waisted, at 75c, were $1.

THE SURPRISE STORE
74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

THE VIRGINIANS' DAY.

The Birthday of General R. E. Lee to Be Observed Tomorrow.

The Virginia society has perfected all arrangements for observing General R. E. Lee's birthday tomorrow.

The exercises are to be held in the hall of the house of representatives Monday evening and will be in conformity with the spirit of the law which makes his birthday a holiday. Elaborate preparations have been made for a fitting celebration of the occasion.

The Virginian society has taken the lead here. It has worked hard to make the day one to be remembered, and is ably seconded by the confederate veterans. The exercises at the state house are public and a large gathering is expected.

The following is the programme:

At 7 p. m. the veterans will meet at their hall and go in a body to the house of representatives at 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief Surviving Veterans' association, will call the meeting to order.

Rev. T. P. Cleveland, chaplain of veterans' association, will offer prayer.

General Gordon will then deliver an introductory address.

The celebrated ode on Lee, written by James Barron Hope for the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the equestrian statue to Lee, in Richmond, will be read by the eloquent Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Richmond.

The Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., will then deliver an oration on Lee.

The exercises at the capitol will conclude by 9:30 o'clock, when the members of the Virginia society and a few invited guests will adjourn to the Virginia home, at 75 North Pryor street, where the society will give a reception. Old Virginia hospitality will be dispensed at the board. The lady friends of the society have been untiring in their efforts to make the occasion a great success. They have profusely decorated the rooms. On all sides are evidences of the light touch of their fairy fingers. Ivy and evergreen are here and there. Portraits of eminent Virginians look down from the walls and inspire a feeling of deep veneration for the generation who made the old state the mother of statesmen.

The purpose of this society is to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the old commonwealth, to emulate the example of her illustrious sons, and thereby to advance the best interests of their adopted city and state. The Virginia society members are now all Georgians, and with such good purposes, and such noble ladies, enjoy a prosperous life.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

The Great Artist Who Will Appear at Trinity Church Next Tuesday.

Tuesday night Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the celebrated beauty and dramatic artist will appear for the first time in Atlanta at Trinity church. The reputation which Mrs. Siddons has made is world wide, and her reception at Trinity church will be an ovation.

During a former visit to America Mrs. Siddons read in most of the large cities, and the criticisms she received were not only favorable but enthusiastic. The most severe judges awarded Mrs. Siddons the credit her talent deserves, and also praised her beauty, which was spoken of as entrancing.

On several occasions, Mrs. Siddons has used her remarkable gifts for the benefit of churches, and she will no doubt secure a handsome sum for the Young People's Christian league. The programme will be:

Scene "Much Ado About Nothing"....Shakspeare
The Lady Clare..........Tennyson
A Senator Entangled..........J. De Mille
Sleep-Walking scene, "Macbeth"....Shakspeare
Interval of Ten Minutes.
Selection, "David Copperfield"..........Dickens
Chapter "Innocence Abroad"..........Mark Twain
Sent Back by the Angel..........F. Langbridge
Love In a Balloon..........L. Mosely

Baseball Spelling Match.

On next Thursday night the 23d, a novel entertainment, the second in the series, will be given in the gymnasium of Y. M. C. A.—a baseball spelling match. It will be given by the boys' department, and the funds realized will go towards furnishing a couple of rooms for the boys in the unfinished portion of the building. There will be two picked nines, and the players will be "spelled" instead of batted around the bases. This is something entirely new, and is bound to be a success. Admission twenty-five cents.

Vacant tract, 300x182 on Pine street, within two blocks of electric car line and paved street. Only $10 per foot. Must be sold at once. Wilson & Logan, Real Estate Agents, 13 North Broad.

TUTTY'S BLACK WIFE,

For Whose Conjugal Possession He Is Now in Court.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Charles Tutty and his negro wife are still in the city. He is very anxious as to the result of his case in the United States court, and claims that he has been much misrepresented.

"It is not true," he says, "that I returned with her," meaning the colored woman whom he married, "to Liberty county. She has not been in Liberty for over a year. It has been stated that when the case came on to be heard we were absent from the courtroom, and that Judge Falligant refused to consider the motion to take the case to the United States court on that account, and our bonds were estreated. Now I attended Liberty court for two days in November last, for the purpose of standing trial. At the night of the second day I was informed, and I believe reliably, that my life was in danger. I was told the matter had been discussed, and threats freely made that if I escaped at my trial, I should not escape the people, which I understood to mean a mob. From the treatment I had received and from the spirit shown towards me, I felt and believe as I was advised, that my life was in danger if I remainded at the courtroom longer, and consequently I left. I have always lived a law abiding life. In all that I have done in the matter now on trial in the courts, and newspapers, I supposed all along I was acting according to my best advice, to seek my rights according to law."

Tutty still clings to the hope that Judge Speer will decide in his favor, and that he will be allowed to go in peace with the woman he calls his wife to some other state, where their miscegnation is not looked on with such abhorence as in Georgia.

SAVANNAH'S COTTON BUSINESS.

The Receipts This Year Will be 1,000,000 Bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga,. January 18.—If Savannah does not get a million bales of cotton this year, she is going to get pretty close to the seven figures. Today the receipts are but 12,000 short of the total for last year. This month's export, too, are now just about equal to those of all last January, and there are five large British steamships to clear. They will carry away about 30,000 bales. Upland cotton is still advancing. During the month the market has gone up nearly ¾ of a cent, and January 2d middling cotton was quoted 9 9-16. Today it is quoted 10¼ and is one sixteenth higher. Sales are said to have been made at 10¼.

Hog Killing Times in Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., January 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Zac Almand, on yesterday killed three hogs which weighed 1,437 pounds net. The largest one weighed 506 pounds net. Mr. Almand last year made two bales of cotton to the acre, and it is usual for him to make seven and eight bales on five acres. Mr. G. W. Lucas killed a hog the other day that weighed 523 pounds net. Mr. J. F. Tilley has one that will beat Mr. Lucas, so some say. He has not killed it yet.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

Dr. M. W. MANNAHAN has removed his place of residence from 25 North Forsyth to 148 Ivy street. Telephone 682, office 505. 1w

DECORATORS IN FRESCO—Pause, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornamentation, centre pieces, groups, etc. Paper matche and cast plaster Paris. sun tf

WE would advise Atlanta people going to Jacksonville, Fla., to stop at the New Everett; fine large, stone and brick hotel, at moderate rates for first-class hotel.

MRS. B. J. WILSON and Mrs. Henry Petts, have returned from Augusta.

MR. FRANK WEST, representing Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co., with headquarters at Dalton, came down last night.

MR. J. H. CLAIBORNE, who is with J. L. Shuff & Co., has been quite sick for several days, not able to attend to his duties.

MR. E. F. MORGAN, who has been sick for two weeks, is now able to be at his business.

REMOVAL.—John M. Smith has removed from 85 Broad to 100 and 102 Wheat street, where he would be glad to see his friends and customers. Telephone No. 161.

15 acres of beautiful grove, long front on main road near Edgewood, and only three and a half miles from Kimball house, $1,500 if taken this week. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad St.

[WHIT]E HOUSE HORROR.

[PRES]IDENT HARRISON IS HAUNTED BY A BLACK CAT.

[Sup]erstition in the Executive Mansion—Men Who Have Seen the Black Cat—Among Them Are Some Georgians.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—[Special.]—Since the inauguration of President Harrison on the 4th of March last he has had many matters to annoy him.

Indeed, all presidents, from the days of Washington down, have had their lives almost worried out of them by the throng of office seekers who infest the white house upon the instalment of every new president.

It is true that Baby McKee's grandpa has had the office-seekers to contend with, but they are far from being his greatest source of annoyance.

What do you think has annoyed Mr. Harrison most?

Simply a black cat.

Women, as a rule, entertain various superstitions about the visits of strange black cats. They believe it to be a sign of bad luck; or failure in the object weighing upon their minds at the time the black cat appears.

Not more than one man in a million is superstitious.

But President Harrison is the man of the first million.

Indeed, there is a black cat in the white house.

It is a big, black Tom, with sleek fur and shining, greenish-gray eyes.

He doesn't live at the mansion, but somehow always shows up at the wrong time, to the great annoyance of the chief executive. Indeed, Mr. Harrison almost faints when that cat appears. It gives him the horrors all over, for he cannot help being superstitious. A reward of $50 for the head of that cat on a platter is the latest evidence the employes of the white house have of the president's annoyance.

A canning young doorkeeper, anxious for the reward, recently killed a black cat, at home, and carried the body to the president, but almost immediately afterward Black Tom appeared at the office door, and now Mr. Harrison is firmly convinced that Tom has not only nine lives but nine black bodies besides.

The first time President Harrison laid eyes upon that unlucky and sombre feline was on the 4th of March last. Upon the top of the stairs that cat stood as he entered the white house for the first time as chief magistrate. A cold chill seized him at once and he retired to his room for a few moments to compose himself. Those who were with him saw the cat, but as the animal scampered away no attention was paid to it, and, indeed, although that cat has appeared on those same steps many times since, until very recently Mr. Harrison never mentioned the subject to even his most trusted secretary.

Then it was Private Secretary Halford promised to have the animal dispatched, but that seems a superhuman task.

Just after the cat first appeared before the gaze of the president, the papers began to cry out that Harrison's administration would either be a failure or a Blaine machine. Every time the president saw that in print he remembered the black cat.

The day he sent his cabinet nominations to the senate that same cat appeared, and Mr. Harrison wondered if he had made an unlucky selection. Acting on the ground that he had, he became suspicious of all, save Law-Partner Miller. And to this day, as the whole country knows, Mr. Harrison acts without the advice of his cabinet—perhaps under the impression that he can neutralize the effect of the black cat by refusing advice from those who may not have his interests at heart.

Indeed that cat seems to weigh upon his mind as much as the fear of assassination does upon the czar of Russia.

Numbers of office seekers have seen the cat and it is a noted fact that the eye which gazed upon the cat never reposed in a fat office, or in any office at all.

Hon. Murat Halstead saw the cat, but it was not until after he had left the president's private office with the knowledge that the German ministry was to be his. The cat, however, had its effect when the senate refused to confirm him.

Senators Farwell and Cullom have seen the sombre animal many times, and with many results, notably when Clark nabbed the collectorship of customs at Chicago the other day, when they were supporting another man. But George M. Pullman never saw him.

There are a goodly number of Georgians who know his feline majesty. Perhaps Dave Freeman, right in Atlanta, can give more information about that cat than any other Georgian, unless it and be Dick Dow, Tom Black, or even General Longstreet. Dave Freeman, however, saw him most. When Dave was here last March chasing the Atlanta collectorship over the white house lawns, around through the east room, and even up into the president's office, that cat was always in sight; and at last, when Dave saw the collectorship gradually slipping out of his grasp he remarked one night with emphasis:

"I believe it's that d—d black cat I see so much at the white house."

Neither Colonel Buck, Colonel Locke, Walter Johnson, nor indeed any of the Buckites ever laid eyes upon that cat, which, if President Harrison's superstitions are correct, accounts for their luck.

Hundreds of other office and patronage seekers, too numerous to mention, have seen the notable cat, all with the same success.

Tom has perhaps cut up many additional capers at the white house, but it is impossible to get at all the facts, as the edict has gone forth that any employe of the white house who gives out anything of the kind will find his head upon the platter, and now when the subject is even referred to it meets with an indignant denial.

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There is only a single one-legged member of the house—Mr. Stone, of Kentucky.

In the senate, however, there are three—Senators Berry, of Arkansas, and Hampton and Butler, of South Carolina. However, the two latter wear cork legs and their condition is not visible.

There is not a one-armed man in the senate, but in the house there are two—Colonel Oats, of Alabama, and General Hooker, of Mississippi. Colonel Oates has lost his right arm General Hooker his left. The story goes that they buy their gloves together. One pair does for both.

Georgia has both the heaviest and the lightest men on the floor of the house—Major Barnes is the heaviest by fully one hundred pounds. Mr. Candler is the smallest in either house. There is another peculiarity about Mr. Candler. Since he went into the war he has never worn a pair of shoes. He will wear nothing but the old style boot.

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Since the retirement of "Bill" Scott, of Pennslvania, there are no many-times millionaires in the lower house of Congress. Hon. Roswell P. Flower, well known in Atlanta, having accompanied Governor Hill on his recent visit, is now, perhaps, the wealthiest man in the house. Flower is worth something like four or five million. Scott's wealth, however, amounted to about forty millions.

Gibson, of Maryland, is claimed to be the handsomest man in the house, but Kilgore, of Texas, with his gray hair and beard, ranks first as the most perfect type of physical manhood. Colonel Kilgore, although over fifty years of age, is yet as active as a Texas cowboy. He often rides horseback on pleasant afternoons, and invariably selects the most vicious and treacherous animal he can find. It matters not whether the horse be a bucker or a pitcher, Colonel Kilgore cannot be removed from a dignified poise. Indeed, he sits in a saddle like he had been there every day of his life.

On a recent ride, some distance in the country he was bantered by a colleague that he could not pick a stone from the ground while his horse was in a sweeping gallop, as do the cowboys in the various wild west shows. Kilgore could not stand such a challenge, and with his horse in a full run, leaned down and gathered up stone after stone, which he took occasion to chunk back at his companion.

E. W. B.

BOSS QUAY IS ACTIVE

And Wants the Election Cases Pushed Through.

WASHINGTON January 18.—[Special.]—Boss Quay don't confine himself to the senate, the white house and departments. He indeed, seems to be running the house. He wants the contested election cases settled at once in order that the house may have a larger republican majority, and be better apt to carry through all legislation approved by the Pennsylvania boss. He has impressed the republican majority of the election committee with the necessity of such action, but at the suggestion of many, he has decided that it would perhaps be best to let all these cases go over until after the world's fair site is located. This is done because most of the democrats, whose seats are contested, are committed to some one of the proposed sites, and the members from the localities they favor would refuse to vote to unseat them to bring in some other man who will, perhaps, vote for another location. Mr. Quay, however, advises that the world's fair matter be gotten out of the way as quickly as possible, and that the election committee get its cases in shape, and issue a "whip" call to all republican members, commanding their attendance at the time fixed for consideration of the election cases.

SILCOTT STILL MISSING.

Silcott has never been heard from since the day he left here with $71,000 of Congressmen's salaries. The chances are that he will never be brought back, for it is current rumor that, should he return, he can tell some very startling stories that might implicate others. Indeed, it don't seem that any particular effort has been made to get him. Neither has there been a motion made to again take up the bill appropriating enough money to pay back to the members what was taken from them. It was defeated, but a motion to reconsider is still pending. It might possibly be called up again next week, but certain members who voted for the appropriation are tired of waiting for their money, and are going to the court of claims and ask for justice. Mr. Painter, of Kentucky, starts the ball rolling. He has employed Colonel Phil Thompson to represent him, and will go before the court of claims at once for a decision of the case.

INGALLS WILL SPEAK.

Senator Ingalls is going to paw up the earth in the senate on Monday or Tuesday. He has announced that he would fire off his great speech on the negro question on one of these days. It will be in reply to the views of Senators Butler and Morgan, on this question. Senator Ingalls is the finest orator in congress, and, as he will both criticize and sympathize with the people of the south, he will draw a large audience, and will present the question in a novel light.

THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

Mr. Candler, of Georgia, has for weeks been devoting all his spare time to preparing a history of the Georgia branch of the Candler family, from the first settlement of this country down to the present time.

Major Barnes has so far recovered that he was able to be out a short while today.

Judge Crisp, right now, has his hands full with the contested election cases. The judge is the leading democrat in the committee, and the majority of work for the democrats falls upon his shoulders. Nearly all the democrats have a splendid case, and the judge is determined to see that they hold their seats. As a fluent and forcible talker, the judge has few equals, and with the arguments that he can make it is probable that, in some of the cases, he will be able to break a solid republican vote.

GEORGIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following fourth class postmasters were appointed for Georgia today:

J. O. Marcy, Dry Branch, Bibb county.
A. C. Johnson, Effie, Whitfield county.
J. T. Ruston, Rutland, Bibb county.

W. T. Cromley was today appointed light house keeper at Sapelo island.

D. D. Quillan, of Athens, is at the Metropolitan.

E. W. B.

PLUMB WON'T FIGHT

And Senator Call Intimates that He Never Would.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—[Special.]—Senator Call is still out of the city.

He has, perhaps, gone to Florida, and consequently there are no new developments in the row between he and Plumb. Call's friends here say he got decidedly the best of the war of words, and it would be foolish of him to attack Plumb, or to call him out. They are of the opinion that Plumb feels likewise, and in order to put himself in a better light before the public, spoke as he was quoted in this correspondence yesterday,

E. W. B.

SENATOR CALL IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 18.—[Special.] Senator Call was seen at the Windsor hotel, this city, tonight and was both amused and surprised by the news that Senator Plumb, of Kansas, anticipated a fight. In reply to the reporter's inquiry, he could only say, his eyes twinkling with inward mirth, that this was the first intimation of "a fight" on the part of Senator Plumb anyone had ever heard of during that soldier-statesman's long and variegated career; that he (Call) was under engagement to meet the board of trade here on Monday evening, and would return to Washington on Tuesday morning, and see the senator.

TWO GREAT HOUSE QUESTIONS.

The World's Fair Location and the Money Silcott Stole.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The house met at 1 o'clock today. Mr. Frank, of Missouri, introduced a bill locating the world's fair at St. Louis, and creating a corporation to carry on the same. Referred to the special committee.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted permitting the special committee on the investigation of the ballot-box forgeery to sit during sessions of the house.

Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, offered a resolution authorizing George E. Adams, chairman of the special Silcott committee, to pay the claims of private depositors out of money withdrawn by Silcott from the National Metropolitan bank. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to refer questions of law in relation to cases of members growing out of the defalcation of Silcott to the court of claims. Referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the Oklahoma town site bill.

After a long discussion the amendment proposed by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, was adopted, prohibiting any United States marshal, deputy or agent, to prove title or hold any lot in Oklahoma.

Without finishing the bill, the house adjourned.

The Lone Bank.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Three more national bank depositories responded today to Secretary Windom's call for a reduction of government deposits, and there remains but one delinquent—a bank, with small holdings, located in western Pennsylvania. A letter was written to the officers of the bank this afternoon, calling attention to their delinquency, and requesting immediate compliance with the wishes of the department. The amount of bonds so far surrendered by banks in liquidations of their deposits is $7,128,500.

Appointment of Census Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Secretary Noble is busily engaged in the examination of papers in connection with the appointment of supervisors of the eleventh census. Of 175 supervisors provided for by the census act, quite a large number have been practically decided upon, and it is the intention of the secretary to make his recommendations to the president early next week in as many as eight or ten states. Others will follow as rapidly as is consistent with the importance of the positions to be filled.

THAT DIRTY WORK.

WOODS TELLS ABOUT THE FORGED SIGNATURES.

THE PART FORAKER TOOK IN THEM

Foraker's Desire to Even Up with Ben Butterworth—How the Autographs Were Procured.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Ex-Governor Foraker resumed his statement before the ballot box committee today. He said that he gave Wood $200 to go to Washington to look up the "battery" deal. Witness received a letter signed "Your old neighbor, F. B. Leopold," saying that Wood would hardly bear too close an inspection.

Resuming his narrative, witness read a note from Mr. Halstead, received the morning after the retraction, (October 11th), saying that he had found the paper to be a forgery and proposed to publish a retraction. Witness answered, expressing the fear that he (Halstead) had been imposed upon. He (witness) was considering what should be done about the matter. His first impulse was to abandon it and publish everything. He told Secretary Kurtz he wanted everything published. Kurtz said he was of the same impression at the beginning and had written to Mr. Halstead to that effect.

THEY GIVE WOOD THE SHAKE.

Witness said he did not know exactly what to do. He was somewhat confused—anybody would have been. He had not caused the paper to be published and Mr. Halstead had taken the responsibility; and witness thought he had better leave the matter where it was until the time should come when everybody could speak in freedom. The very moment witness learned he was a forger, he stopped having any communication with him, and Kurtz wrote Wood that they would have nothing to do with him, and would not answer his letters.

On cross examination, witness stated that he did not call Mr. McKinley's attention to the paper, and that Senator Sherman and Mr. Butterworth were beyond the ocean, and he had not time to communicate with them, as he was in the midst of the campaign, making two and three speeches a day.

Mr. Grosvenor asked if witness recognized the fact that if the signatures were genuine, then the signers had been guilty of a crime. He responded that he did; for he had taken the trouble to look up the statutes at the time.

PREPARED TO BELIEVE ANYTHING.

Grosvenor asked if he was not surprised to see that Senator Sherman had signed such a paper. Witeess replied that his mind had been so prepared that after believing that Messrs. McKinley and Butterworth had signed it, he might as well believe that Senator Sherman had signed it, for he has as good an opinion of them as of anybody. Witness had determined to have nothing to do with the paper, and came near throwing it into the fire. He was sorry he had ever gotten it. He stuck it in his pocket to show Mr. Taft and Mr. Purdue, of the Cleveland Leader, but before that he had met Mr. Halstead, who wanted to take charge of it; he knew what to do with it, and he (witness) was glad to get rid of it.

HOW AUTOGRAPHS WERE PROCURED.

William L. Walters, of Utica, was the next witness. He testified that he procured in Washington for Wood, autographs of some of those whose names appeared on the forged paper.

WOOD ON THE STAND.

Richard G. Wood was then sworn, and said that he had been acquainted with Governor Foraker for fifteen years. He said in July or August of last year, he had met Jim Foraker, the governor's brother, who had suggested to him that he should make application for the position of smoke inspector, and told him to talk to Hadden about it. He had spoken to Hadden, and Hadden had spoken to the mayor about it. He got to pushing for the place pretty lively. He had said to Jim, that he did not think he had any show, and that he would withdraw. Jim had said: "No the governor can get you that place."

He had wired the governor, asking if he would help him. The governor had answered, "I can help you," and witness thought he said, "You can help me." Then other telegrams passed between them.

The chairman—Where are these telegrams?

Answer—I did not hold them.

Question—Why did you not hold them?

Answer—Because they held me. [Laughter.] I was working for both sides, and both sides wanted to be vindicated at the same time and it was pretty warm for Wood. Witness thought he had given telegrams to T. C. Campbell. The special one he had alluded to above he thought he had given to Dr. W. A. R. Tenney.

Witness then gave a humorous account of his attempts to be appointed smoke inspector. He had seen the governor one evening when he had returned from New York and had told him his qualifications for the position. The governor had told him he could get him the place if it was not pledged. The governor had said that his business relations with witness had always been all right, and that he wanted witness to do a little hustling (or favor) for him. Witness had replied that he would do anything he could, and had asked what he could do.

THAT LITTLE DOCUMENT.

He said there was a little document drawn down in Butterworth's office and he wanted witness to get it and let him see it. Witness could not imagine what document he meant and asked him.

The governor said: "Do you see what Butterworth is doing for the republican party?" Witness replied that he noticed that Butterworth was acting peculiarly and seemed to be kind of posing for the Enquirer. Witness had said, "What is the matter with Ben?" The governor had said that Ben was talking very dirty and making all kinds of stabbing talk. Witness said he did not see what good the paper could do. The governor replied that if Butterworth wanted to put him down as disreputable he would show him to be disreputable. The governor said: "You know it is common talk that Butterworth is in every moneyed scheme." Witness had said "Yes, that is so." Witness had agreed with the governor on that and had said that if the stabbing business was going on, he guessed they could stab, too.

A SLUR AT THE PRESIDENT.

Witness then gave a long description of his attempts to see the governor in relation to his appointment, and created a burst of laughter by a chance allusion to President Harrison as "Oh, what's his name." He admitted getting up the paper, told how he had given the paper to Governor Foraker, telling him that the paper would do to use for what he wanted it for. He had said it was the best he could do, and the governor did not ask any questions. He had not told the governor how he had procured the signatures, nor had the governor asked him. He had said it was the best he could do, and it would do to bluff those fellows. The governor had not asked him then how the letter was fabricated, but aftewards he (Foraker) had said that the signatures were exactly like the signatures of those men. The governor had promised not to have the paper published. About ten days before the publication he had met the governor coming out of the Commercial-Gazette office. The governor said that he had been talking to Halstead and that Halstead was going to rip those fellows. Witness had said that paper was not gotten up for such a purpose

HOW FORAKER DECEIVED HIM.

Witness had said—"Do not show that man those papers," and the governor had replied: "Not for the world." After the publication of the paper he had seen Murray, and Murray had said he would make affidavit that it was a forgery if he did not get the paper back. He had gone to the governor and told him that Murray was going to make affidavit and that they would all catch it for all they were worth. The governor had told him that he had not intended that it should be published. A man had come and got it from his secretary when he was away. Witness had asked who the man was, but the governor had not replied. The governor had said: "Old man, we have got ourselves in a tight hole. I do not know whether I am to be elected or not."

FORAKER KNEW EVERYTHING.

Chairman Mason asked if anybody except witness knew that he had drawn up the papers. He replied that Governor Foraker certainly knew, from what he (witness) had told him, that the paper was not genuine. He did not charge him (Foraker) with knowing that the paper was a forgery. He couldn't do that.

To the chairman—You want to know whether he entered into the conspiracy to get up the forgery?

The chairman—Yes.

Witness—That is the way to ask it. I can't say he entered into the conspiracy.

Continuing, witness said he had told Mr. Foraker the signatures would not stand.

The chairman—Did he ask you to commit forgery?

Witness—I did not ask him whether I should commit forgery.

Continuing, he said that Foraker wanted to get hold of the paper to get square with Butterworth, and witness agreed to get it for him. It was not to be published, but shown around political headquarters, etc. When he gave Foraker the paper, he (Foraker) remarked that it was all written in one ink, and looked like a forgery. Witness did not reply, and believed that the paper would be returned to him, but it was not.

The chairman asked if witness had procured the forgery.

Witness said that he had gotten up the paper for Foraker, and if he could make anybody believe it genuine, all right. He believed that it was being "played," and hoped the politicians would get along without his help hereafter.

Adjourned until Monday.

FUNERAL OF WALKER BLAINE.

A Large and Distinguished Attendance at the Church of the Covenant.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The mortal remains of Walker Blaine, solicitor of the state department, were placed in their final resting place in Oak Hill cemetery today. Special religious services were held at his father's residence, LaFayette place, at 10:30 o'clock, at which where present, in addition to the family and a few intimate friends, the President and Mrs. Harrison and all members of the cabinet and ladies of their families; Governor Robie, of Maine; the Maine congressional delegation, and Postmaster Manley, of Augusta.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian,) and though brief, were very impressive. The remains were then removed to the Church of the Covenant, where the regular services were held, Rev. Dr. Hamlin officiating and Professor Walter Damrosch presiding at the organ.

The attendance at the church was very large, and many persons were unable to gain entrance because of the great crowd. Prominent in the throng were President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the entire cabinet and their ladies, justices of the supreme court, Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, members of the diplomatic corps, delegates to the Pan-American congress, and senators and representatives. Special provision was made at the church for all the above named. Members of the Blaine household occupied seats directly in front of the pulpit, on the right of the main aisle, and the seats opposite were occupied by the president and cabinet and pall-bearers.

The house of representatives did not meet until 1 o'clock, in order to allow members to attend the funeral, and the department of justice, with which the deceased was officially connected, was closed during the time of the funeral. While the department of state was not formally closed, all officers and employes who desired to attend the funeral were permitted to do so.

DOES NOT WANT TO HANG,

But Would Prefer to Go the Suicide Route—Closely Watched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 18.—[Special.]—Dick Hawes, the condemned wife and child murderer, is evidently strongly comtemplating suicide. This morning he asked the sheriff to get him a pair of suspenders, which request was promptly refused. Then he wanted a barber to shave him, but this too, was refused. Hawes is watched every moment, and unless he resorts to some desperate method of suicide, he will be on hand for his execution on the gallows February 28th.

Accidents on the Rail.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The list of killed in the accident in Spring Grove cemetery last night was correct with a single exception. What was then thought to be the unidentified body of a woman, has since been found to be the body of Charles Kellar, of Winton place. Mr. Kellar and Mr. Wilson were only passengers who boarded the ill fated train at Winton Place. Mr. Kellar was going to Cumminsville, barely five minutes ride, to settle some business matter. Mr. Wilson was a 32 degrees Mason and was coming to Cincinnati to attend a meeting of his lodge. Both were in the rear car and were probably killed by the collision. One of Mr. Kellar's hands was found beside the track.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 18.—On the Louisville and Nashville, near Montgomery, this morning, a train broke in two. Brakeman Walter Wilkes was running back on forward section of the broken train. Not knowing of the break, he plunged off in the darkness on the track, and all twelve of the cars, which had broken loose, ran over him, killing and mangling his body.

The Floating Icebergs.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 18.—The steamer Borderer, from London, which arrived here today, was twenty-six days on passage. She experienced heavy gales throughout the entire voyage. Tremendous seas washed clear over the decks, but the only damage sustained was the carrying away of three ventilators and some cattle-pens. The steamer Ohio, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put in here today for coal. She encountered heavy gales during the entire vogage of fifteen days. In latitude 46, longitbde 47, she passed a quantity of field-ice, which seemed to be a solid pack as far as the eye could reach.

Killed by the Guard.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 18.—Dick Gardner, a white convict employed on the canal, made a break for liberty this morning with another white convict. William Jackson, a guard, fired upon them and Gardner fell, pierced through the heart with a rifle ball. The other fugitive escaped. Gardner, who was serving a ten years' sentence, was a celebrated horse thief, and had become a terror to upper North and South Carolina by frequent depredations.

A Crazy Lover.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 18.—[Special.]—Emil Raum, a young German, has gone crazy over a peculiar love affair. He started a bakery and was doing well, when he suddenly conceived an attachment for Miss Netta Wallace, a beautiful girl of eighteen summers. He never met Miss Wallace, but so violent was his attachment from seeing the young lady on the street that he sent her notes proposing marriage. It finally became so unbearable to the girl that an officer was sent to Raum to inform him that his note writing must cease. Raum became violent, and threatened to blow up the house in which the young lady lived with dynamite. He is closely watched by the police, but has not yet been arrested.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, January 18.—The following is a statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$1,765,425
Loans, increase	3,214,400
Specie, increase	1,704,200
Legal tenders, increase	1,436,900
Deposits, increase	5,502,700
Circulation, increase	6,200

The banks now hold $7,781,125 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

A Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Several families living in the upper story of two buildings on ninety-second street near Commercial avenue, in South Chicago had a narrow escape from death by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The fire started in rooms in the basement of a three story building and spread rapidly through the building. The flames spread to a hardware store in a frame building next door and totally destroyed it and also a number of barns. It is probable that the total loss will be about $15,000. Insurance light.

Running Out the Gamblers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 18.—[Special.]—The police commission, at a meeting held tonight, decided to stop all the gambling houses in the city, and the chief of police notified all the professional gamblers that they would have to quit business or submit to raids so frequent as not only to make the business unprofitable, but to bankrupt any one who has any money in the game.

Her Throat Cut.

UNION, S. C., January 18.—[Special.]—Susie Fernandes, a colored girl, who has been missing here for about two weeks, was found dead about one-half mile above town this morning with her throat cut. She was lying in a ditch and it seemed that she had been pushed backwards into the ditch. She was bruised some and looked as if she had been dead about two days.

Major Clark in Court.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Major Hancock Clark, who had a shooting scrape with a member of the Southern society a few days ago, appeared in the general sessions courts today, and was released on $1,000 bail, pending trial on an indictment for assault in the first degree on Wilton Randolph, another member of the society.

NO ENGLISH WANTED.

PORTUGUESE GIVING ENGLISH SERVANTS THEIR WALKING PAPERS.

AN APPEAL MADE TO BISMARCK

As to Whether Great Britain Has Not Violated the Berlin Treaty—A Favorable Answer Expected.

LISBON, January 18.—The Portugese government anticipates a favorable reply to its note to the powers, asking their intervention in the dispute between Portugal and Great Britain, concerning the territory in Africa.

The duke of Palmella, captain of the king's guard, who recently returned to the British legation a medal received by him while he was in the British service, has also dismissed all his English servants. The duke, however, still keeps his fortune invested in British consols.

A vigilance committee has been formed in Lisbon for the purpose of denouncing receivers of English goods. French financiers have declared to negotiate a loan for Portugal.

THE EXCITED POPULACE.

LONDON, January 18.—A dispatch from Lisbon today, states that crowds of people assembled in the streets last night and shouted "Viva Portugal" and "Down with England." Similar scenes were acted in provincial towns.

GOSSIP FROM GERMANY.

The Discussion in the Reichstag—Bismarck and His Socialist Bill, Etc.

BERLIN, January 18.—[Copyright 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]—In the reichstag the budget has passed its second reading. The proposition on behalf of the center party by Huene, to exempt from military service all theological students, was rejected by 121 to 98, but the proposition of Von Kleist and Vardorff, for litigating the terms of service of such students were accepted.

Subsequently, Dr. Windthorst's proposition to repeal the law of 1874, giving authority to expel from Germany any priest whom the state has dismissed from its holding, had its third reading. There was great interest taken in Friday's debate on the subvention of an African steamship line. Dr. Bamberger, for the German liberals, energetically opposed the bill on the ground that the condition of affairs did not promise a fair field for commercial enterprise, and he cited, in support of his views, the poor results that had followed the establishment of similar German communications with Samoa and Corea. He said the government might better give money at once to Major Wissmann or the east Africa company, as in that way the nation would at least reap some solid advantage from its expenditure.

Dr. Winthorst spoke from the midst of a fragrant and beautiful bank of flowers placed around his seat. It was his seventieth birthday, and the congratulations of his personal friends and political admirers had come to him in this pleasant form. He said he thought the bill was being unduly hastened; that it should be submitted to the country and further consideration of it be left for the next reichstag.

Professor Virchow denied that it was impossible to colonize Africa with men of Europe, because of the deadly climate.

Dr. Von Stephen, minister of posts and telegraphs, argued in favor of the bill, and said it was a measure toward augmenting and compelling the already successful work of Major Whissmann. He announced that lines of telegraph would soon be constructed in east Africa; and declared that Transvaal, or South African republic, was so much interested in projects under consideration that it was prepared to defray a portion of the subvention upon condition that the steamers touched at a port accessible to them.

Ex-Minister Hobrecht practically insured the passage of the bill by promising the support of the national liberals, upon the second reading of the bill, which was fixed for Monday.

It is expected that the reichstag will be dissolved at the end of next week.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS TO GO TO BERLIN.

Dr. Scwenningir, Prince Bismarck's physician, counsels him to stay in Friedrichsruhe, but it is asserted that he insists upon going to Berlin in the hope to force the passage of the socialist bill and to give the inspiration and war cry for the electoral conflict to the government parties. His intentions are, however, wrapped in mystery and produce greater anxiety than the coming elections themselves.

The Westphalia Gazette repeated the accusation of its Hamburger correspondent that strikes throughout Germany are folented by French agents and kept going by French money. It is not unlikely that this is a sort of an inspired suggestion and that Bismarck himself will advance an argument related to this idea in favor of the passage of his socialist bill, because in this guise, he would be asking for authority not to expel from the country Germans driven to desperation, but an awfully wicked lot of Frenchmen sent into to make unhappy another wise, prosperous and contented people. Everything depends, of course, upon Bismarck's presence. Unless he comes the bill will be dropped.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST PAPER.

Another active new socialist paper has appeared at Offenburg, named the Frankfurter Volksstimme. Socialist organs at Munich, Dresden and Erfurt have been enlarged, and appear daily or three times a week. Herr Singer addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his supporters in the fourth electoral district on Friday. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. Other leaders are addressing great gatherings of voters every day. A committee of the progressist party, comprising Herr Bart, Hermes, Parisins, Richter, Reckert and Scrader, has issued an election manifesto appealing for funds. Professor Virchow, in addressing his constituents, declared that it was his intention to propose, in the next reichstag, a general international disarmament, as the resolution of the troubled condition of Europe and the revolt of an overburdened people.

STOPPING HIS PAPERS.

In addition to the kaiser's order against the admission of the Kreuz Zeitung into any royal palace, his majesty has made similar order against the Stoeckers Volk and Richter's Freiesinnige Zeitung, and against the Volks Zeitung. His majesty says: "Stop my paper," to every one of these organs, now bubbling and boiling over with popular politics of the vigorous variety that naturally shocks all royal taste.

In all official quarters there is a general denial of the Figaro's story that Portugal had appealed to Bismarck against England's action as a violation of the treaty of Berlin. Nobody here can see what relation the treaty of Berlin has with England's bullying Portugal, or any other little state which she may bully with perfect safety. The people are, however, just a little inclined to wonder what would happen if a bad torpedo should explode under a British ship in the Tagus. We cannot decide whether the British admiral would say, as Farragut did: "Darn the torpedoes; go ahead," or whether he would go to sea. If he did go to sea, then England would be reduced to the extremity of making a landing somewhere with a regular thousand, under Lord Wolsely, an army which might conquer before the end. It appears that the only possible foundation there could have been for the Figaro's story was that Marquis Deapenfold, Portuguese ambassador, had an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck last week. But at this interview the subject was not the treaty of Berlin, but Portugal's request that Prince Bismarck should mediate between England and Portugal. But the marquis was not successful.

The government is determined to maintain an attitude of absolute neutrality, and it will only depart from this in the very unlikely contingency that England shall also request the mediation of Germany. With England, the government desires to go hand in hand in colonial affairs, as far as possible.

THE STRIKE IN THE MINES.

The National Zeitung announces that the miners in Westphalia and in the lower Rhije districts demand an increase of wages of fifty per cent a day and a reduction of time to eight hours, to be counted from the time of entering the pit to the time of stopping work. These demands are under negotiation.

It is said that Dr. Dollinger hastened his death by persisting in taking his daily cold bath after he was attacked by influenza.

On the day before the ex-Empress Augusta died she dictated seven letters, and signed two of the with her own hand. One of these letters was the usual weekly one to Queen Victoria. She left 7,000,000 marks between the grand duke of Baden and Prince Henry of Prussia.

The kaiser is supervising the preparation of an account of his travels. It will be an edition DeLuxe, and will be splendidly illustrated by Dr. Salzman.

Herr Lenbach is to paint a new portait of Count von Moltke for the national gallery.

Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal has just died at Casset-Peschka.

Straight Masonry Hereafter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 18.—The Grand lodge of Minnesota, A. & F. A. M., by an overwhelming vote condemned yesterday, that branch of the Scottish rite known as Cerenanism, and hereafter Minnesota, like New York, Pennsylvania and other states of the southern jurisdiction in general, will have nothing but "straight Masonry."

Collieries Shut Down.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., January 18.—Locust Springs, Reliance, Burnside, Potts and Funnell collieries, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, shut down this evening, turning 2,000 men out of employment. Dullness in the coal trade is the cause.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

The Standard Oil Company Lose Heavily—Accident in a Rolling Mill.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 18.—The Standard Oil company's works at Constable Hook, N. J., was the scene of another costly oil fire this afternoon. A large tank exploded, presumably from gas generated by pumping hot oil on the cold oil already in the tank. The orders were given to save as much of the 15,000 barrels of oil in the tank as possible, by pumping it from the bottom. The pumps did not work properly, however, and the entire lot of oil was burned. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Another fatal boiler explosion occurred this morning—this time in the old Wisconsin Central depot freight house at Polk street and Fifth avenue. About 3 o'clock this morning, George W. Wiley, night watchman, entered the engine room, and started the fire under the boiler. For some reason the boiler exploded. Pieces of steel and copper were hurled in every direction. And some of them struck Wiley, cutting off the top of his head and crushing his legs and arms.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 18.—A New Castle, Pa., special says: An explosion occurred at the Etna rolling mill last night, in which three men were terribly burned. One of the buggies containing a ball of red hot iron upset in a puddle of water. The moment the iron touched the water an explosion occurred, throwing huge chunks of iron about the mill and burning George E. Cox severely about the waist, chest and neck. William Duyer and Richard Waltenbaugh were also seriously burned about the waist, face and hands. Cox will probably die, but the other two will recover.

DEATH'S ROLL.

General Vallejo Passes Away—Death of Dr. Orville Taylor, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.—General M. G. Vallejo, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of California, died at his home in Sonoma today, aged eighty-one years. He was identified with all public events during the Mexican occupation of California and was at one time military governor of the country.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., January 18.—Dr. John Taylor died in this city today, aged thirty-two years. He was a graduate of Princeton, author of several text books and a literary writer of ability.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Up to noon today there have been 633 deaths in Chicago since last Saturday noon. The number for the same period last week was 497. Six deaths from influenza were reported.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—The number of deaths reported this week was 286—152 males and 134 females. This is a larger number than any reported last year, the largest number in 1889 being in July. The number for the corresponding week in 1887 was 145; in 1888, 163, and in 1889, 142. The annual death rate per 1,000 for the week was 29.74.

BOSTON, January 18.—This has been another week of extraordinary mortality in Boston, although the record, bad as it is, shows a decided improvement over its immediate predecessor. Two weeks ago the deaths numbered 327, and the rate was 40.97; last week there were 463 deaths, and the rate was 53.81; this week there have been 339 deaths, yielding a rate of 41.84. In the corresponding week last year there were 184 deaths. Pneumonia has been the cause since influenza set in. Consumption caused sixty-six deaths, bronchitis, thirty-four, and influenza itself, four.

CHICAGO, Janury 18.—D. H. Denton, a wealthy and prominent member of the board of trade, fell dead today on Washington park race course. He was just in the act of raising a gun to his shoulder for his shot in a pigeon contest. The cause of death was apoplexy. Mr. Denton was about sixty years of age.

AN ATLANTA ENGINEER KILLED.

William Berry Loses His Life on the Georgia Pacific Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 18.—[Special.]—There was a fatal collision on the Georgia Pacific railroad, forty miles east of here this morning. A west bound passenger train ran into the rear of a freight train. Engineer William Berry of the passenger, was instantly killed, but his fireman escaped by jumping. The passengers and train men on the passenger were badly shaken up, but none of them seriously injured. The enging and several freight cars were completely wrecked, and the road blocked for several hours. Engineer Berry lived in Atlanta.

The High Waters.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 18.—The river is still rising at the rate of over one half an inch per hour, and at 9 o'clock last night registered 37 2-10 feet on the gauge. Packets are experiencing a great deal of trouble in delivering the mail. Information from Green river last night was that the stream and its tributaries were still rising and causing great damage to property. Reports from Wabash and White rivers are that they are slowly receding on the upper portion, but are still rising slowly below Grayville. A great number of people, who have been forced to leave their homes are suffering for want of food and from cold weather.

The Sun's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, January 18.—From the Sun's report of Saturday's market: Cotton futures fell one to three points early, in sympathy with the decline of 1-64d to 2-64d in Liverpool, but recovered the decline and advanced seven to nine points, with good buying for southern and Liverpool account, closing steady at a net advance of six to seven points. Receipts were small, especially at interior points, and speculation active. Southern markets firm, and in some cases higher. Cotton on spot was 1-16 higher; middling uplands, 10⅝; gulfs 10⅞.

Corrupt Officials.

KANSAS CITY, January 18.—A Topeka dispatch says that a petition is in circulation asking Judge Guthrie to call a special grand jury to investigate the acts of certain members of the state legislature and other state officers. One of the circulators of the petition stated today that the petitioners were after State Treasurer Hamilton, Insurance Commissioner Wilder and Messrs. Burton and Gillette and two or three other members of the legislature. The charges against them are not made public. Judge Guthrie will probably summon a grand jury if enough petitioners ask it.

Death of Prince Amadeus.

TURIN, January 18.—Prince Amadeus, the duke of Aosta, brother of the king, and formerly king of Spain, died here at 7 p. m. today. He was conscious at the moment of his death, and received the pope's blessing from Cardinal Alimonda. The duke died of pneumonia, and had been ill but a few days. King Humbert's physician came from Rome to attend him on Friday. All the theaters in the kingdom are closed, and state festivities discontinued. The duke of Aosta was forty-five years old. He was king of Spain from December 1870, until February 11, 1873, when he abdicated.

Accident in a Foundry.

CHICAGO, January 18.—The bursting of a converter last evening in the Illinois Steel company's works, at South Chicago, killed Edward Johnson and badly injured four other workmen—Frank Hink, Joseph Leonard, John Krapp and John Johnson. Half a dozen others received minor scalds from the molten metal that flushed out of the broken receptacle. The accident is said to have been caused by water coming in contact with the hot iron. Johnson afterwards died.

A Lunatic Asylum Burns.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 18.—Fire broke out in the north wing of the state asylum for the chronic insane tonight, starting through the carelessness of an attendent in throwing lighted paper down in one of the closets. It soon got to the roof and holes were cut by which to reach it. It got round to the center of the building before it was stopped. The building was flooded with water and almost all the damage came from this source. The patients were rescued. Loss on the building not known.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Leutner, prima soprano, died at Weisbaden, yesterday.

The Paris Lesiecle states that the emperor of Austria will soon abdicate his throne.

Sir Evelyn Baring, British consel at Cairo, gave a banquet to Henry M. Stanley Friday night.

At Pratt Mines, Ala., yesterday, John Tyson, a thirteen-year old boy, was run over by a train and killed.

Julius Barnes & Co., dry goods dealers in Laporte, Ind., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities $50,000; assets $53,000.

The sultan of Turkey and kings of Greece and Roumania have invited the crown prince of Italy to sojourn in their palaces during his tour in the east.

The official journal of the Congo Free State publishes decrees granting civil status in legal matters to Catholic and Protestant missions in that country.

There is no improvement in the condition in Emin Pasha who suffered a relapse after his partial recovery from the effects of the fall from a balcony at Bagamoyo.

Bond acceptances yesterday aggregated $958,150 as follows: Coupon fours, $100,000 at 126; registered fours $548,000 at 126; registered four-and-one-halves; $310,150, at 104¾.

Judge Nicholas Longworth, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, died yesterday, of pneumonia. He was a member of the well-known Longworth family of Cincinnati, and was worth several million dollars.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 19, 1890.

The Constitution Indorsed.

We have already printed in our news columns the resolutions unananimously adopted by the Mississippi State Farmers' Alliance, recognizing the work THE CONSTITUTION has done in behalf of the farmers of the south, and indorsing its course in championing their cause, but we desire to reproduce them here:

Whereas, The thought, action, and purpose of the masses are shaped, given impetus and salutary direction by the press, and so pronounced is its moral prestige and influence, that as it advocates or opposes public movements and private enterprises, so they succeed or fail; and

Whereas, The principal embarrassment under which we are laboring is due to the absence of a powerful and widely circulated friendly journal, to voice our actual aims, true purpose and laudable aspirations: and

Whereas, We have planted ourselves upon a platform of principles and purposes such as, in past ages, gave religion her smiling martyrs, and politics her glorious, self-obligating power and aspiration; we cordially and sincerely invite all true men and honorable influences to become our allies in furtherance of our declared purpose, to exhaust every civil remedy to right our wrongs, redress our grievances, and thus secure a broader and more equitable distribution of the profits of capital and the toil-worn earnings of productive industry among the great mass of unprotected people; and

Whereas, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION was the first journal in the land to sound the note of alarm when the infamous bagging trust was formed, and the first to propose a remedy that would foil it of its prey, and thus force its glorious dissolution; and

Whereas, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the exponent of a grand economic and political policy which, if given practical operation in social life and government, will surely secure our political safety and financial independence; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely welcome this great southern journal to our confidence, hearts and homes, and hail with renewed hope and encouraging satisfaction its declared purpose to champion our just cause, defend our pure purposes, and propagate our patriotic principles, and be our vigilant sentinel upon the public watch-towers in our long struggle and tiresome contest with unjust policy, combination of capital formed to despoil us of the legitimate fruit of our toil and industrial endeavors; and we, with cheerful alacrity, applaud and commend its general policy to all fair-minded men throughout the world.

C. L. GILMER, President.
E. FLEMING, Secretary.

It does not often happen that a public journal is the recipient of a compliment so hearty and so gratifying as the foregoing. It more often happens, indeed, that its motives in pursuing a given line of policy are misconstrued and misunderstood, and that its purposes are made the subject of unjust criticism. We need not say, therefore, that THE CONSTITUTION most keenly appreciates the indorsement and recognition of the Mississippi State Farmers' Alliance. It is all the more gratifying for the reason that it follows hard on the heels of a very careful and persistent attempt to misstate the policy of THE CONSTITUTION with respect to the farmers, and to misrepresent its attitude toward the alliance.

This attempt has been an underhanded one all the way through, and to say that it has been unsuccessful would not describe the situation. We knew that the farmers could not be deceived as to the motives and attitude, but such an indorsement as that which the state alliance of Mississippi has given THE CONSTITUTION was beyond our expectations.

The underhanded effort to destroy the influence of THE CONSTITUTION with the farmers is a thing of the past. It died at the very moment when its projectors expected most from it, and the farmers of Georgia, of Mississippi, and of the whole south are supporting THE CONSTITUTION with more earnestness and more enthusiasm than they have ever shown before.

To each and all of them, therefore, THE CONSTITUTION gives greeting. Whenever and wherever they have interests to defend, rights to maintain, principles to sustain, and enterprises to support they will find this journal fighting their battles.

It Ought to Be Removed.

The council will probably act tomorrow on the question of the removal of the building which obstructs Wheat street at its junction with Peachtree.

A petition bearing the names of nearly 2,000 citizens, representing many of the largest property owners in the city prays for such action. This is not the first time the matter has been brought to the attention of the council, which, two years ago, went so far as to condemn the property jutting into the street. The price was agreed on and they had virtually decided to remove it, but the city finances run short and the work went for nothing.

It comes up again tomorrow and there are stronger reasons than ever why the council should take prompt steps to remove this obstruction, which alone prevents Wheat street from becoming one of the most prominent thoroughfares in the city.

As it is, adjoining property owners do not care to put on their lands such improvements as they would unhesitatingly make if the street were opened. If this obstruction is removed, thus opening the street to its full width from Peachtree to the corporate limits, the cost to the city will be more than returned from the extra taxation derived from the enhanced value of property, caused directly from the opening of the street. Several parties are ready to erect handsome buildings at the intersection of Pryor and Wheat streets if the latter street is widened at the point of obstruction as it should be.

It was understood that the city would open this stret when the Young Men's Christian Association erected its handsome building; indeed, it is said that the location of that building was decided upon with the tacit condition that the objectionable building should be removed. These and other reasons induce us to believe that the council should take the necessary steps to make Wheat street an open thoroughfare, to do which the removal of only one building is necessary. This must be done sooner or later and delay is very expensive, as the objectionable property is increasing in value every day.

The Constitution Today.

Just a word about THE CONSTITUTION today.

If it does not afford ample field for a good day's work to go through it—time for church, of course, excepted—it will take something else beside a newspaper to satisfy such a demand.

Make yourself easy, and try it!

Think about what you read, and study the lessons of profit contained in it, to you, the city and the south. Study its industrial features specially, and see if your convictions about the outlook for the development of our resources are not strengthened. The story of the cotton seed, had it been published, as we present it, ten years ago, would have read like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." Yet, in time this little product alone will redeem to the south the losses of the war.

But it is unnecessary to go into details about the features of today's CONSTITUTION—they speak for themselves.

Laden with the news of the world, brimming with cheerful suggestions and weighted with a cargo of choice matter that will interest everybody—the churchman, the mechanic, the banker, the farmer, women and children—it carries a message of pleasure, as well as profit, and goes on its mission of development.

Bad Systems of Education.

In a recent article in these columns it was shown that the leaders of the French revolution were educated men, but that, so far from being made better citizens by their education, they were made discontented, and their capacity for doing evil increased.

Our esteemed contemporaries, the Birmingham Age-Herald and the Charleston World, appear to be under the impression that we have attacked education generally, whereas our purpose was to show the disastrious results of a bad system. These two able newspapers even go so far as to defend the French revolution upon the assumption that its results were beneficial.

The World has been a long time making up its judgment upon the reign of terror. No chapter of history has been so often written and rewritten, and perhaps no chapter has been so generally misunderstood. Such writers as M. Taine have brought to light much that was not within the reach of the past generation, and it is natural that this new material should have a distinct bearing upon our views.

The French revolution was not a spontaneous movement of the people. It was not even supported by the majority. In five years from its beginning the French everywhere were wearing royalist emblems and badges. This was no re-action. It was simply the assertion of the majority. For the revolution was inaugurated and carried on by a minority. At that time France contained 22,000,000 people. The Jacobins did not number in all more than 250,000. There were not more than 5,000 of them in Paris. In the other cities and towns their strength ranged from a few hundred down to a dozen or twenty. But they were organized into more than 20,000 clubs, while the people at large were not organized at all. This violent minority by the power of organization and its bloody methods terrorized the nation. After the Jacobins had run their course the people talked royalist sentiments, but drifted from one despotism to another, from the directory to the empire.

In this series of events we see little to justify the praise of education as a guiding factor, but we see much to justify our denunciation of a bad system of education under which men's heads were cultivated while their souls were neglected. Under a good system of education men will struggle to be free, but they will not forswear God and in the name of liberty commit every crime in the decalogue. Under such a system they will bear patiently the unequal conditions of fortune, and not rush into communism or anarchy.

A bad system of education may be better than none, but after nineteen hundred years of Christianity it is time for us to make it felt in the education of the masses.

The Grady Memorial Volume.

It gives us pleasure to state, and it will gratify all the friends of Mr. Grady to know, that the introduction to the Memorial volume will be from the pen of the Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal.

Mr. Grady and Mr. Watterson were longtime friends, each appreciated the intellect and the purposes of the other, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Watterson's introduction will give to the Memorial volume a significance it would not otherwise possess.

We may add here for the benefit of those whose thrift has overleaped their sympathy, that Mr. Grady's speeches and writings in book or pamphlet form have been copyrighted for the benefit of his family, and any infringement of this will be promptly dealt with in the courts.

The Fourth Ward Sewer.

The people of the fourth ward were never more united than they are in the efforts they are making to have the council recognize the necessity of an appropriation sufficient to construct a sewer to carry off the sewage of that part of the city. It is more than probable that their efforts will be rewarded by an appropriation sufficient to begin this important work. The members of the council have studied the question carefully, and it is probable that the matter will take definite shape at the meeting of that body tomorrow.

There are probably more reasons for building a sewer along the Butler street branch than in any other portion of the city where there are no sewers. This branch is in the bottom of a deep valley, and drains most of the fourth ward, the residents of which complain that this open branch, with its constantly moving charge of impure matter, is very unhealthy and injurious to the ward. Their demands for a sewer are reasonable, and it is to be hoped that the council will yield to them. It will be for the benefit of the whole city and may save in the prevention of disease, much more than it will cost.

This Year's Exposition.

For many reasons, this year's exposition in Atlanta should be the most successful ever held by the Piedmont exposition company.

The chief reason for this, is that it has been many years since the people of the south have been in such a prosperous condition as they are now—the result of the bountiful crops of the past season. It is a rare thing that the farmers of the south are blessed with such a year as the last, and when they are, the result is shown in the awakening effect it has on the enterprise and industry of the people.

It is true the farmers were feeling brighter and the people were in a better fix at the time of our last exposition than they had been for several years previous, but the far-reaching effect of the abundant crops had not then ripened as it will have done by the time of the next exposition.

The result of such a full crop is not alone in the immediate profit of the yield—that is but indirect—and the greatest benefit comes in the stimulating effect it exercises. After the rich harvest of the last season, the farmers are more contented. They are paying up their debts, their barns are full, and their stock in good condition. As a general thing, they have laid in abundant supplies, and beginning the new year with stouter hearts and fewer encumbrances, they turn again to the soil with a more cheerful outlook than ever.

It may be that we will have another such year as the past. If so, the exposition buildings will hardly be large enough to hold the crowds that will throng them. But even if the crops are shorter this year than last, there is no reason why Atlanta should not again draw the crowds that came here in poorer years than this is likely to be. They have literally stormed us on occasions no more noted than our next exposition should be.

During the week, the exposition directors organized for the work of the year. President Wylie thinks the outlook magnificent, and confidently counts on one of the most extensive displays that has ever been made in Atlanta. Vice-President Collier, who has been made director-general, agrees with him, and every director is in earnest, and ready for work to insure the success of the exposition. Our people are united; as much so as they have ever been, and this has never failed to act as a talisman to insure the success of any enterprise Atlanta ever undertook in that spirit.

Let every citizen do his duty this year. Let every Atlantian raise the old flag of harmony, and Atlanta will have such a year as she never had before.

France and the Panama Canal.

The report of the twelve engineers sent out by the French government to investigate the condition of the Panama canal will be looked for with great interest. These engineers are said to be impartial experts, in no way connected with the DeLesseps party.

According to the Panama Star and Herald, the president of the committee pronounces the condition of the work extremely satisfactory, but no report will be made until the engineers return to France and review the plans for the completion of the canal.

It will be seen from this that the future of the big ditch across the isthmus is not yet settled. The enterprise is of so much magnitude that the French government can well afford to back it to a reasonable extent. Along with the right to dig the canal the Colombian government granted a valuable territory worth more than the French possessions in Africa. This tract of land is worth fighting over.

The warning has been given more than once that the United States will not permit this canal to be pushed or controlled by the French government, but the indications are that this warning will be disregarded. With our weak navy it would take us a long time to get ready to meet the French on the water or on the isthmus, and the delay would enable the enemy to secure many points of vantage.

Very little has been said in American newspapers concerning the possibilities of trouble with France over this rich prize on the isthmus, but diplomats and statesmen familiar with South American affairs have been quietly discussing the matter for the past four years.

The French have shown their readiness to shed blood and waste treasure on unprofitable colonies in Africa and China, and if they make up their minds to hold on to the Colombian concessions they will give us a lively tussle before yielding to our re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

So the forthcoming report of the French engineers promises to be an important document. It may carry peace or war with it.

Two Important Measures.

There are two measures that Congressman Stewart is pushing, that are of special interest to THE CONSTITUTION. One is the bill for the establishment of a federal prison in the south, and the other the appropriation he is endeavoring to get for the building of a government road to the army post near this city.

The latter is strictly local in its nature, and the citizens of Atlanta would like very much to see it succeed. Fort McPherson is about three miles from the city. It is accessable only by driving over half the distance along the line of two railroad tracks over which trains are constantly passing. The fort would be a popular resort for the people of Atlanta, especially for those who enjoy the pleasure of suburban drives, to rest themselves for a while from the rush and excitement of the city, but as it is, comparatively few vehicles find their way there on account of the dangerous drive along the railroad. The secretary of war recently ordered a survey made for a road which would avoid the railroad. Captain Jacobs, the capable quarter-master in charge of the work of construction at the post, soon completed the survey and made his report, recommending the appropriation of $50,000 for the construction of a road from a point near where Whitehall street crosses the Central road, to the barracks. The survey goes through a beautiful country and avoids the railroad entirely, except to bridge it just as the proposed drive reaches the post. The secretary of war has approved Captain Jacobs's estimate, and Congressman Stewart is now pushing the measure, and confidently believes that he will secure the appropriation, in which event Atlanta will soon have something that she has long needed—an inviting suburban drive.

The other measure that our congressman is pushing, with all the energy in him, looks to the establishment of a southern federal prison, the bill providing for the erection of two such prisons—one north and one south.

There is a great deal of merit in this measure—so much so that THE CONSTITUTION would prefer to see it succeed over almost any other pending bill in which our people are specially interested.

We have often commented in these columns on the hardship of forcing federal prisoners, unaccustomed to such change, from the warm climate of the south to the cold walls of the Albany penitentiary. Even were it not for this climatic inexpediency, there are still abundant reason for building a southern prison. The area of this prison territory is entirely too extensive to concentrate all the violators of the federal laws into one prison. The prisoners from this section should be confined in a prison in this section, and it should be likewise in the north.

We trust that the Georgia delegation in congress will use every effort for the passage of this bill. More than this, we urge upon all the southern members to lend their assistance to secure the success of a measure of such importance to the south.

We believe that the bill will pass, and the fact that it has the cordial support of the attorney-general, and other authorities in Washington who are presumed to be in positions where they see the necessity for it, adds materially to its chances for success.

A Substitute for Jute.

Mr. Walter T. Fobes, of this city, who has invented an easy, a cheap and a quick method of extracting the fiber from all fibrous plants, has lately been experimenting with bear grass, the textile qualities of which are well known to every man, woman and child in the south who has the slightest knowledge of our native plant. In the good old times, when the southern farmers raised and killed their own hogs, the blades of the bear grass were used to hang the meat in the smoke, and owing to the remarkable strength of these blades, they were put to various economical uses on the plantation.

The experiments of Mr. Forbes have developed the fact that this bear grass, which grows in such profusion all over the south, will produce eighty-five per cent of pure vanilla fiber, the best to be found in the world. There was a decorticating machine at the recent Piedmont exposition, but it stands to reason that a machine powerful enough to tear away the bark and pulp of a plant must necessarily be injurious, to a greater or less extent, to the fiber itself. Mr. Forbes's process, which is a chemical one, is as rapid as that of the machine, as well as cheaper, and every strand of the fiber is preserved in all its original strength. It emerges from its chemical glossy and ready for commercial business.

Mr. Forbes, who has given the subject of textile production a great deal of thought and investigation, is of the opinion that in the bear grass, which is indigenous to our soil, the south has found a substitute for jute that is cheaper, stronger and better in every way than jute itself. Judging from the specimens we have been shown by Mr. Forbes, we have no doubt that his opinion is correct. The fiber is far stronger than that of jute, and is smoother and more perfect in every way.

As to producing the fiber, Mr. Forbes says that the cost of getting it out by his process, will hardly enter into any consideration of the matter. The main question is, can the farmers of the south be induced to utilize this wonderful fiber, which grows everywhere in spite of the attemps made to eradicate it, instead of placing themselves at the mercy of jute trusts on the one hand, and in the power of the "tare calculators" on the other?

Bear grass grows in abundance all over the south, and without cultivation. It has been estimated that if planted in a field and roughly cultivated, it could be made to yield twenty tons an acre, if not more. This is a very important matter for the farmers, and we trust that something may come of it. Anything that will utilize and develop the latent resources of the south is to be welcomed, and we are inclined to think that the process invented by Mr. Forbes is destined to revolutionize the fiber production of this country.

THE Arab never allows the east wind to blow on the back of his neck.

THE American society for psychical research can get what it wants by applying to J. B. Foraker. If he hasn't got it he can induce Wood to get it.

THE Foraker crowd are now trying to put the bur on Halstead. No doubt Halstead is broad enough in the shoulders and big enough in the girth to stand it.

FORAKER, according to his own story, was not surprised that McKinley's name was on the forgery. Foraker is a great man—a very great man.

IT is said that Senator Allison is scared about his chances in Iowa. Well, the country can spare any republican from office.

IT is said that the democratic senators who threatened to weep copiously if their dear Allison was not returned to them have already taken out their pocket-handkerchiefs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"LA GRIPPE" seems to spare the bill collectors.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS, will make a success of the Washington Evening Capitol. He is one of the brightest journalists in the country.

THE negro convention in Chicago, felt proud when it heard of the baby earthquake in South Carolina.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says: "New York does not appear to be much of a literary center. The World, of that city, offered a prize of $250 for a premium editorial. There were 464 competitors. The productions of only sixteen of these were considered to be worthy of consideration, while those of 382 turned out to be absolutely worthless. The editorial which took the prize is published in the World. It is hardly up to the level of the compositions of Chicago high school boys of average intellect, and justifies the belief that the editorials which were rejected must have been 'very, very horrid,' and would have earned sound floggings for their writers if corporal punishment were not abolished. There is, however, no reason for surprise at the shortcomings of New Yorkers when they are called on to write good editorials. The papers of that city, to which they generally limit their reading, have rarely published good specimens which they might copy. Had the Chicago journals circulated more extensively in New York the World would have had better luck with its premium editorials."

IT IS A very queer thing, but all the scientists agree that when the sun's heat increases, we shall have colder weather.

THE following New York special tells a queer story: "Biddulph Martin, the London banker and husband of Victoria Woodhull, is said to have hired a house in New York and is going to institute suits of criminal libel against certain persons and papers for defamation of his wife and of her sister, Tennie Claflin, the wife of Sir Francis Cook. Sir Francis Cook, who, besides being a baronet in England, is known as the viscount of Monserrat of Portugal, is said to have offered a reward of $50,000 for the discovery of the author of reports about his family. Just now they are said to be especially after Inspector Byrnes's scalp because he recently published a signed article in a Brooklyn paper in which he called the two women 'charming adventuresses.' Inspector Byrnes was visited by a reporter tonight. 'This is all news to me,' he said, 'but all I have to say is that if the statement is true and Tennie Claflin and Victoria Woodhull, or either of them, have hired a house in this town and propose to bring an action for criminal libel against me for something I may or may not have said, I am quite sure that when the proper time comes I shall not only defend the case but shall be able to answer all their possible charges and allegations thoroughly and to the satisfaction of the court and the public.'

"That was all the inspector cared to say on the subject, except to intimate that he would rather enjoy a legal contest of the character indicated, and that it might be a case that would develop some interesting features. He declined to be any more particular and seemed to think he had already transcended the bounds of discretion in saying as much he had."

PASSING CHAT.

Casually Gathered and Noted With but Brief Mention.

Amos Cummings wrote one of the best sketches of the late Henry W. Grady that has been published.

When I read Cummings's article I threw the paper aside and fell into a reminiscent mood. Where did this brainy newspaper man get his graphic style? And why did the writer and his work remind me of the dead journalist, H. V. Redfield?

With these questions uppermost in my mind, it struck me that the two journalists had received a somewhat similar training. When Redfield was still a youngster in the profession he jogged my elbow one day in the Georgia legislature, and asked the meaning of a common Latin phrase. I laughed at him, thinking that he was on a lark. Then, seeing that he was in earnest, I answered him. After a while there was a lull in the proceedings, and Redfield told me about himself.

"I have never had many educational advantages," he said. "I have read only a few books. I know nothing about style, and my only rule in writing is to describe what I see and report what I hear in plain English words of one or two syllables. I have never dared to attempt fine writing, because I don't know what it is."

Many of my readers will recollect the splendid career of this modest young man. His letters from the south and west to the Cincinnati Commercial were the best of that day. Redfield steadily advanced in journalism. A college conferred a degree upon him, and just as he was winning both fame and fortune he died.

Amos Cummings had still fewer advantages than Redfield to start with. He picked up an English aducation in a printing office, and knocked about all over the country. He followed Emerson's advice to writers. That is to say, he lived in the street, in the crowd. He was always among men, listening and talking and writing. In this way he acquired the art of vividly and geographically reproducing what he saw and heard. Editors and the reading public saw that his articles teemed with life. They had snap and fire in them. Before long he was conceded to be the best reporter and correspondent in America.

This man's will power, his positive opinions, his aggressiveness, all stick out in his style and make it attractive. It is a delightful change after reading a lot of namby-pamby stuff, full of culture and nothing else. After all, when a wide-awake, clear-headed man writes about anything that interests him, he is tolerably certain to turn out good work. Cummings is so self-poised that he is always clear-headed and always able to interest himself in a subject. Nothing ever flurries him. He is equally ready to boss a bulldozer or to bulldoze a boss. Like Redfield, he has a fancy for the strong, short words of our language, and he knows just where to place them.

Our so-called literary journalists must have found much to marvel over in the success of Redfield and Cummings. The lives and methods of such men are worth studying.

Speaking of newspapers, the observant citizen cannot but notice the change that has come over them in the last few years. They are considered as sensational as ever, but they seem to have outgrown the purely sensational stage. It is no more a newspaper, pure and simple, that the people want. They are content with nothing less than a daily newspaper and a weekly magazine. The sensation makes the newspaper fly, but the variety of accompanying matter gives it body, tone and momentum. In many papers there is a noticeable condensation of the news feature on Sunday to make room for the special matter.

One of the most marked tendencies of the time is the gradual suppression of that class of news which contains nothing but crime. Some papers make as much of it as ever, but as a rule it does nat go as a sensation unless the crime has some remarkable or phenomenal feature about it, which sheds a new light on human nature and touches society nearer the quick than the ordinary sins of the low and vulgar.

In a recent discussion between prominent newspaper men Mr. J. B. McCullagh, the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which combines so many of the features of the magazine and the cyclopedia, observed that the most marked tendency among newspapers was the suppression of matter pertaining to crimes and the elaboration of the society feature. Perhaps the word society in its ordinary acceptation does not cover the case. The whole world is studying society in earnest, and the study is by no means confined to the fashionable phase of it. The interest goes down to the tap roots of all social questions. New light is constantly being shed on social problems by investigation and it has been found that no institution outside of a goverment bureau is so well equipped for gathering information as the metropolitan newspaper, with its army of correspondents and specialists, who have been trained to get information on every conceivable subject.

AFTER-PEACE.

For the Constitution.

When he was here a sharp remorse
Shot oftimes thro' the bosom's core,
But it was still'd forevermore
When thro' the gate they bore his corse.

His nature, cast in nobler mold
Than ours, and divinelier strung,
With our ungentleness, was stung
When loving blame wax'd overbold.

To shapen his unworldliness
Subservient to our worldly ends,
We who were sent to be his friends
Seem'd oftenest to bring distress.

And oft we said, When he is dead
Remorse with keenlier-temper'd knife
Will pierce thro' all our after-life
For this thing said, that, left unsaid.

But now that death hath brought surcease
Of pain, and rais'd him to his sphere,
We feel, he knows we lov'd him here—
He understands—and we're at peace.

—ORELIA KEY BELL.

Atlanta, Ga.

A STREET-CAR SYMPOSIUM.

"Who is this McGinty I have heard so much about?" asked the major as he adjusted his spectacles so as to see whether he was about to put a dime instead of a nickle in the box.

"I'll tell you," said the lonesome passenger, looking up from his paper, "its the fellow that said he was going to run an opposition line all around town in the neighborhood of West End, and finally land it in the artesian well."

"No," said the captain, as he passed up a lady's fare, "its the chap that said he was going to have rapid transit on this line."

"Well," remarked the major, with a sigh, "I hope they'll find him."

"Alas!" exclaimed the sad passenger, "the McGinty that made all these promises has invented a flying machine, and is now safely beyond pursuit."

——"I was on the car the other night," remarked the humorous passenger—

"Was your mother with you?" inquired the colonel, frowning a little. This question caused the humorous passenger to blush and twist himself on the seat.

"I was on the car the other night," he continued, "and there were two other passengers—a lady and a little boy. The little boy was looking out of the end window watching. As we started up Trinity hill, I felt the shock of the spike attachment, and presently the little boy cried out:

"'Oh, mamma! I see fire on the ground.'

"'Yes, darling,' said the lady, 'that is Tommy Edison, the electric mule. Every time his feet hit the rocks you will see the sparks fly. We live in an advanced age, my child. Do not touch any of the brass tacks while Tommy is pulling the car. Be very careful, precious.'"

A smile dropped from the sad passenger's lips and ran under the seat, but nobody seemed to notice it.

——"Speaking of the advanced age," remarked the inquisitive passenger, "I had an experience the other day that puzzled me no little. I was sitting in Donehoo's restaurant waiting for some canvass-back duck ——"

At this point more than half the passengers rose and pretended that they were going to leave the car.

"Well, ham and eggs, then!" exclaimed the inquisitive passenger indignantly. At this the other passengers sat down with many expressions of satisfaction. "I was sitting in Donehoo's restaurant," he went on, "waiting for some ham and eggs, when a young lawyer came in and sat down at the same table. 'What'll you have, sir?' asked the waiter. 'Brains.' Presently another young lawyer came in and sat down at an adjoining table. 'What'll you have today, sir?' asked the waiter. 'Brains!' Then two young lawyers came in and they both called for brains. Now, what do you reckon is at the bottom of all this business?"

"Why, you ought to have asked some of the youg lawyers," said the major, looking over his spectacles.

"I did," said the inquisitive passenger. "I asked John Tye, but he is a prejudiced witness."

"But what did Tye say?" inquired the colonel.

"He said that the young lawyers called for brains because they needed them."

"I expect that is so," said the colonel, and the young lawyers have got plenty of company in this round world of ours. I may be wrong, but I believe that if all of us had called for brains when we were younger, we'd be better off now. That's my opinion."

"Hog brains or beef brains?" inquired the humorous passenger. Another smile slipped from the face of the sad passenger and went under the seat to seek it's mate.

"Well," said the colonel, with just the faintest suspicion of sarcasm in his voice, "some folks have got about as many hog brains as they really need—present company always excepted."

"I think the subject is getting personal," said the lonesome passenger.

"Then, you ought to apologize, colonel," remarked the humorous passenger, whereat the sad passenger laughed so heartily that the others looked at him with astonishment.

"Speaking of brains," said the captain, "reminds me of the headache. I have been suffering from that disease occasionally all my life and it never gets hold of me but it sends me to bed. I had a pretty good slice of it the other day. It began in my left eye and spread all over my head. I have tried all the remedies and all have failed, but I have got hold of one that promises well. I was tossing there in bed, suffering the tortures of the blinkety-blanked—I believe that's the way you society folks cuss now-a-days, aint it? Well, I was lying there, when I heard an old negro woman that cooks close by talking to my wife in the next room.

"'W'at de marter wid 'im?' she asked.

"'Headache, same old headache. He has it every three months, and now he's got it worse than ever. I declare I don't know what to do,' said my wife.

"'Whyn't you kyo it?' said the old negro.

"'How can I? He's taken every kind of medicine on the face of the earth, and none of it does him any good.'

"'Maybe he done pizen hisse'f.'

"'Good heavens! Do you think so?'

"'I dunno. Hit mought be. I done hear tell 'fo' nowdat some folks is bornded wid some kinder riptile in der heads, an' dat dis w'at make de hurtin'. Yit, ef dat man in dar ain't got no riptile an' no insick in his head, you can kyo dat hurtin' mos' 'fo' he know it.'

"'How?'

"'Des git you a teaspoonful er de essent er pepperment an' make 'im take it in a little water, an' den, time you do dat, git 'im some sour buttermilk an' make 'im drink des ez much ez his stomach kin hol', an' ef he drink mo' dan dat 'll'n't gwine hurt 'im.'

"'Well,' the captain went on, "I took the whole dose, and in ten minutes the headache was gone. I hope you boys will try the remedy. Its very simple."

"It's not as simple as you think," said the sad passenger, with a sigh that swept over the whole car. "Where are you going to get your sour buttermilk?"

"Why, in the pantry, of course," said the captain, with a frown.

"Import it," said the humorous passenger.

"Have it ferried over," said the inquisitive passenger.

"Dip it up in a bucket," said the colonel.

"Have it brought in a wheelbarrow," said the major.

"Borrow it from a neighbor," said the querulous passenger.

"Send around the corner after it," said the little girl with long hair.

"Get it out of a barrel," said the driver, hoarsely.

At this juncture, the sad passenger desired to get off to escape the tumult, but as, in his confusion and haste, he jerked the hand strap instead of the bell-cord, the car, fresh from the joyous impetus given it by Tommy Edison at the top of Trinity Hill, rolled along Whitehall to the stopping place.

"I will give you this pointer," said the major to the sad passenger, somewhat grimly, "go and get some fresh buttermilk and put it away now. You might have the headache yourself some day."

Whereupon the passenger got off, and many old eyes followed the little girl with the long hair, as she went tripping along the pavement on her way to school.

A VISIT TO THE POST.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FORT M'PHERSON AS IT IS

And Something of the Officers Who Are in Command There—Personalities of Military Men of Note.

A bugle blast, sharp and clear; a clanking of swords; a vision of heavy-booted, heavy-coated officers as they were lost to sight in the gloom ahead—such was the greeting I received as I turned into the drive in front of the officers' houses at Fort McPherson at five o'clock one evening last week.

There was plenty of mist to moisten the gloom that was athwart that night; for the air was heavy with what, in these days of Anglo-mania, we are pleased to call a London fog, so heavy that the lonely rider found it difficult to distinguish objects twenty yards ahead.

"A beastly night!" growled an officer, as he slammed his door behind him and cut off across the parade grounds. A beastly night, surely; but it was just the night for me. I had been to "the barracks," time and again, had viewed the buildings and the parade ground, both from far and near, and had learned something of the routine life of the private soldier; but on inquiry for any officer developed the fact that a bright day means a visit to Atlanta, and a few hours at the club or at the theater. This evening they were at home, and I was to see something of their inner life.

It was a jolly crowd which had gathered, a few minutes later, in the rooms of one of the 'young 'uns'—as some of the older officers familiarly dub the younger lieutenants. To nobody more forcibly than to the young army officer does the tender and touching couplet

For he's a jolly good fellow,
That nobody can deny.

apply, and nobody could be readier than he to appreciate the application. He tells a story fairly, sings a song indifferently well, and stands up against an attack of artillery punch with a nonchalence that would be commendable in any of his superiors. He's a jolly good fellow, to be sure, and the young officers of the Fourth artillery are fair types of the class.

It was from them that I learned something of the characteristics of their superiors. To this has been added information received from other sources, and from it all THE CONSTITUTION readers will see that these officers who make their homes at Atlanta are all men of note.

The commanding officer of the fourth regiment of artillery, U. S. A., is Colonel Clossen. The colonel is now in Washington attending a meeting of the national fortification board, and for that reason I was unable to secure a picture which does him any sort of justice. The one from which this cut was made was in a group of regimental officers, taken at Newport just after Colonel Clossen's illness, and looks very little like he is today. Colonel Clossen is one of the best read men not only in the service, but in the country. He is a man of great cultivation, a hard student and a good deal of a recluse, but with all this he is not a student alone. The colonel is a man of action, a man of great practical ability. He is accredited with being probably the most generally informed man, the most scientific, and the best posted upon military matters in the service—his position upon the national fortification board is a recognition of this. Colonel Clossen has found time to write a good deal, and upon various lines. Besides many notable papers upon matters relating to his profession, he has written a great deal for the magazines upon general topics and has contributed several very pretty stories and several interesting poems to the world's literature.

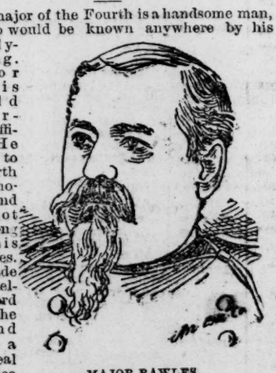


Colonel Clossen is a West Point man, a graduate of the class of 1854 which gave to the country such well-known soldiers as General Ruger, General Howard, General "Jeb" Stuart and other men who became general officers during the civil war. Col. Clossen is a Vermont man, but his service has taken him to all parts of the country. He served with distinction through the war and ranks high in the estimation of the war department.

A notable figure in the Fourth is its lieutenant colonel, Brevet General Jackson. General Jackson is the typical old soldier—the strictest and most rigid adherent to discipline in all that relates to military duty, but when off duty the genial, warm-hearted, kindly Irishman, with the biggest heart in the world. He is ever courteous and courtly, a thorough soldier and an army Chesterfield. He has been in the army nearly forty years now, having entered as a private in the Fourth artillery in 1851. During the war he rose rapidly, coming out a brevet major-general.

At present General Jackson is at St. Augustine for the winter, but he will be back to Fort McPherson in the summer.

The major of the Fourth is a handsome man, one who would be known anywhere by his soldierly bearing. Major Rawles is an old Fifth artillery officer. He came to the Fourth by promotion, and has not been long with his associates. He made an excellent record during the war, and has seen a great deal of service since. He was with the light battery at Camp Douglas, Utah, and at Omaha, and saw a great deal of service out there. Major Rawles is a highly educated officer, a strict disciplinarian and a most genial gentleman. Of the post officers he is one of the best known in Atlanta. He and his family make their home in the city at present, their quarters at the fort not having been completed. The portrait from which this cut is made is an excellent likeness. Major Rawles is a West Point man, a member of the class which contained General Kilpatrick, General Upton, General Ames, Major Babcock and others.



MAJOR RAWLES.

Dr. Happersett, whose military rank is that of a major, is one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in the regular army. As a surgeon he has few superiors in this country. He studied with the famous Dr. Pancoast, probably the greatest surgeon this country ever saw.

In private life, Dr. Happersett has one delightful fad—amateur theatricals. He is regarded as one of the best actors and the very best stage manager in the service. His acting as Old Echols in "Caste" is famous in army circles. He has positive and undoubted genius as an actor and stage manager, and is a great addition to Atlanta society, both on this account and on account of his own genial personality.

Major Frank Smith earned his title of major by gallantry on the field in the days of 1863.



CAPTAIN SMITH.

He is senior captain of the Fourth, in command of Battery D. Frank Smith, as he is familiarly called by his associates, is a remarkable man. "I regard Frank Smith," said the captain of one of the other batteries, "one of the best balanced men in the service. I never knew him in any decision to be swayed by anything but the soundest reason. He is never ruled by impulse or prejudice, but is at all times and under all circumstances, judicious and logical. And that's the most valuable faculty for an army man."

Captain Smith is a many sided man. He is a great sport, a fair shot, is a highly educated man, and he plays one of the steadiest and strongest games of billiards of any man in the service. He is an officer of great ability, a soldier of great bravery, a man with a great heart which makes him a genial good fellow. Like Colonel Clossen and Dr. Happersett, he is a married man with daughters who have proven welcome additions to Atlanta's society.

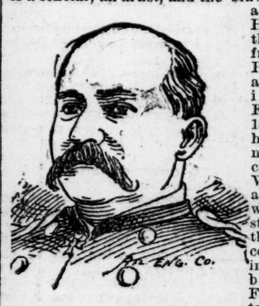
Probably the best known to Atlanta of all the officers of the Post, is Captain Edwin Field who commands Battery L. Captain Field served through the war with distinction, and has seen a great deal of service since, both in the Modoc and Nez Perce wars, and on the frontier at other times. For nearly two years has was stationed at Sitka, the most northernmost station in the country. Of his war experience, one incident was related to me—a time when, at the request of a general officer under whom he was not serving, he remained with his command on the field of battle an hour after he had been ordered off by his own commander.



CAPTAIN FIELD.

Captain Field's tastes run to literature. His experiences in the Modoc and Nez Perce wars, and his two years in Alaska gave him the material from which he has woven many interesting magazine and newspaper articles. He is a highly educated gentleman, a graduate of Princeton, a great student of belles lettres, a very excellent critic. Captain Field is a student, devoting much of his time to history, and a writer of very great ability.

Captain George C. Greenough, of Battery K, is a scholar, an artist, and the bravest kind of a soldier. He went into the army from West Point in 1865, and came into the Fourth in 1870. In 1883 he was promoted to a captaincy. While in the academy he went on the staff of the third army corps, serving in the battles of Falling Water and Manassas. In 1867 and 1868 he was military commande of one of the sub-districts of Virginia. He was assistant professor of French at the military academy, and for a time acting professor of French. Later he was professor of military science at the University of California for some time. Captain Greenough went through the Modoc war with great gallantry, taking advantage of every opportunity which a youngster in his position had.



CAPTAIN GREENOUGH.

Captain Greenough is, in every sense of the word, an artist. The blood of artists and scholars flows in his veins. His family is connected with that of the Massachusetts Adamses, and Greenough, the sculptor, is his cousin. The walls of his beautiful home, at the post, are hung with many evidences of his own great talent as an artist. A bit of still life in his dining-room, a scene off of the coast of Maine, and a head, I admired especially.

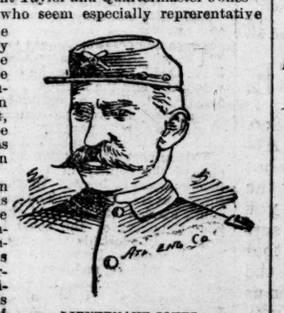
"Greenough is one of the most hospitable fellows in the service," one of my informants went on to tell me. "He is a bachelor and is very fond of entertaining, and no man knows so well how to do it. He is a connoisseur in everything delightful and artistic."

Captain Greenough, too, has written quite a good deal, especially for military publications; and besides this, he is one of the very best shots in the army.

Captain Strong, of Battery C, is a man of very decided business talents. For a long time he was in the signal corps where he was one of the most valuable men in that important corps.

Captain Strong is described as a magnificent staff officer, one who has few equals. In the great Bartholdi statue procession in New York, General Stone, who was in command, turned the work of organization over to Captain Strong, who was very highly complimented by everybody. He has a genius for this sort of work, and is regarded as a very capable officer. I am sorry I couldn't find a picture of Captain Strong—but I couldn't.

Adjutant Taylor and Quartermaster Jones—two men who seem especially representative of the work they do—are among the most valuable men at the post, might be taken as types, in fact.



LIEUTENANT JONES.

Captain Taylor is one of the most faithful, conscientious and thorough officers in his branch of the service, and is one of the very best tacticians in the army. "I never knew him to be wrong on a question of tactics," was the comment of one of his superiors.

"Sam" Jones is the very personification of energy and work. This picture of him is the picture of one of the best fellows in Uncle Sam's service. Everybody agrees upon this. Always jolly and genial, he is a tremendous worker. Then, too, he is one of the best all-around sportsmen in the service. As good a shot as can be found, he is as strong a horseman as there is in the army anywhere. Not as fancy as some, perhaps, but one of the sort that can ride without trouble any horse, no matter what his record for stubbornness or viciousness.

And now the "youngsters." Only a word about them, for this article is already beyond bounds.

Assistant Surgeon McCaw is one of the most promising men in his profession. He is a young man, but a remarkably clever one. A Virginian by birth, son of a scholarly and distinguished gentleman, the nephew of a brilliant artist, he combines the literary and artistic sides to an unusual degree. He is better read than most men of his age and has splendid abilities.

"Promising officers and excellent German dancers," is the general verdict of the older men when asked by the younger ones. But give them the opportunities and they'll prove the right sort of stuff. At the Post now there are Lieutenant Walker, who has seen a good deal of frontier service; Lieutenant Berry, who is spoken of as a brilliant mathematician, with a marked turn for science; Lieutenant Everett, Lieutenant Bethel, Lieutenant Martin and Lieutenant Kenley; and

All are jolly good fellows! J. K. OHL.

A Card.

In justice to a number of very sincere and devoted "seekers after truth" in this community, will you please correct the idea that "Christian science" and hypnotism are identical? On the contrary, the true Christian scientist recognizes that mesmerism and hypnotism are the most subtle foes that the Christian world has to meet, and it is to meet and conquor that very foe (so subtle as to elude the law) that Christian scientists are equipped, and the very foe against which panoplied in their armors of "truth," they seek safety.

JUSTICE.

Grant Park's Eagle.

The L. P. Grant park has been given a fine golden eagle by Mr. J. R. Herring, of Newnan, Ga., through the courtesy of G. V. Gress, and is now comfortably housed with the Gress menagerie.

BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.



THE fact that cold weather is upon us will cause you to buy a suit or overcoat regardless of the stage of the season. Then why not take advantage of the prices we offer! The suits we are selling at discounted figures will commend themselves to you; and be assured that we prefer money to clothing now, without any thought of profit.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

24 Whitehall,

Corner

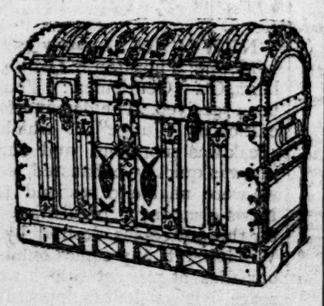
Alabama Streets.

opedp

THE ·:· BRIDAL ·:· TRUNK

—AT THE—

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY



The above Leather Bridal Trunk to be sold for a few days longer at $9. We have 1,500 Trunks that must be sold at a sacrifice to make room for new spring styles. Come and price them.

MERCHANTS AND DRUMMERS!

You need Sample Cases and Valises. We are headquarters. Best goods at lowest prices. Special to S. T. A.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN

92 and 94 Whitehall St.

mnd royal baking 8p

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

SPRING IN THE LAP OF WINTER

Is often seen in the south, but it is certainly an unusual thing to see a fine line of

SPRING GOODS!

In Atlanta in the middle of January, but such can be seen in stupendous quantities at

John Ryan's Sons

SOLID CAR LOADS OF

GINGHAMS! CHAMBRAYS!

SATEENS

AND WHITE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED!

5,000 yards fancy checked ginghams at 3¾c per yard, worth 6½c yard.
3,800 yards fancy checked ginghams at 6½c per yard, worth 10c yard.
4,500 yards fancy checked ginghams at 8c per yard, worth 12½c yard.
4,200 yards fancy checked ginghams at 10c per yard, worth 15c yard.
6,400 yards fancy Scotch and English ginghams at 12½c per yard, worth 20c yard.
4,200 yards solid colors and fancy imported ginghams at 15c per yard, worth 25c yd.
1,900 yards fine French sateen only 7½c per yard, worth 15c.
2,400 yards fancy colored sateen only 10c per yard, worth 15c.
2,700 yards fancy colored sateen only 12½c per yard, worth 20c.
1,900 yards fancy and solid colored sateen only 15c per yard, worth 25c yard.
1,800 yards fancy and solid colored sateen only 20c per yard, worth 35c yard.
1,250 yards fancy and solid colored sateen only 25c per yard, worth 40c yard.
10,000 remnants white lawn only 2½c per yard, worth 6½c yard.
500 pieces extra good quality checked Nainsook only 5c per yard, worth 10c yard.
10,000 remnants extra quality India linen only 8c per yard, worth 15c yard.
8,000 remnants extra quality plaid India linen only 8c per yard, worth 15c yard.
7,000 remnants extra quality very sheer India linen only 10c per yard, worth 20c yard.
400 pieces plaid and striped white dress goods only 15c per yard, worth 25c yard.
600 pieces English debaiges only 6½c per yard, worth 15c yard.
350 pieces Sicilian cloth for wrappers and dresses only 6¼c per yard, worth 15c yd.
344 pieces outing cloths only 10c per yard, worth 20c yard.
5 cases cashmeres, every imaginable color, only 10c per yard.
5 cases alpacas, every imaginable color, 10c per yard.

100,000 fancy bordered hemstitched handkerchiefs at 3 cents each, worth 10 cents each.
240 dozen ladies' and gents' "initialed" all linen handkerchiefs at 16 2-3 cents each, worth 50 cents each.
140 pieces hemstitched embroidery at 25 cents yard, worth 75 cents yard.
100 pieces 45 inch embroidered skirting at 50 cents yard, worth $1 yard.
5 cases Lonsdale cambric only 8 cents yard.
84 pieces black and colored Henrietta cloths at 23 cents yard. A rare bargain.

Our justly celebrated 2100 thread, 4-ply, all linen Collars and Cuffs have not been the talk of the city, but it has been the business of one-half of the city apparently to get into our store to buy Collars, while it took the other half of the town to wait on them. Our collar business is not "TALK," but it encompasses the neck of nearly all of the stylishly dressed gentlemen in Atlanta. Some timorous houses, "whose establishments we could put in our basement," advertise that their 10 cent collar cannot be duplicated. Now, unless we should manufacture a common cotton collar to sell for 5 cents, they are correct. But why waste words and time when you can get your choice of 18 of the very newest styles of

"2100 thread, 4-ply, ALL LINEN Collars at 10 cents each, and 4-ply ALL LINEN Cuffs at 15 cents pair."

Did you note that we emphasized the word LINEN. There's the rub.

It seems as if housewives generally have gone into housecleaning, under the delusion that it is spring. So unusual is the rush in CARPETS at this season of the year. But then there is a good reason to justify and facilitate such a step in the realy fine line of 147 pieces of MATCHLESS INGRAIN CARPETS, ranging from 35 to 75 cents yard, just received yesterday at

John Ryan's Sons

LIVING ON THE RAIL.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER WHO WORKS SO HARD.

Some Things About the Lives of the Men Who Pull Trains—A Gallery of Atlanta's Well-Known Knights of the Throttle.

Knights of the throttle!

Men who wear overalls and broadcloth.

Men with hearts as tender as a woman's, and nerves as steady and hard as the iron over which they glide.

Men to be honored and respected.

Locomotive engineers!

In Atlanta there are many of them, and they are worth their weight in gold to any city.

Quiet, sober, industrious, and devoted to his work, he comes in and goes out without his presence or absence being felt by anyone in this busy world, except those in whose homes he is the only hero—the only man.

Brave, fearless, cautious, prudent man that he is, the world does not know him—has not yet learned to appreciate him as he should be appreciated.

Have you ever met an engineer?

Then, let me introduce you to one of the crew. Let me show him to you as I have seen him. Glance at him upon the street in his spotless linen and faultlessly fitting suit fresh from Jerry Lynch's emporium, and you would take him for an easy-living capitalist.

But touch his hard, labor-marked hand, and you turn from him.

Then mount his engine with him where you see him in his overalls, his hands blackened and stained with grease. Watch him as he jerks the throttle back, throwing a current of life into the massive iron horse, he sets with ease and grace. See him, as his engine rushes like the wind through darkness and danger, standing bravely at his post, jealously guarding the many lives behind him.

Then touch his heart as you did his hand and in its softness you would want to bury yourself.

No danger is too great, no sacrifice too big for an engineer, when human souls are in danger.

He is the only man on earth who forgets himself, forgets his family to save the lives of others.

Atlanta has five hundred of these men within her limits, and every one knows his work well. They are as brothers to each other, always ready with a kind word or a spare dollar to assist an unfortunate member of the human family. Unlike others, they never stop to ask whether the object is worthy or not, but with a lavish hand and open heart give what they have to give and await the next call without parading their charity to the world.



ENGINEER HARRIS.

Danger—the constant danger to which they are exposed binds them closely together, and whether at meeting or at parting each has a kind word for the other.

Since the day the stage driver began to pale, that of the engineer has begun to grow brighter. Once the two were on a par, but that was in the infancy of railroading. Then, as the science grew the engineer grew with it, until the man who rode the engine was as far ahead of the man who rode the stage boot, as the speed of the train was ahead of that of the Concord stage. Still the engineer's work went on and on until the locomotive driver of today has a foothold where he should stand—a prominent factor in the commerce of the world.

From a mere smattering of steam controll his work has become a science.

And much of that progress is due to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

That brotherhood is not a clan, as many suppose, to ask for and demand more money for less work, but it is an organization by which the roads are given better men and the public is given safer guardians from one point to another. A brotherhood man must know his work, and know it well, or he can't be a brotherhood man. He must know the story of steam better than the man who invented it, and must ride in the current of improvements in his work.

An engineer of forty years ago could not return to the work of today.

The brotherhood watches every opportunity to improve the service and never fails to give its full share of homage to the public from which the railroads derive their living. Of the brotherhood, Atlanta has two divisions, and from these divisions come the men to whom hundreds of lives are entrusted every day at the union depot. One is the Atlanta, the other is the Gate City.

The Atlanta division is the oldest, and was organized about ten years ago. On its rolls appear the names of the charter members still, and with it all the members are in love. Today it has over one hundred and fifty members, and from it some of the best engineers in the south graduated. The Gate City though younger is just as strong. It is really the child of the Atlanta division, and of it the parent is proud.



ENGINEER ANTHONY.

One of the oldest brotherhood men in the south is Jim Anthony, who pulls the Tallapoosa accommodation on the Georgia Pacific. He was a charter member in the Atlanta division and the real originator of the order in Atlanta. Besides being an old brotherhood man Mr. Anthony is one of the oldest engineers in Atlanta, standing alongside Fred Keogg, Tom Shivers, Jim Hawes, Frank Sage and Uncle Jim Toy, in point of antiquity.

When Mr. Anthony's parents christened him they must have had an idea that he would grow old in his work, for they named him Noah. But the engineer never took kindly to the name and as the preacher was sprinkling water upon his head he cried out:

"My name is Jimmie."

That settled it and today he writes it James Noah Anthony.

Fifty-four years ago, before Mr. Anthony knew how to write, he opened his eyes one bright morning in Stewart county. That was back in '36, and at a time when he did not look much like this photograph, either. That shows a heavy, full beard, but Mr. Anthony's friends can rest assured that there was a time when he had no beard at all. His father was a tiller of the soil, and early in life the boy began to steam up the mules about the plantation, but they would never go fast enough, and one dark, rainy night the boy ran away from home, leaving behind him a note saying:

"Papa—I'm going away to be a railroad man. Don't put the bloodhounds on me, for some day I'll own a railroad and give you a block of stock."

He was then without that beard, and made his way to Stevens, Ala., where he began railroading on the Memphis and Charleston as a train hand. Always progressive, he soon found a train hands place too slow for him, and in a short time secured a fireman's place.

"That was the happiest day of my life," he now says. "The first day I tossed wood into that furnace I wouldn't have traded places with the president of the United States."

When the war began he was still firing, but quit and came to Georgia. Then he went to Alabama again and joined the army. In '63 he quit the battlefield and got an engine on the State road. He kept that until after the war, and was on the road under radical rule.

"Them was great days for railroading," he now says. "Every legislator had to give his friends a job on that road, and I have seen the track so blocked with empty trains—trains put on to give men work that it took two days to get to Chattanooga."

As an engineer he remained there several years, and then went to the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, the West Point and the Georgia Pacific. With all these roads he made a record to which he points today with pride. Two or three years ago, while his train was standing at the seventeen mile tank on the Georgia Pacific, an East Tennessee jumped into his sleeping car and killed a dozen passengers. An investigation showed that Mr. Anthony was not to blame and he has never left the road since. During his long service he has had some remarkable experiences, some narrow escapes and some dangerous work. In recounting these to me a day or two ago he said:

"One day I was coming down the Western and Atlantic in a full trot pulling for a side track where I was to meet 16. I was behind time and had my old engine the General wide open. We darted into a cut and around a curve. There on the track I saw a cow. It was too late to stop, so I gave the old boy a gentle pat and a kind word and at the cow we went full tilt. I wanted to knock her off the track. We struck her square and the old engine settled herself. I knew we were on the track and felt good. Then I began to look about for the cow and saw her up on the pilot kicking like a bay steer. I knew if we stopped we'd lose more time and maybe have 16 run into her. So I made my fireman crawl out, catch that cow by the horns and hold her. He held her until we rolled into that side-track, too. The train was there waiting for us, and when we shoved that cow off she began bellowing. She wasn't hurt at all and wanted to ride further."

Mrs. Anthony was setting beside him as he told the story, and as he finished she looked up, saying:

"Jim, the last time you told that story I thought it was a mule."

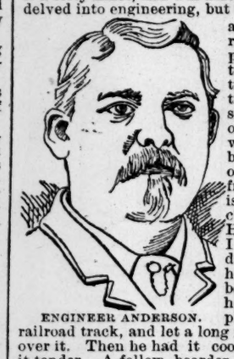
Mr. Anthony has saved enough money to quit when he gets ready, or when Colonel I. Y. Sage asks him to quit.

ENGINEER ANDERSON.

From his mustache down and his eyes up, Andrew Jackson Anderson looks like Grover Cleveland,

And when it comes to good, hard-never-quitting work, he is like Cleveland.

Andy, as the boys call him at meeting points, is a forty-niner, and was among the first who delved into engineering, but he has kept right along with the current, and today can pass an opposing train between stations on a single track. Mr. Anderson, Andy don't often hear that, was born in Hamburg, S. C., just over the rivulet from Augusta, and is the man who christened the Hamburg steak. In his younger days his boarding-house had tough beef, and one day he took a steak, placed it upon a railroad track, and let a long freight train run over it. Then he had it cooked, and found it tender. A fellow boarder seeing the ease with which he masticated the meat asked.



ENGINEER ANDERSON.

"Andy, what are you eating?"

"A Hamburg steak," he answered.

That's where the Hamburg steak started.

Soon after that episode Mr. Anderson moved to Atlanta and began his money-making career in Healey's brickyard at 15 cents a day. He was happy, but the bank account didn't crawl up and one day he found himself tossing wood into a furnace chained to an engine upon which Jeff Cain was the autocrat. For seven years he kept the engine warm—kept giving the boiler a hot water bath and then he let it cool off. One day he left Atlanta on the engine with no ambition higher than a hot fire and an approving smile from Uncle Jeff and every thing went along all right until he reached Dalton. There he was handed a telegram reading:

Come back on No. 3. FLYNN, M. M.

Flynn, M. M., was Mr. Flynn for years master mechanic of the Western and Atlantic road and the message meant leave the engine at Dalton and take No. 3, the passenger train home.

"When I got that telegram," says Mr. Anderson, "I was scared to death. My heart got in my throat and I was choked. All the way down I tried to think what I had done to be bounced for, but I couldn't. Well, I got off that train at the depot terribly done up and went at once to Mr. Flynn. He met me pleasantly, saying:

"'So you are here.'

"I couldn't answer, and a minute later he said:

"'As you can't fire, guess you could run an engine?'

"Again I was dumb, and then he said:

"'I want you to take 19 out, I reckon you know how to handle the engine?'

"Well, bless your soul, the change that came over me was great. I could see myself suddenly transformed from a fireman to engineer, but I couldn't realize it. However, I went out on it."

"And got through all right?" I remarked.

"Not by a half train. Up there about Resaca my train broke in two and I went on to Dalton before I missed the half I had lost. My goodness, you ought to have seen me trot back and get it. Well, when I got here I told Mr. Flynn of it, and he said:

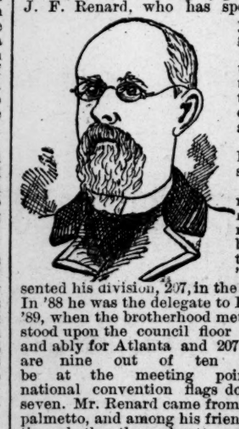
"'Break in two again and it will be your last time.'

"It has been my last time."

That was back in '60, and from that day to this Mr. Anderson has worked for the Western and Atlantic road. Every dollar he owns today came from that corporation. He lives in a neat cottage on Rhodes, and is the father of two boys and two girls. They are bright, smart children and of them the engineer is proud. When at home he is at home—not down town. In those babies he finds more pleasure than the billiard table or the flowing bowl can give and with them he passes his time when not on the road.

ENGINEER RENARD.

Here is a good picture of the first engineer in the south who worked with the Westinghouse brake, and a mighty good picture it is of J. F. Renard, who has spent twenty-three years on an engine.



During that time he has thrown trains into the shape of every letter in the a b c's.

And still he lives to tell the story.

Engineer Renard is one of the most prominent members of the brotherhood in the south and in '88 and '89 represented his division, 207, in the national council. In '88 he was the delegate to Richmond and in '89, when the brotherhood met in Denver, he stood upon the council floor talking fluently and ably for Atlanta and 207. The chances are nine out of ten that he will be at the meeting point when the national convention flags down two-naught-seven. Mr. Renard came from the home of the palmetto, and among his friends it is a question whether the palmetto named him or he named the palmetto. In his boyhood days, he entered the South Carolina railway shops, and there learned his trade thoroughly. It was in '57 when he found himself equipped with a diploma from that machine university, which has a reputation as world-wide as any school of art or letters in the world. With that certificate of proficiency in his pocket, he stepped upon an engine on the Cheraw and Darlington road and ran it like a veteran. But that line was too short for him, and he threw up the place and began looking around. Montgomery was then in the acme of her glory, and the young man struck the town. His pleasant face, bright intellect and happy ways quickly won him a place on the Montgomery road, and there he worked until he grew tired of the place. In '59 he struck Atlanta, then an unknown and unheard of quantity and secured a place on the Western and Atlantic. All through his life Engineer Renard has known a good thing, and quickly he saw Atlanta through the sympathetic nerves of his organs of vision and stuck to the place. He also stuck to the Western and Atlantic road. During his years of work he has had many narrow escapes, but luck was his and he came out all right. Years ago the Gazelle was one of the smoothest moving engines on the Western and Atlantic road and Mr Renard had something like a mortgage on it. On one of his trips—the engine was pulling a passenger train—an axle under the baggage car broke and the entire train was thrown from the track. When things settled down the train and engine formed a perfect "C," but no one could see a passenger who had been hurt. On another run he was pulling a train load of workmen, when another axle was broken. The broken axle tore up the floor of a car in which there were fifteen men, but no one was hurt. When the Westinghouse brake was brought south and tried on the Western and Atlantic, Engineer Renard was put upon the engine. To it six passenger coaches were linked. All the officials of nearly every southern road were present, and the train was pulled out to the Chattahoochee. Then on a down grade with a speed of thirty miles an hour he stopped a train inside 350 yards, and with a speed of forty miles stopped inside of 450 yards.

ENGINEER TOY.

"Uncle Jim" Toy, with the Atlanta and West Point, claims the distinction of being the oldest engineer in the state now in active service. His long service has been a peculiarly fortunate one.

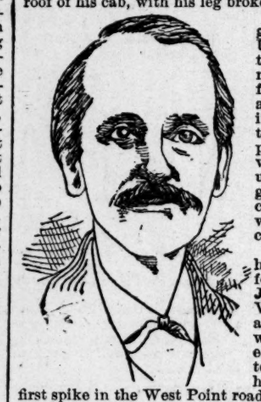
Uncle Jim went to work on a West Point engine in "warm weather of 1850." His was the first engine that ever turned a wheel on that road.

Before that he had been with the Georgia road for nearly five years. In those days, the engines were decidedly primitive and clumsy affairs, as compared with the modern ones. There were no cabs to the engine, and the man at the throttle was exposed to all sorts of weather, with no covering but his rubber coat and sou'wester.

Uncle Jim, in the early part of '50 ran the first cab-engine ever seen in Georgia, if not in the south. The cab was quite a curiosity, and the old railroaders were rather distrustful of it. Uncle Jim himself had some misgivings about it. Just as the engine started off on its first trp a bystander yelled after it:

"You're goin' to get your neck broke in that d—d box. Now mind what I tell you!"

The engine was following close behind a train, and in some way the rear part of the train became detached and was suddenly thrown back on the engine behind. There was a big crash, and the next thing Uncle Jim knew he was wedged hard and fast against the roof of his cab, with his leg broken.



So people in general, and Uncle Jim particularly, were more distrustful than ever about cabs, and it took some time for the prejudice to wear off. That unlucky engine, the first cab-engine, was the Hercules.

As soon as his leg was fit for use, Uncle Jim went to West Point, and has been with them ever since. He tells, too, how he drove the first spike in the West Point road in the frog at East Point, after John T. Grant had laid down the rails.

"Altogether," says the old man, "I have cost the West Point road just $562 damages in forty years. There aint another engineer on earth with that record. One hundred dollars of that was for a dog I run over at Newnan. It belonged to Dr. Smith, and Judge Bigby represented the road. Another hundred was for a horse that got hung on the barb wire fence at Palmetto. I never did believe that was my fault, though. The remainder was in little trifles.

"Altogether I have killed seven men, four niggers and three white men. None of them could be helped, and the law exhonorated the road in every single one of them, and they never had to pay out a cent for them.

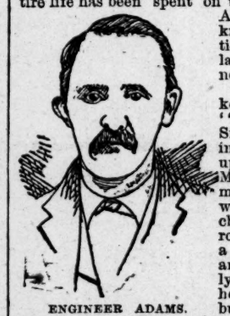
"That first engine on the West Point road was the Old Mississippi. She blowed up afterwards, but not when I was on her, down here at Decatur. In all my life I never had a collision, or hurt the engine anyway. During the war the yankees used to make targets of the engines, and several times I have had my engine hurt by pieces of shell, but never to hurt it seriously. I kept on railroading just like there wasn't any war. The closest shave I had was one time when a shell busted right under the pilot. It scattered dirt like a bank had caved in on us, and shook us up powerful, but didn't do much real damage.

"I staid on the engine until about eight years ago, when the West Point road and the Montgomery road was consolidated. That made the run from Atlanta to Montgomery, instead of between Atlanta and West Point. I felt like I was too old and rickety to make the change, so they put me to hostlering here in the yard, and here I have been ever since. Look out—they're a wavin' for me now, and I'll git No. 32 in while the track's clear."

And the old man steamed off toward the round-house. He is comfortably provided for in his old age, with a comfortable little home and family out on Grant street, and with lots of old friends and lots of new ones that would never see him in want.

ENGINEER ADAMS.

This is A. Q. Adams, one of the best engineers in the south, and more than half his entire life has been spent on the Western and Atlantic road. He knows every cross tie between Atlanta and Chattanooga?



When the yankee spies stole the "General" at Smyrna one morning, Mr. Adams was upon an engine at Marietta as a fireman. That engine was put upon the chase and up the road she went like a prairie fire. Adams was thoroughly enthused and heaved bushel after bushel of coal into the furnace. The work was hard but his machine was in the race of its life time, and he wanted to win. Perspiration poured from him in streams, and yet he stood before the open furnace door heaving coal into the fire, making it hotter than a climate of which he never dreams. The chase is one which has gone into history, but the man who did the hard work in that run has never before been known by the public. After flying over mile after mile the crew on the engine sighted the General. Rolling around a curve they saw the engine upon the main line, and from it the daring, desperate brave yankees—yankees who gave their lives for the cause they loved were jumping. Nearer Mr. Adams's engine came, and before it stopped he leaped off, ran forward and jumped upon the General.

ENGINEER ADAMS.

He was the very first man to touch that old war-relic locomotive after the yankees stole it.

Then, when the engine was brought back to Atlanta, Mr. Adams did the work of an engineer.

That was his first trip as an engineer.

"I have had some thrilling, exciting runs and experiences," he says, "but that run after the General when I was a fireman beat every thing in my life. That furnace eat up coal faster than I could feed it and the old machine ran so fast you couldn't see its shadow. Some times we were up in the air almost. We glided through curves, flew over trestles and jumped around cuts so fast 'twould make your head swim. Then finally when we sighted the General we all went wild. The old fellow was pulling along ahead of us like the wind. I heaved in more coal, but the old engine couldn't go faster. She was straining every nerve then, and couldn't jump faster. Well, we kept this up, every minute gaining a rail's length in the chase. Finally, we could see that General was slowing up. We knew she was out of fuel, and I heaved in more. Then when the yankees sprang off I jumped to the ground, and ran forward. To tell you the truth, I felt like hugging that old engine. Up on her, I went and shut off—the yankees, having left her wide open. Then when I was told to bring her back to Atlanta, I was the proudest man on earth. You see, I was only a fireman then."

Mr. Adams began railroading on the Memphis and Charleston, and in '62 went on the Western and Atlantic as a fireman. There he learned his work thoroughly, and in the latter years of the war was engineer on refugees' trains. This work required skill and caution, and Engineer Adams had both so abundantly that he never lost a life. To him was entrusted the lives of the wives and children of railroad men and confederate soldiers, and it is now Engineer Adams's greatest boast that he carried every one through to his destination.

When the Western and Atlantic road was in the hands of the government after the war, Engineer Adams couldn't work for them. He was not afraid of work, however, and with a pick and shovel joined a section gang. There he worked until the road was leased, and in a short time was back on an engine. He was always a good engineer, and today holds a life-time job with the Western and Atlantic.

ENGINEER KROG.

Here's an engineer known all over the south, and a thorough master of his work he is. Mr. Krog is a Georgia boy, and in Georgia he has lived all his life. When a boy he began his career as a railroad man.



While wearing knickerbockers he bought a toy train, and that purchase was the inception of his railroad career Just for fun he passed wood and heaved coal on the Georgia road until his beard began to grow. Then he was given an engine, and year after year ran between Atlanta and Augusta. Finally he grew tired of that and made a change. Since then his name has been on the pay-roll of every road in Atlanta.

But Mr. Krog has quit railroading.

His last work was on the Richmond and Danville, and on that road a few years ago he was severely hurt. The accident was due to the negligence of others, and Mr. Krog brought suit. The suit resulted in giving him about ten thousand dollars in cool cash. This money he invested carefully, and today he rides in a dog cart. After leaving the railroad Mr. Krog became a ward politician, and for quite a time was connected with the waterworks department. He soon grew tired of that, and today owns a nice farm near the city. Every morning he is up by dawn, counting his eggs. Then, after breakfast, he figures on the number of days before the eggs will begin to walk.

On that form he is happy.

And his happiness makes his friends happy, for there is no better, cleverer man than Fred Knog. He has had more narrow escapes and thrilling experiences than the Swamp Fox. Once he ran into a man riding horse back.

"Do you knew" he says "that when I hit him I said a prayer for him and the horse too for I was sure I had killed both. Well when I opened my eyes the horse was galloping down the side of the track with the man astride him and neither was hurt. "But the saddle was gone."

"Where do you reckon that saddle was? I'll tell you. It was in the cow catcher. When I hit him I knocked the saddle from between them."

ENGINEER HARRIS.

The picture of Mr. Harris is the first in the gallery. He is now off the road and is secretary of the Atlanta division. He is one of the most genial men in the world and everybody likes him.

Of the many good men who handle the throttle these are a few, and like them every member of the brotherhood stands.

Their lives are not passed in parlors, drawing rooms and banks but upon the rolling, rollocking engine. Seated upon his box with his face always to the front he watches for and wards off danger. Between danger and the passenger he stands always ready to protect them at his own loss.

Only a small portion of his time is passed at home. When not on the rail he is at one end or the other of his run. At one end he has a hotel at the other a home. That home is the delight of his heart, and when there he is the happiest man on earth. To him wife and children are sacred. No banker with his millions is more devoted to his family than the engineer with his small salary—and many not half so kind. Love and kindness to them controls his every act, and when away from home they are his only thought.

His life is a hard one, but he lives it smiling and happy. Full of love for mankind, he is brave enough to meet death fearlessly at any time.

E. C. BRUFFEY.

THE BEST.

There is a certain grade of flour,
Whose qualities create surprise;
Housewives tell of its purity,
And the cook for "Regal Patent" cries.

Many grades rise on the horizon
Of the grocery mart,
But "The Regal Patent" is the flour
Dear to the baker's heart.

No other flour is half so cheap,
Nor yet one-half so pure;
And when other grades forgotten are,
"The Regal Patent" shall endure.

Each dealer thinks his flour the best;
They have the right, I'm sure;
Put "The Regal Patent" to the test,
You'll find it white and pure.

"The staff of life" is bread,
It should be sweet and white;
"The Regal Patent" will make it so,
And very pure and light.

If you would have good bread,
Your table to adorn,
Buy "The Regal Patent Flour"
From your grocers, Hoyt & Thorn.

Never put off till tomorrow
What you should do today;
So hasten to buy "Regal Patent Flour,"
Ere others block the way. jan5 d-5p

R. R. Y. M. C. A.

The Bible class at 3 o'clock today will be led by Rev. T. P. Cleveland, of the Fourth Presbyterian church.

On Thursday, the 23d, Dr. Barnett favors the members of the railroad branch with a lecture on "Bethlehem and Hebron."

Choice vacant lot half block from electric car line on Currier street, 50x175 feet, only $1,800. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad St.

OFFICE OF JUDGE.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1890.—Messrs. Thornton & Grubb, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: Yours has been received. The demand for the edition of "Judge" of which you speak was enormous, and our supply was quickly exhausted, so that we were unable to respond to the News company's requisition on us for the 300 copies desired by you. We haven't any copies outside of our files at present which we can spare, but we shall undoubtedly get some back from the railroads in the returns next week. If not too late then, we will be glad to send the 300 to you. Will you please advise us whether that will do? Very truly yours,

THE JUDGE PUB. CO.

In reference to the above letter we have telegraphed our order for 300 copies, and more, if we can get them, and expect them every day, and hope to be able to fill all orders for same.

THORNTON & GRUBB.

8th p

A FLORIDA CITY

WHICH IS DESTINED TO GROW TO LARGE PROPORTIONS.

Lake City and Her People—A Progressive Place—Public and Private Institutions—As a Commercial Center.

LAKE CITY, Fla., January 14.—[Special.]—This growing and prosperous little city, of about 2,500 people, is located at the present terminus of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, which, at this point, connects with the Florida Railway and Navigation company, and these two important line gives Lake City ample railroad facilities. The Georgia Southern and Florida, although comparatively a new line, is one of the very best built railroads in the south, and is handsomely equipped. Her passenger trains, in point of appearance, equal those of any line in the south, and in the way of comforts, are not surpassed in any section. Colonel Jeff Lane, the general manager of the Georgia Southern and Florida, is an enterprising and efficient official, and is doing all in his power to popularize his road. In this work he has the able assistance of a fine corps of assistants, among them Colonel Sol Hoge superintendent, and A. C. Knapp traffic manager.

In thirty days this important trunk line will be running through to Palatka, Fla.

THE CITY BRIEFLY SKETCHED.

Lake City is old-looking in her general appearance. Nearly all of her stores and residences are wooden structures, whose style of architecture plainly indicate old age. It is said that many of the residences of the city were built forty years ago. I am told that Lake City is fully fifty years of age, and was at one time known as Alligator, a name given her by the Seminole Indians, who named the village after their border chief, Alligator, whose remains rest near the corporate limits. The beautiful lake DeSota. is located only one block from the principal business street of the town, and the sheet of water covers an area of forty acres. The water of this lake is both clear and pure, and from this source the water supply of the city is derived. An engine located at the lake pumps water into an immense reservoir near the public square, and through a system of pipes the city is supplied with all the water she needs for every purpose. The city has a small but very effective fire department, and I am told that the community has not been visited by a destructive fire in many years. To this fact is attributed the reason that the city is behind others of her size in the character of her residences and business houses. The business of the town is such that the stores, such as they are, rent easily at remunerative figures.

Among the other sheets of water near Lake City are lakes Alligator, Isabella, Hamburg, Lee-Gus, Jeffrey, Harris and Water Pond. The largest lake of this number is Alligator, which is three miles long by two miles in width. All of them are well stocked with fish, such as trout and bream, and from the waters of these lakes the supply of fish for this section of the state is obtained. Lake Isabella is said to be fully thirty feet higher than the others near her. Lake City, I am informed, is the highest point in the state, with the exception of Weldon, a small town about fourteen miles west of her.

AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER.

Mr. J. F. Baya, one of the most prominent and public spirited citizens, in speaking to me upon this line, said:

"I have lived here a long number of years, and am satisfied that Lake City is not only one of the most healthy points in the state, but the best business center in the entire state of Florida. We have fully fifty good merchants, all of whom carry heavy stocks and do a good business. This is the best cotton market in the state. Last year we handled nearly 5,000 bales of sea island cotton, and this year we will handle about 3,000 bales. The decrease I attribute to the fact that we have had a good deal of competition in this territory caused by cotton buyers locating themselves in neighboring towns. Our cotton is all long staple, raised from seed produced on sea islands, and the average price paid for the crop has been 22½ cents per pound. We also handle an immense quantity of oranges from this point. I am engaged largely in that business, and this year have shipped over 200,000, while other buyers have shipped equally as many. Then again, do you know that this section leads the state in the way of early vegetables for northern markets? Such is the fact. Lake City is the pioneer in this industry, and ships the earliest English peas every year. This year we have had a long seige of dry weather, but cool nights and heavy dews have aided us, and we have been shipping English peas for some time."

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

While walking near Lake DeSota, I met Rev. W. M. Davis, well known in and about Atlanta, having for a long time officiated as the pastor of Baptist churches at Decatur, Lithonia, Cumming and Roswell. He has left the pulpit and is now devoting his time to the management of a nursery. He was in his garden working upon his strawberry beds. Around each plant he was tucking under the leaves mats of moss, so as to keep the fruit, which was rapidly maturing, from coming in contact with the earth."

"Yes," said he; "I am well acquainted in Atlanta, as I once spent considerable of my time there, when I was in the pulpit. I have preached often in the churches of your city, and I want you to remember me to Henry Cabaniss. I baptized Henry when he was a little fellow, and I am glad to hear he is doing well. I came here nine years ago, and my wife and myself have made this our home."

"And you like Lake City, Mr. Davis?" I asked.

"Yes, very much indeed. My health is good and I find great pleasure in my old age attending to my nursery. Now look at my roses, nearly all of them in full bloom, and I have seventy varieties."

Stepping up to a LeConte pear tree, Mr. Davis pulled from it a handsome specimen of fruit, and then remarked, as he handed it to me:

"This is a pear from the second crop of that tree in one season," and pointing up, he continued, "there you will see a half dozen blooms already out for a new crop."

Walking about the garden, the retired divine pointed out other things of interest, among them the stump of an orange tree that had given him three thousand oranges in one season; also ripe strawberries, two dozen of which would make a full quart, and these delicious fruit he told me he was selling on the streets at thirty cents per quart.

TWO HANDSOME WEEKLIES.

Lake City can boast of two very sprightly and enterprising weekly newspapers. They are both democratic, and are prospering finely. The Herald-Reporter is published by Colonel J. M. Dodd, who came here from Hopkinsville, Ky., and the Florida Tobacco Plant, by Mr. H. R. Stoy, a native-born Floridian. Both papers are well patronized and both appear to be equally popular.

THE COURT HOUSE.

This important building in which the officials of the county of Columbia have their headquarters is located in the center of the square, as it is called. The building is a two-story, wooden structure. Colonel John Vinzant, the clerk of the court, is a confederate veteran, who lost his right leg at the battle of Murphreesboro, Tenn. He was in General Finley's brigade, and is now fifty years of age. In appearance he bears a striking resemblance to Colonel H. C. Hamilton, ex-clerk of the United States court at Atlanta. Colonel Vinzant has held his present office for thirteen years, and is liable to remain there as long as he wants to.

Judge Washington M. Ives is the county judge, also judge of probate, or ordinary, as the office is sometimes called. He, like Colonel Vinzant, is a confederate veteran. Both went into office the same year, and since then have occupied adjoining offices. These gentlemen messed together during the war, and even now divide with each other anything that they get. If Judge Ives cuts an apple or an orange, Colonel Vinzant is sure to get half, and vice versa.

Hon. Arthur J. Henry, one of the most prominent attorneys of Lake City, is mayor, and he presides over a board of seven councilmen. He succeeded T. B. Oliver, who resigned during his term of office, at which time the board of councilmen elected Mr. Henry as Mr. Oliver's successor. Mayor Henry is regarded as one of the most popular young men in the city, and it is generally believed that he can succeed himself if he desires to do so, as he is making a most excellent official. Mayor Henry is an enthusiastic advocate of truck gardening, and says that near him there are over 300 acres planted in English peas for shipment to northern markets.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is located at Lake City, and is in a most prosperous condition. The university is half a mile from the center of the city, and has fully one hundred and fifty students. Nearly all of these are from Florida. Non-resident students are charged $40 per year tuition, while students from Florida get theirs free. The experimental station is located near the university, and students in attendance get the benefits of both institutions. Both are a credit to the state. The university is kept up by handsome appropriation made annually by the state of Florida, through its legislature, and the experimental station by the United States government. Mr. F. L. Kern is the president of the faculty of the university, Rev. J. P. Depas is the director of the experimental station, and Lieutenant C. G. Morton, United States of America, of Maine, is the drill master. He is a fine tactician, and has the boys under good discipline. Every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, dress-parade is given on the campus The students are at all times in uniform, unless when away on leave of absence. The university was established five years ago, but it is only within the past two years that it has been considered a success. The students are allowed to leave the grounds after school hours, for the purpose of visiting friends in the city, but must get permission before doing so, and must report when they return to the university. Cadet Evans, of Tavares deserted today rather than be punished for bad conduct. He left Lake City by an early train, and it is thought he has returned home.

The one hundred and fifty students at the university are divided into one company of artillery, composed of two divisions, one in charge of a gun, and the remainder infantry. The artillery company has not as yet taken up the artillery drill, but will do so at an early day.

Another educational institution of which Lake City feels quite proud is the Lake City Female institute, which has about fifty scholars. Most of these are receiving their finishing course of studies. The school is quite popular and is regarded one of the very best institutions of its character in the south.

LARGE PHOSPHATE BEDS.

There is a good deal of excitement here caused by the reported discovery of large beds of phosphate rock near the city. The deposit is said to be similar to that now found near Charleston. Samples have been forwarded to chemists for analysis. Those interested are quite reticent when approached for information and do not seem disposed to tell where the beds are located.

Lake City is supplied with several hotels, but needs a good one badly of sufficient size to accommodate the traveling public.

THE CONSTITUTION is quite popular here, and has about fifty subscribers to its daily. The paper reaches subscribers on the day of its publication, and in consequence is much sought after by the merchants and business men of the city.

The sandy streets of Lake City, it is said, will soon be improved by putting down cypress blocks, after the fashion of the Nicholson pavement. To meet this expense the city will issue bonds.

There are several good livery stables, among them Hickson & Warren, who take THE CONSTITUTION simply because they can't get along without it.

S. W. P.

A beautiful home on Merritts avenue, 7 rooms, wide halls, large lot, all modern conveniences, stables, water, gas, etc. Only $3,750. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad St.

Cheap Cash Furniture House.

Special bargains this week in bedroom and parlor suits, sideboards, hatracks, mattresses, springs, carpets, stoves and other household and office goods.

L. M. IVES,
33 Marietta street, Opera House block.

REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE

OFFERS!

4 lots, each 50x175 feet, on North avenue, by the homes of Clarence Knowles and Ed Peters, for only $5,000, on easy terms. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

$3,000. payable $1,000 cash and $500 a year, with interest, for new 2 story, 8-room modern brick residence, in first-class neighborhood, corner lot, one block from Peachtree electric line. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Homes to suit buyers of every class in different parts of the city. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Edgewood property, renting at $20, for $1,950; pays well and enhancing in value. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Neat 4-room cottage, near Houston-street electric line, for sale at a bargain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Beautiful Peachtree lots of 6 acres each, this side the Belt railroad, for $1,000 an acre and upward. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

North-avenue corner lot, 50x140 feet, for $1,650, near West Peachtree. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

7 acres at Ponce de Leon Springs, fronting 612 feet on Air-Line railroad and 276 feet on Todd road; high, shaded, plain view of passing trains, street cars, Piedmont park, etc. $6,000, on easy terms. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Choice Peachtree lot, 100x200 feet; east front on car line.

6 lots for $5,000, near Peachtree, at Culpepper's and Morgan's homes. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

3 very choice Peachtree homes at fair prices and liberal terms. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

2 Whitehall-street homes, complete, with all modern conveniences, at $5,500 and $6,000. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Crew-street home, new, six rooms, modern, corner lot, 50x120 feet, first-class neighborhood, paved streets and walks, very convenient to Crew-street and Girls' High school, only $3,150. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

20 acres at Piedmont park club-house, half open, half well shaded, 2-room house, good spring, only $8,000, on long time. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Come and inspect a map of Inman park at our office, and we will show you just the place to build your permanent home. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Choice list of city and suburban property for homes and investment. See us. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

50 acres, for sale or exchange, 2¼ miles from our office, 1,500 feet front on main avenue, good 6-room dwelling, two good houses, excellent orchards, good brick-yard, plenty of water, nice vineyard, fine collection of cows and complete dairy outfit, paying net $100 per month, at $15,000, on easy terms. Soon be in demand for lots, and adjacent property has sold at $600 an acre. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

36 acres, four miles from Kimball house, for $48 per acre, on long time; good orchard; long road front. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

West End, new 5-room cottage home, half block from Gordon-street car line, on Ashby street, on lot 55x220 feet, to 10-foot alley. Sam'l W Goode & Co.

62 acres, 2½ miles from Kimball house, road on three sides; famous resort on it; new car line soon to run near it; value rapidly increasing, at only $250 per acre, on easy terms, if taken by February 1st next. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Luckie-street 7-room home, central, large lot, good garden, stable, servants' house, $5,000. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Central, 6-room, 2-store, near Courtland street, cottage home, only $1,750; one-fourth cash, remainder in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

33 1-3x100 feet to alley, on Whitehall street, near Mitchell, for $10,500, and it is a good investment. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Very central Courtland-street vacant lot for $1,200, on easy terms. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Two Luckie-street lots, central, for $2,000. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

South Pryor-street lots, in large tract, high, shaded, accessible, convenient to thick population, steadily enhancing in value, and a good place to put a little cash for a spring advance. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Auction sales conducted at this agency. N. B. Fowler, our auctioneer. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Place your property on our list for sale or exchange quickly. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

CLAUD & HUBERT ESTES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MACON, GA.
Attorneys for the Central Georgia Bank and Macon Gaslight and Water Company.

Ice cream made to order, in plain and fancy models, at Lagomarsino's

ATLANTA'S PREACHERS

THE MEN WHO STAND IN OUR PULPITS.

Eloquent Men Who Have Devoted Themselves to the Service of God—Remarkable Careers.

A great heart to sympathize with the trials of all men, an immense chtrity to find excuses for the faults and even for the sins of mankind, a never tireing energy in the pursuit of good works and a mental ability to command the attention of the multitude; the force of intellect to be a leader among men—these are a few of the requirements of the ministry.

No calling in life demands such constant self-sacrifice, and it is difficult to understand how, with a knowledge of all that is expected of those who devote their lives to teaching the word of God, men can be found unselfish enough to assume the duties of a clergyman.

Atlanta has a generous share of men who by their gifts might have become great in any walk of life, but who chose instead of riches and worldly greatness, to devote themselves to their fellow beings.

The causes which induced these men to follow in the footsteps of St. Paul, may be found interesting.

BISHOP BECKWITH.

Bishop Beckwith never had but one plan of life. In all his visions of the future from the time he was a boy he never found himself following a profession but that of the church. With a view of becoming a clergyman he went to Trinity college, and after graduating he was ordained a deacon on May 21st, 1854. His first charge was Calvary church at Wadesborough, N. C. Even at his early age his wonderful eloquence and power made itself felt, and in May of the following year he was ordained to the priesthood, soon after which he was called to All Hallow's parish at Ann Arundel, Md. While there he married Miss Brockenbough, of Virginia, who aided him greatly in his ministerial work. The war was declared while he was still in charge of All Hallow's parish, and the question arose whether Maryland would remain in the union or secede. He finally saw that if he remained where he was it would be understood that he had sided with the north, which was an idea he never even contemplated. His departure was hurried by the news that the northern army was approaching, and one night with his family he fled from Ann Arundel and sought an asylum at Demopolis, Alabama. He soon received the appointment as chaplain on General Polk's staff, and during the entire war he remained at the front, preaching to the men when an opportunity was offered, and at all times urging them to do their duty as men and patriots. When the war closed he received a call to Texas, and he had placed his family in a wagon to start on the long journey, when he decided to ask once more for letters at the postoffice. That decision changed the whole course of his life, as he found there a call to Trinity church, New Orleans, which he immediately accepted, though the pay was only nominal. He remained in New Orleans three years, and during that time he built up the parish from a handful of worshipers to an immense congregation, whose pleasure it was to give him between six and seven thousand dollars a year. In 1867 he was chosen bishop of Georgia, but he declined the position until it was again tendered him in 1868, and during that year he received calls to Grace church in New York, and to others, which he declined because he could not leave the south. He was consecrated bishop in April, 1868, and during the twenty-two years he has ruled the Episcopal church in Georgia he has always held the admiration and respect of the entire state.



DR. STRICKLER.



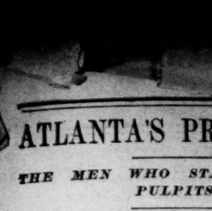
Dr. Strickler was a Virginian by birth. The early years of his life were passed by learning the printer's trade, and it was not until he reached the age of eighteen that he began thinking seriously of becoming a minister. When his mind was once made up, however, he lost no time in preparing himself for the sacred calling. He entered the Washington university, but hardly had he began his studies when the alarms of war sounded through the country, and without hesitation he laid down his books and took up the sword. First as a private and later as a captain the young soldier was one of the Fourth Virginia regiment that gained immortality as a part of the Stonewall brigade. The great personal courage of the boy who had resigned for a time his devotional studies led him continually into danger, many times was his body pierced by the bullets of the enemy. At the battle of Gettysburg he so exposed himself in leading a charge that he was shot down and later in the day he was captured and sent to a northern prison were he passed seventeen weary months.

Immediately after the war he resumed his studies, and when the academic course was finished, he entered the Union theological seminary, of Prince Edwards county, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1870.

Dr. Strickler was first called to Tinkling Springs, Va., which is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in America. For twelve and a half years he remained there, and then he came to Atlanta, and for seven years he has had charge of the Central Presbyterian church. During that time he has earned the love and respect, as well as the admiration, of every member of his great congregation.

DR. J. W. HEIDT.

It was comparatively late in life when Dr. Heidt became convinced that it was his duty to teach the gospel. He began life as a lawyer, afer graduating from Amory college in 1859, and receiving the degree of B. A., and from the Lumpkin Law school in 1861, where he received the degree of L. B. The beginning of the war prevented the young lawyer's practicing his profession. After graduating in July, he joined the Chatham artillery in August of the same year, and was immediately sent to Fort Pulaski. He remained with the army until the fall of 1864, when the governor, without solicitation on his part, commissioned him as solicitor general, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fred Tuper. He was afterward elected to the full term of four years. In 1867 Dr. Heidt became convinced that it was his duty to become a preacher. By his chosen profession he was making a handsome income and it was contrary to the advice of all his friends that he resigned his brilliant prospects and accepted charge of the Cave Spring circuit, with a salary of $200 a year. The great ability which had procured a phenomenal success at the bar enabled the young minister to make rapid strides toward distinction. He was soon transferred to the Griffin church, and was then made presiding elder of the LaGrange congregation, after which he was assigned to the pastorate of Trinity church, which became, under his care, the leading Methodist church in the south. In 1881 Dr. Heidt gave up the active duties of a pastor to become a leader in educational matters. He first took charge of the LaGrange female seminary, and during the four years of his directorship it gained wonderfully in importance. In 1885 when Dr. Heidt was about to return to the pastorate, he received a pressing call to Texas, and at the same time Trinity college conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity.





Four years and a half, Dr. Heidt remained as director of the Western university, of Texas, and, by his energy, the school increased from 350 to over 500 pupils. The buildings were increased to nearly double their former size, and at the present time the Western university is one of the leading Methodist institutions in America. In returning to Trinity church, Dr. Heidt returns to nunberless old friends who are fully aware of his great ability, and welcome him as he deserves.

DR. HAWTHORNE.

Dr. Hawthorne began life as a lawyer, and was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1857. For two years he practiced his profession, and then the desire he had always felt to become a minister mastered the fears he entertained as to his fitness for the sacred calling, and he decided to devote the remainder of his life to the church. He entered himself as a student at the Howard Theological college of Alabama, and thoroughly prepared himself for his chosen career. After he graduated he became pastor of the Baptist church at Mobile, and remained there until the war broke out. He then became chaplain of the 24th Alabama regiment, and served his God and his country until his health gave out and he was forced to seek rest. When he recovered he returned to the ranks as a missionary, and whenever an opportunity offered he was on hand to preach to the soldiers. After the close of the war, he went to Selma, Alabama, and from there he went to Baltimore and took charge of the Franklyn Square Baptist church. His next move was to Louisville, where he assumed the care of the Broadway church. He then went to New York, and for two years he preached at the Tabernacle church. His health gave way under the strain, and he was forced to take rest for six months. His doctors advised his return to the south, and the next four years of his life were at Montgomery. He then took charge of the first Baptist church of Richmond, and from there he came to Atlanta, where he has remained for five and a half years.

DR. J. W. LEE.

From his earliest boyhood Dr. J. W. Lee had no thought but to preach the word of God. Reared by earnest Methodist parents his youthful mind imbibed a longing for good works, which has remained with him always. Before leaving school he received a license to preach and when he graduated at Emory college at Oxford in 1874 he was immediately admitted to the conference, beginning with the Floyd circuit at a salary of $110 a year. His eloquence and earnestness raised him rapidly in the estimation of the church, and he was promoted to the Rockmart circuit, then to the Long Cane circuit in Troup county, and at the end of three years he was given charge of the Carrollton station. After ten years he was moved to Dalton and then to Rome, where he built a $40,000 church. His next transfer brought him to Trinity church, Atlanta, and for four years his best efforts were devoted to the improvement and enlargement of his charge. He succeeded by his energy in having a $20,000 addition put to the church and the congregation under his ministry was also nearly doubled. As a lecturer, Dr. Lee has gained an immense reputation. At the Salt Springs Chautauqua he has lectured for two seasons and in Florida his words have been listened to with interest. Last summer Dr. Lee occupied the pulpit of Christ church, Birmingham, England, for a month, and when he left he had achieved a wonderful success. Besides his other gifts, Dr. Lee possesses the facile pen of a ready writer, and his articles have appeared in most of the leading religious magazines both north and south. He is at present engaged on an interesting article, which will appear in the Forum.

A few weeks ago the conference transferred Dr. Lee to a smaller church in West End, which it was thought his energy would build up, and the conference showed their wisdom, for during the few weeks that have elapsed forty new members have been added to the church.

ELDER HARRIS.

Elder Harris was a preacher from his cradle. When he was only a boy his pleasure was to gather his playmates about him and from a chair preached to them. At that early age Elder Harris believed in the church militant and if his small congregation objected to his sermons he would bring them to order with a switch.



When his age permitted he joined the Methodist church and he was soon recognized as a powerful man who was bound to become a leader of his fellow-men. While still engaged as a circuit preacher Elder Harris was thrown by the force of family ties into companionship and under the influence of Dr. Hook, the leader of the Christian church, and of his son, Judge Hook; the present school commissioner of Georgia. Gradually he became convinced that the doctrines advocated by the Christian church were right, and one day he announced his intention of leaving the Methodist church and being baptized into the newer faith. For several weeks he went among his people and told them what he believed, at the same time requesting all those who could believe as he did to join with him in entering the Christian church. At his own request Dr. Hook performed the baptism and when the appointed hour came forty other converts stood on the river bank to be baptized at the same time. Elder Harris was the first to receive the sacriment, and he then assisted Dr. Hook in baptizing the others. Since that day he has been an earnest and an able worker in the cause of his church. After Dr. Hook's death he became the leader of the Christian church, and he is now recognized as one of the ablest men in their, or any other, church in the south.

The short sketches given above are those of only a few of Atlanta's eminent divines. Several others whose lives are of equal interest will be given in a future issue.

Read Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate offers in this paper.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons Tickets

On sale at
George Muse's 38 Whitehall street,
Orr & Glover's, 104 Whitehall street,
Stoney, Gregory & Co's., 25 Peachtree street,
Corner Decatur and Edgewood avenue.
A limited numer of reserved seats without extra charge. Secure them early.

Pick Out Your Real Estate Today in Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s list in this paper.

PALMY THOMASVILLE.

THE GROWING CITY AMONG THE PINES.

The Retreat of Wealth and Culture—What the People Are Doing—Business Enterprises.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 15.—[Special.] THE CONSTITUTION interviewed several prominent citizens today on the general condition of affairs and business of the city, and the following is what they said:

Colonel A. P. Wright, president of the Bank of Thomasville, was up to his neck in business, as usual, but he took time to say: "The future is very bright. Thomasville will have two more railroads and, possibly three within the next twelve months. The Augusta and West Florida will be begun by March or April 1st, next. Colonels T. C. Mitchell and A. T. McIntyre, Sr., and Mr. S. L. Hayes and myself, all of this city, are directors on that road. I have information also, that the Georgia Southern will break dirt on their road from Tifton to this city, within the next thirty days. The building of this road will in no wise prevent the construction of the Augusta and West Florida, nor will it in any degree jeopardize the latter road's interests. They will run parallel only about ten miles, and the balance of the routes have different territory to draw upon. I have assurances from the authorities of Augusta and West Florida, that they are not concerned about whether or not the Georgia Southern build. Besides these two roads, we will probably get the Carrabel, Tallahassee and Thomasville. I am expecting a letter every day from Mr. Blake, its president, who is in Europe seeking to place the bonds of his road, telling me that he has been entirely successful."

"What effect, colonel, will the construction of these roads have on Thomasville?" was asked.

"The certain result will be to make Thomasville easily the largest, most progressive and prosperous city in southwest Georgia. They will be sure to develop considerable manufacturing enterprises. I have now before me a letter from certain parties who are negotiating for sites on which to erect a broom factory, a toy factory and a fruit dessiccating establishment."

"Do you think, colonel, that Thomasville will ever become much of a manufacturing city?"

"Yes, sir, I do. I can see no reason why it should not, while I see many reasons why it should. One factory will bring another, until we have various establishments to work up our yellow pine lumber, cotton cloth and yarn mills, and various other like industries. The most inviting field at present is in the canning and desiccating of fruits and vegetables. To the man who understands this business, there is a fortune in it just now and here. This section is peculiarly adapted for raising all kinds of vegetables unsually canned in the greatest abundance and at the least possible cost. Then there are the great fruit crops that can be profitably canned." Colonel Wright grew enthusiastic as he repeated, "I tell you there is a bonanza in it. To the right man there is a bonanza in it."

"What of the material growth of the city?" was asked. "We have gained at least 500 inhabitants during the last twelve months. Capital has flowed in, all industries have prospered exceptionally, and the community is certainly much richer than it was a year ago. Real estate is the safest and best criterion by which to judge material prosperity. The real estate has advanced twenty-five per cent during the year and is still in firm demand, which will insure further advances."

"You have been speaking of the city. How about the country, Colonel?"

President Wright smiled complacently as he proceeded, with enthusiasm. "The farmers are in better condition than they have been for years. True they have been liberal borrowers of cheapened money, but it was to buy more lands and improve the old places. As the farmer's sons and daughters marry off, he sometimes has to borrow money to buy a home for the young people. But this is money judiciously spent and pays the community at large. This makes new farms, new houses and homes, and enriches the country. The farmers have exhibited great thrift and economy of late, more so than usual, and they have been blessed with abundant harvests. One more year of industry and economy, and they will have freed themselves from the incubus of debt entirely.

Farming lands have felt the impulse of renewed prosperity, and their value is being enhanced for many miles around. I have just been told by a small truck and melon grower, whom I assisted to buy a small tract of land twenty miles from Thomasville, a year ago, at $300, that he could now get $1,000 for his place. This is only one of many like cases."

Mayor Hopkins was seen and asked if he knew of any contemplated improvements of general interest in the near future.

"Yes," said the judge, "there are many, but the chief one is the street railway. This is now a certainty. The Thomasville Street Railway company has had an expert down here to make estimates of cost of construction. He returned a day or two ago, and we are now awaiting his estimates before beginning work.

There are a large number of first class residences which I know will be constructed in the early future; that the Augusta and West Florida road will be built, there is no doubt. I also have a statement from those in authority that the Georgia Southern will build from Tifton."

"What do you think, judge, of the general prosperity?"

"The city has gained largely in population and taxable property. The next census will surprise most people. Thomasville must have gained nearly 1,000 people this year. While there has been a steady growth there has been no boom, and hence the growth is healthy and will continue."

The reporter next called upon Dr. T. M. McIntosh, and interrogated him on the general president of the community. The doctor replied with pride and pleasure, for he is also president of the board of health. The city has been remarkably healthy; in fact, strikingly so.

"To what, doctor, do you attribute this great change for the better?"

"There can be no doubt about the cause. Better sanitation, better sewerage, and better water—especially better sanitation—have done the good work."

"Do you think it advisable, or necessary, to make large outlays on sewerage?"

"No, not at all. We depend now chiefly upon the cartage system for removing the refuse of the city. There is no better or more effective method in the world. It has the endersement of the highest authorities on sanitation. I should recommend sewers for hotels, large boarding houses and very crowded districts, simply to lessen the labor and expense of the cartage system.

Manager Davie, of the Piney Woods hotel and Mitchell house, had just finished one of the sumptuous dinners of the Piney Woods, and was in a talkative mood, when approached by your correspondent and questioned on his particular line of business.

"We are far ahead," said Mr. Davies, "of any previous year. We have now more engagements than ever before at this time. We have quite a company in the house at present and it is being daily augmented, notwithstanding the almost summer weather. Everything indicates a tremendous rush of tourists and pleasure-seekers to the south and to Thomasville this season. We will be comfortably full by January 15th. Will be completely overrun in February and March.

There has been a steady growth of the tourist business in Thomasville with each season, each year exceeding all the preceding years. Its future magnitude will only be measured by the accommodations furnished by the railroads in getting here, and the hotels afterwards. At present the South Florida and Western seems to favor Florida. Thomasville is the only real competitor of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and if it had equal railway facilities, the rivalry would soon cease forever. There is absolutely no question about the result. These people are all partial to the piney woods, and if the Ponce de Leon had been built here instead of St. Augustine, it could easily be filled every season.

A large and very desirable 8-room dwelling, all modern conveniences, on corner lot, 75x192 feet, within two blocks of Peachtree street and half block of electric line on paved street, water, gas, etc. Only $7,500 if taken at once Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad St.

RAILROAD MEN'S BANQUET.

An Enjoyable Occasion at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

After the transaction of the regular routine business at the rooms of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association last night, a delightful banquet was given by the members of the literary club to honorary members and invited guests, celebrating the first anniversary of the literary and social club of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association.

State secretary, Mr. G. C. Jenner, was present, and favored the boys with a happy speech.

Mr. W. Woods White made a short talk, in which he brought out the strength of the work of this association. Mr. Bosard gave one of his delectable talks.

Mr. Walden chairman of the railroad committee, and Mr. Burton, president of the Literary club, presided at the table. The boys did ample justice to the spread.

After the supper State Secretary G. C. Jenner delivered a short talk, in which he showed how the railroad work has progressed west of the Mississippi river.

Before the meeting adjourned thanks were tendered to the committee that arranged the banquet.

The E. T., V. & G.

The East Tennessee change of schedule, which was to have gone into effect today, is postponed.

The bulletin order, which went into effect a week ago, making No. 13 leave here for Brunswick at 7 p. m., instead of at noon, is still in effect, and that change will probably be incorporated in the general change now to be made.

It is probable that the new schedule will be put in operation next Sunday. There are eight daily passenger trains in Georgia to be effected, four between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and four between Atlanta and Brunswick, two going each way on each division all the time. Hinging on this change are a number of minor changes over the state for connection.

HIS REMAINS SENT HOME.

Mr. Schnessler's Wife Telegraphs From New York in Regard to His Death.

Mr. Bernhardt Schnessler's wife telegraphed from New York yesterday to her husband, in this city. Her message was full of affectionate words, telling him to go further south for the benefit of his health, and stating that the business was going on all right, and that their two children were looking for him and inquiring after him daily. She also telegraphed him to let her know if he needed anything, and if so she would furnish money and any assistance in her power to rescue him.

Later in the day a telegram was received from an undertaker on Long Island by Mr. C. J. Weinmeister, asking that he forward the remains to Glendale, regardless of expense, and the body was sent northward at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, by the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Funeral of Miss Morris.

The funeral of Miss Carrie Morris, the daughter of Mr. Lewis Morris, occurred yesterday, from the residence, No. 71 South Butler street.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. Virgil Norcross officiated, and the ceremonies were most affecting. Miss Morris was a most lovable young lady, and her sad death is deplored by a large circle of friends.

MASTER HIRSCH'S DAY.

The Services at the Synagogue Yesterday Morning—At Concordia Hall.

The synagogue was thronged yesterday morning with the friends of Master Jacob H. Hirsch to see him enter the covenant of God.

The young man acquitted himself finely.

The synagogue was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. In front of Rabbi Reich's reading desk a magnificent arch of evergreens had been arranged. On the arch in beautiful cut flowers was "Barmitzvah."

The prayer by the Rabbi was touching and pretty. Master Hirsch's responses were clear and distinct, and his speech was creditable indeed.

The exercises were impressive throughout and there was not a dry eye in the temple.

In the evening the young gentleman's friends met him at Concordia hall, where delightful hours were passed. The early part of the evening was given up to the children and later the grown people had their fun. In the children's banquet room an elegant lunch was served and the speeches of the little ones were quite clever.

The big banquet hall was a magnificent picture. Covers for one hundred and fifty were ready when midnight came and the supper was delicious.

THE WHEAT STREET SEWER.

The Chairman of the Sewer Committee Entertains an Audience.

Hon. Jacob Haas, chairman of the sewer committee, gave an audience to a large delegation of citizens who want the Bell street sewer extended.

The meeting was an interesting one.

Among those present were Hon. A. M. Reinhardt, member of the aldermanic board; Hon. Porter King, sixth ward councilman; Judge W. T. Newman, M. C. Kiser, J. H. Nunnally, J. R. Gramling, Rev. Dr. Morrison, L. B. Nelson, W. F. Williams and A. McD. Wilson, Hon. John R. Goodwin and City Engineer Clayton. The gentlemen were all strong in their appeals for the sewer, asserting that it was absolutely essential to the health of the people in the fourth and sixth wards.

Mr. Haas shwed them the amount that could be given to the sewer, and that its construction, as requested, would cost $105,000 more than the entire appropriation to sewers for the year. He agreed, however, to do as much work as possible for them. Mr. Haas said when the legislature met he would try to induce a legislation by which bonds could be issued for the work.

Ways and means for the construction of the sewer were discussed, but nothing satisfactory was done.

Mr. Haas says he will extend the sewer as far as he can.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

A Confederate Soldier Who Sold Boys Beer Gets a Pardon.

Governor Gordon yesterday granted P. Lewis a pardon out of the common jail of Richmond county.

The circumstances of Lewis's conviction were such as to arouse the sympathy of a great many citizens of Augusta, and a petition signed by many names was presented to the governor asking for his release.

Lewis is an old man who lost his leg fighting for the confederacy, and by his honesty has gained the respect of everybody who knows him. Last December he sold two small boys a bottle of beer, with the understanding that it was for their parents. The little sinners drank the contents of the bottle, and for a while they painted the town a deep vermillion. Lewis was prosecuted, and on the 7th of January he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs, or to serve three months in the common jail. As he was too poor to raise the money, he was placed in prison.

When the governor understood the case he willingly gave Lewis his liberty.

ON THEIR WAY TO SEE LOWRY.

Some of "the Boys" Who Go for a Visit to Mississippi.

William Muldoon, Michael J. Donavan and Michael Cleary were three of the distinguished guests of the Kimball yesterday.

The "solid man" and his companions reached the city yesterday morning and after a few hours' stay went on to Mississippi where they go at the earnest solicitation of Mississippi's governor.

"Tough luck," said Muldoon, as he sat at dinner at the Kimball. "I don't see why we had to go and them other fellows were allowed to stay in New York. But I guess we're all right. Governor Lowry has a warm place in his heart for our sort of fellows—that's all."

The three sports were in charge of R. K. Jayne, of Mississippi.

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

Acknowledged previously	**$16,560 20**
Subscribed yesterday by Miss Orelia Key Bell	**1 00**
Total	**$16,561 20**

He Gave $10.

Mr. James Johnson, of this city, in subscribing $10 to the Grady monument fund, said: "I would move out of Atlanta rather than not lend a helping hand to the building of a monument to Henry Grady. I do it for my love for him as a good husband and father."

Diamond Smugglers.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Captain Rettig, of Ward's line steamer Saratoga, and Isaac Lamm, one of his passengers, were examined by United States Commissioner Shield today on the charge of smuggling into this country over $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry. Customs Inspector Donahoe testified that, the day after the Saratoga arrived, he was told that the captain had brought a quantity of diamonds ashore without paying duty. Witness asked the captain for the diamonds, and received them from the captain at his house, in Seventy-Second street. The captain claimed to be taking charge of them for Mr. Lamm, to whom they belonged. They were both held to answer Monday next, and bail was fixed at $1,500 each.

A SAD DEATH.

THE BODY OF THE MAN FOUND IN THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

Recognized by People Who Knew Him—It Was the Body of Frank C. Armistead Formerly of Atlanta.

A body was found afloat in Chattahoochee river on Friday evening.

It was discovered by two fishermen, who saw a dark object floating in the water. They tried to bring the bundle to the shore, but failed, and they employed a couple of gentlemen to go out and bring it to land.

Nobody knew the features because of their discoloration, and for some time there was a lot of conjectures as to who the dead man might be.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

After the body was brought to Atlanta it was identified by Captain Jim Morrow, as that of Frank C. Armistead, who came from Santa Anna, California, to visit his brother some time ago. He knew Mr. Armistead, because the latter had worked under him many years ago.

Armistead remained there a short time under the care of physicians, his health bein bad. Five weeks ago he left, saying he was going to seek work. When he left, the only article he took from his room was his new Colt revolver.

All the circumstances tend to indicate that his death was a suicide, but nobody will ever know just how he died. He was a fine specimen of manhood, but when he left Atlanta he was rather despondent. He was about thirty-three years old. His body was brought to this city yesterday, and will be buried tomorrow in the family burying ground at Alcova, on the Georgia road.

Shot by a Negro.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., January 18.—[Special—This morning Mr. W. E. Burnbag received a telegram from Mr. N. S. Leary, of Nahunta, asking that a doctor be sent there at once, as his little child had been shot and seriously hurt. Mr. Leary got into a difficulty with a negro, during which the negro shot at him, and missing him, hit his little son. The negro escaped.

NO ANGEL WINGS.

O, tell me not that angels have no wings,
For oh! to me it brings
A sudden pang which rends my very soul
And bids me drink the dregs from out the bowl
Embittered by my tears!
Say not again those words to me. Let hope
Still linger near, lest I in darkness grope
'Midst dread alarm and fears.

Those wings did overshadow me when I
Did in my cradle lie;
All night they gently fanned me, and at dawn
Their happy influence was not withdrawn
But ever hovered near:
They were my benison in wakeful hours
Sweet perfume gathered from the fragrant flowers
To fill my atmosphere.

In childhood's days, enhanced by hand of art,
New joys they did impart,
And clearer views, which time cannot efface,
Nor words of noted men make void the place
Where wings of angels grow.
O pictures fair, embodiment so real
An entrance into Heaven shall reveal
To all the saints below.

They left me not when youth became my guest,
More fondly still caressed,
Until I longed to have some for mine own,
"But thou wilt need to wait until they're grown,"
A voice said low to me.
"Your wish was seed which found the richest soil,
They'll surely grow if thou wilt watch and toil
And very patient be."

"Beneath the shadow of Thy wings me hide"
And let me there abide;
For I would do my best, O Lord, alway,
As wings but grow by good deeds done each day
And pain borne patiently:—
Our wings are fashioned as we plan and build,
All hopes of ours in Heaven shall be fulfilled
Throughout eternity.

—LILLIAN STILES WEBSTER.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumptian, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

THE FINEST

CHOCOLATE CREAMS!

And Most Delicious

BUTTERCUPS

Will Be Sold At

30 CENTS!

PER POUND

For a Few Weeks on SATURDAYS.

NUNNALLY'S,

36 Whitehall St.

jan11—dtf 5p n r m

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SAMUELS.—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Foot, and Mr. M. Foot and family are invited to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of Mr. Abe Foot, No. 14 Windsor street, today at 2:30 p. m.

MEETINGS.

The Atlanta Glass Company.

By order of the board of directors a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company is called at the company's office for 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 21st, to consider plans for increasing the stock or funding the debt, and increasing capacity of the business.

J. W. RANKIN,
President.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wishes to teach a few scholars telegraphy at his home. Success guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Address "Operator," Constitution. 2t

SHORTHAND—CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF Shorthand, 49 Whitehall. The most practical institution of the kind south. Special terms to ladies; every graduate employed; large enthusiastic classes. Catalogue free.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLlege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References. Moore Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution.—Night school also. sun tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE LOANS promptly negotiated at low rates. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta st. 2t

MONEY TO LOAN ON CENTRAL CITY property at 8 per cent. West & Goldsmith. sun tues thurs.

$10000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT a reasonable rate. Address, box 410.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet. 18-tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. aug17-d6m

WOLF'S AUCTION HOUSE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next 20 days. Hundreds of dressers, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedsprings, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.

We want any amount of Office and Household Furniture for the Cash or on Storage.

We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables.

Remember H. Wolfe, City Auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street.

PERSONAL.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE OPENED AT Lula, Ga. Stock fed by the day or month. Conveyance furnished on short notice at reasonable charges. We desire your patronage. Martin & Wright, Lula, Ga. 4tsnn

SHORT FORM MORTGAGE, WITH POWER to sell, one dollar per 100; can be recorded for fifty cents. Bennett, Broad street.

WE HAVE REFITTED, REARRANGED AND repaired our factory, and have added more floor space and new machinery, to meet the demands of the coming season. We are now in first-class shape to furnish bank, church and office fixtures, stair and veranda work, and every description of interior and exterior finish in pine and hard woods. Geo. S. May & Co., 141 West Mitchell street.

SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBER DEALERS ON molding, brackets, balusters, etc. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum.

MR. ——, YOU FAILED TO SEE ME MONday, so I sold that fine home in West End also, three more. I am too busy to write out a list. Send me your address, or call and see me this week, as I have a choice bargain for you to get a home on easy terms. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent, No. 45 East Hunter street.

SAVE MONEY BY HAVING YOUR WATCH repaired by A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

IF YOU WANT A COOK, NURSE, CLERK, OR any kind of help, leave your orders at the Bureau of Information, 48½ Marietta street, room No. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.—A GENTLEman of twenty-six years wishes to correspond with a good-looking, intelligent young lady, between the age of sixteen and twenty, who would find a pleasure in this kind of correspondence. His object is matrimony. Address, with photo, "Harry," 100 Public Square, Fort Worth, Texas. P. S.—Widows not objectionable.

W. S. McNEAL WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS and paint your houses in the neatest style. House painting and graining are specialties. Have him put up your picture rods. Call on him at 114 Whitehall street or telephone 453. Prices way down. sun tf

IF LEONIDAS HATCHER WILL WRITE TO G. 43 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., he will hear something to his advantage. fri sun

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has this day filed an application to the March term of the superior court for Fulton county, to be relieved of all legal disabilities imposed upon him by the granting of a total divorce to Mrs. Jennie Joyce, from the undersigned by said court, on the 12th day of April, 1889. This December 27, 1889. dec28-d60d CHARLES M. JOYCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH, MANtels, door and window frames, veranda posts, brackets, balusters, rails, molding, etc. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum.

STOCK FOR SALE.
Brosius Moter Sewing Machine Co.
At 85 cents.
Address P. O. Box 10.

THE ONLY CHEAP WALL PAPER HOUSE IN the city is to be found at 114 Whitehall street. Get McNeal's prices. sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

CUT FLOWERS—WASHINGTON, PHILADELphia and native-grown. Cut roses for sale at 102 Forest avenue, from Wednesday till Saturday.

MRS. CLARA WILLIAMS BEGS TO INFORM her friends and patrons that she has removed her dressmaking to 49½ Whitehall street, Miss Carrie Wield's (Adlers) old stand. Thanking them for past patronageshe would be pleased to see them at her rooms, where she will be prepared to carry on her business in the latest styles.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

LADIES WILL FIND McNEAL POLITE AND attentive at all times. He employes only the best workmen. He paints houses, does graining, puts up picture rods, and wall papering in the best style, and at prices that cannot be touched. Call on him at 114 Whitehall or telephone 453. suntf

FURNITURE.

PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING CITY, WILL dispose of elegant suits of furniture, carpets, etc., slightly used, in one lot or separately, at one-half their cost, for cash or on time. Address P. A. D., Constitution office.

CHEAP CASH FURNITURE HOUSE—NEW and second-hand furniture, stoves, carpets, mattresses, springs, pillows, lounges, bed lounges and other household and office goods, at special bargians this week. L. M. Ives, 33 Marietta street, Opera House block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—ONE FOUR OR FIVE-ROOM COTtage, near Fair street school.
Several small places from $1,000 to $2,500, in the eastern part of the city. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—10 SHARES GEORGIA LOAN, Savings and Banking Co. stock at 85 cents. D., 135 W. Fair st.

FOR SALE—CART WITH TOP, PLATFORM spring wagon, top Brewster buggy, new light delivery wagon. Bargains. Jarvis Buggy Co.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, together or separate. Apply 119 Whitehall. jan16-4t

A GENTLE, WELL-BRED MARE, SPLENDID for breeding, cheap to right party. Stewart & Boyden, Alabama street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DELIVERY WAGON, with top; $35 cash. Address Eugene, Constitution office.

MONEY WANTED

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR A TERM OF years, at a reasonable rate of interest, $3,000 on valuable farm property in Cobb county, Ga., or will return it in installments. Address "Fancy Butter-Dairy," care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19-d tf

MONEY WANTED—WANTED FOR A CUSTomer $7,500 on five years time. Value of real estate security offered $15,000. Gilt edge loan. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES lathe, flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding, interior and exterior finish. Dobbs Lumber company corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER and picture rods in the city at W. S. McNeal's. Try him. He will please you. Call at 114 Whitehall or telephone 453. sun

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, VERANDA and stair work. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN to board at 119 Loyd; terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, No. 33 Luckie, one square from Peachtree. Board if desired.

TWO GENTLEMEN TO ROOM AND BOARD at No. 76 Ivy street. Special terms to table boarders.

193 WHITEHALL STREET—ONE LARGE, nicely furnished, sunny front room, with board, gas and bath. Terms reasonable.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN GET GOOD board at Mrs. Williams, 57 W. Mitchell, at $15 a month; apply at once.

A FEW WHO CAN GIVE THE BEST REFERence can get permanent board at 31 North Forsyth street. 4t

BOARD, BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. TERMS reasonable. No. 100 Walton street. 1wk

BOARDERS WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED front room, on veranda. Couple preferred. Mrs. C. C. Morrall, 89 East Mitchell street. su, tu th

86 IVY — SINGLE ROOM FOR LADY AND room for couple (or gentlemen) with first-class board. thu fri su

FOR BOARDERS—A FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, every way desirable. Call and see it at No. 66 North Forsyth; central location. thu sun

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR NICE YOUNG men can get good board and first class accommodation in a private family at 44 Church street. 1w

BOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 58 N. Forsyth street. Terms, five to eight dollars per week. Transients, dollar and dollar and a quarter per day. jan12—d 1w

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 25 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations. sep11—dtf

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—LARGE, COMfortably furnished front room with good board, near postoffice. Private family preferred. Address, stating location, price, etc., P. O. box 290, city.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND BREWERS-Sword brick machine, good as new, by the Wrightsville Brick company., Wrightsville, Ga. sun wed

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENCYclopedia Brittanica. Address, stating price, J. W. L., care Constitution.

I WILL BUY OF MANUFACTURERS FOR you, furniture, carpets, diamonds, etc., and allow very easy payments on long time; money to loan on any good security; transactions confidential at your home. Address V. V., care Constitution.

I WANT TO HIRE A HORSE BY THE DAY OR for several months for very light driving. Address P. E. P., Constitution office.

I WANT TO BUY QUICK, FOR CASH, SEVeral full or parts of suits of nice parlor, bedroom and hall furniture, carpets, curtains, folding bed, etc., for a six-room cottage. Address Cottage, Constitution office.

WANTED—OLD GOLD AND SILVER IN EXchange for diamonds, watches and jewelry. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

WANTED—500,000 FEET CLEAR AND DRY lumber. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum.

WANTED—BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS to buy my lime, every barrel is guaranteed equal to the best. Plastering hair, cement, plaster, etc. Prices as low as any other dealer. Sole manufacturer of the "Hill Pit" inside blinds. J. C. Kimball, Telephone 791, 9 North Broad street. jan 19—d1w

CASH PAID FOR SECOND HAND FURNIture, stoves, carpets and other household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 33 Marietta street, Opera House block.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE forge and anvil. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. 3t

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A GOOD second hand Remington typewriter. Address Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil Mills, 15½ E. Alabama street. jan18 tf

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A REMINGTON typewriter. If convenient, two or three hours daily use will answer. Address R., 180 E. Hunter street, city. fri su

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 Whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13—tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—EITHER SEX; WRITE AT ONCE for outfit. Eighth wonder and other new positively fastest sellers on earth. Sold only by Empire Manufacturing Co., 62 (a) Varick street, New York. su, tu, th

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in Georgia and Alabama to sell the Hammond typewriter, the most successful typewriting machine in the world. J. H. Nunnally, general agent, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIFE INsurance or other solicitors can make $1,000 per month; opportunity of a century; territory anywhere; write for particulars; no competition, P. O. box 2,123, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 PER DAY COLlecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge, satisfaction guaranteed and $4 outfit free. Adrress A. Dunne & Co., 56 Reade street, New York. tu thu sun

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MY NEW "Novelty Waist"—a child's waist, skirt, panties and hose supporter combined. The cutest little garment ever made. Agents make $4.50 daily. Also, McIntosh Waterproof Raglans, "French Peasants," Mother Hubbards—Alpaca outside, rubber inside—and full line ladies' and children's furnishing goods. Stamp for catalogue. E. H. Campbell, 484 Randolph street, Chicago. jan12-12t sun tu thu

WE WANT A FEW HONEST AND INTELLIgent persons to take orders in this and surrounding towns on "Stanley in the Wilds of Africa and How He Rescued Emin Pasha." The intrepid Hero has just returned to civilization. Public interest in him is at fever heat. This is the Stanley Book the people want. Send 50 cents for outfit, and be the first in the field, or write immediately for full particulars, terms, etc. Agents are just coining money. Write quick. Franklin Publishing Co., Box 920, Richmond, Va. jan12,sun,tu,thur

AGENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED circular, and terms for two weeks' trial of Missouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam without rubbing. Easily sold; profitable. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st., N. Y. oct30wed,sun52t

AGENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED circular, and terms for two weeks' trial for Missouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam, without rubbing. Easily sold. Profitable. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st, N. Y., city. sun 13t

THE DENVER STATE LOTTERY CO. WANT agents. Tickets 50 cents. Address A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colo. 10t

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the Self-Lighting Pocket Lamp. Sells at sight. Send for price list and circular. Wm. Maybaum & Co., 6th and Arch sts., Phila. Pa. fri sun

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY—WONDERful new rubber undergarment; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jan9—dtf

AGENTS—WANTED ON SALARY. $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—NEW THEATER—A POPULAR price theater for Atlanta. I want a few men with capital to found a stock company. All who are interested write for particulars—address New Theater—Constitution office.

WANTED—A PARTY, MALE OR FEMALE, TO handle light manufacturing business. Big money to right party. Call at St. James Hotel, 12½ West Mitchell street, room 2.

$2000—WILL BUY A WELL-ESTABlished. good paying business; will sell for money or exchange for real estate. Address A, for next two days, this office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

MACHINERY—FOR FIRST-CLASS BOILERS, Erie and Atlas Engines, Mills, Gins and Presses, Injector Pipe, and Fittings. Write to Geo. R. Lombard & Co., Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Gin Works, also Railroad, Mill Engine and Gin Supply House. We cast every day. Augusta, Ga. Repairing promptly done. jan20—tf su

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H. P. ENGINE AND BOIler good as new. Also one 40 H. P. boiler, cheap. The Beutell M'f'g Co., P. O. box 341, Atlanta, Ga. jan17—3t

INJECTORS—GEO. R. LOMBARD & CO., AUgusta, Ga., are headquarters for the best and cheapest made. jan16—tf thu

BOILERS—BOILERS—19 SECOND-HAND AND 32 new boilers and new and second-hand engines at buyers' prices. Casey Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. jan10—10t

LOST.

LOST—A PUG DOG, NAMED TRIX, FROM NO. 2 Bowles street, Friday. Finder will be rewarded by returning dog to Blanche Wentworth, 16 Collins st. sun mon

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMAN—A LIVE MAN, TO SELL A LINE of quick-selling specialties to merchants. Big commission; no competition. W. B. Pershing, South Bend, Ind. jan19 d10t sun tu thu

WANTED—ON BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN farm, small family—man for general work—woman to cook, wash, milk—german preferred. Good home and wages to good people. Owner resides on place. Everything first class—only best people need apply. Address "Home," this paper.

WANTED—THE BEST TRAVELING SALESman $1,200 per year will employ. Owen, Hallas, 323-325 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. jan 19-3t

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD STENOGRApher and typewriter. Can give immediate employment. Address "John," care Constitution.

WANTED—HELP—TWO OR THREE PARTIES to sell a line of proprietary medicines on commission. Particulars given by addressing A. M., Constitution office.

ANY PERSON SEEKING FOR EMPLOYMENT or seeking to employ any help, please call at 24 South Broad streets. Thomas & Morris.

WANTED—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SITuation? If so, you may obtain what you want through the Bureau of Information. 48½ Marietta street, room No. 7.

WANTED—ONE COLLECTOR, TWO CITY drummers, one clerk, five cooks; several good positions can be secured through Bureau of Information, 48½ Marietta street, room No. 7.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO COME TO house in second ward, and teach boys school lessons two hours each night (algebra and latin). Salary, $10 per month. Address Parent, Constitution office.

J. M. HIGH & CO. REQUIRE A YOUNG MAN in office. Must be quick at figures and reliable.

WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY, to solicit on guaranteed salary of $2.50 per day. Good reference and small cash deposit required. Address C. W. Burton, room 29, Gould building.

WANTED—A YOUTH ABOUT 20 TO ASSIST in office work. Must be accurate in figures. Address in own handwriting, box 202, city.

SALESMEN WANTED—MEN WHO ARE FAvorably known to the gents' furnishing goods' trade. State experience. Good salaries to the right men. Address Cincinnati Suspender Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. wed&sun

EXPERIENCED MALE TEACHER, WELL recommended, wanted to take charge of Watkinsville academy. $800 salary guaranteed for a term of ten months. School to open March 1st. Address Trustees, Watkinsville, Oconee county, Ga. wed sun

LEARN SHORTHAND—ALL EXERCISES IN text book. Pitman, Graham Munson system, corrected for $5; satisfaction given. W. A. Marr, 627 Opera house, Chicago, jan12—2t sun

WANTED—TRAVELERS FOR A COMMERcial agency. Alpheus McCallum, vice-president, 139 Madison street, Chicago. thu,fri,sun

SALESMAN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms, address, Centennial M'f'g. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio. nov23-d 30t fri sun tue

A GOOD JOB PRINTER OF STEADY HABITS can get employment which will likely prove permanent by addressing Thos. Gilbert, Columbus, Ga. jan18—2t

WANTED AT ONCE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS traveling salesmen for the piano and organ trade. Also one man well acquainted with wholesale trade. None but sober, industrious and experienced men desired. Apply with full particulars to Ludden & Bates, Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga. jan18—3t

$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, Hafer & Co., Piqua, Ohio. tue thu sat sun

WE WANT A RELIABLE MAN AS GENERAL agent at once. First-class goods. Liberal terms will be made to the right party. Address carefully Morgan Manufacturing company, 130 E street, Kalamazoo, Mich. jan14-d12t-tues-thur-sat.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH, salary and expenses, to sell a line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. div

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO TAKE charge of house while the family go abroad. An elderly lady preferred. References required. Call at 43 Smith street, Tennille, Ga., Monday between hours of 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS QUICK at figures, writes a plain, rapid hand, and who is a good stenographer and typewriter. Permanent position and good salary will be given to the right party. Address "J. K.," care Constitution.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, 56 Garnett street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 COTTON MILL operatives. Comfortable homes, with good garden spots free. Compensation as favorable as offered by any mill. Locality healthy. Correspond at once with W. H. Huguley & Co., West Point, Ga. jan 14 1w

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

WANTED—ONE LADY IN EACH TOWN TO earn $5 to $15 per week. No humbug. No risk. A $1 sample and full particulars free. Address The N. Y. H. A., 285 Broadway, N. Y. sun tu thur

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO introduce our spring line of gloves on salary. Samples free. Expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Royal Glove Co., Cincinnati, O. jan2-d13t fri,sun,wed

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their own homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. Address with stamp, Crystalized Photo Co., 112 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. nov24 sun 13t

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper for hotel who understands pastry. Permanent home for right party. Address Box 303, Seneca, S. C. sun2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

CARPENTERS — YOUNG MAN (30) WANTS work; 8 years experience at trimming. 42 E. Mitchell st.

WANTED—POSITION AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper, or any kind of office work by man competent to fill a good position, will begin with small salary and work up; give best references. Address C. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITer, will work few weeks without pay or promise of permanent position. Address B, Constitution office.

STENOGRAPHER, OWNING MACHINE, DEsires position. Will call and consult party wanting such help. Address J. C. B., Constitution office. fri sun

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY EXPERIenced in retail grocery business. Address R., care Constitution.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE D. E. bookkeeper with undoubted reference is open to engagement. Views moderate, Address E. F. care Constitution. 2t

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATE of Yale college, wants a position to teach the English branches in the south. Address "Teacher," this office. 3t

WANTED — SITUATION AS CLERK IN AN office or assistant bookkeeper. Address Andrew Miller, 86 Ivy street. jan18—3t

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT COURT reporter or office stenographer, by young man. Refers to leading stenographers and lawyers of the city. Address "Phonographer," care Constitution. 4t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

A YOUNG LADY, ACCURATE IN FIGURES, energetic and reliable, would like a position in office or store. Address M. E., Constitution.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A POSITION AS stenographer. Will work first month for her board. No. 27 Markham street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, by a young lady of some experience. Address "Stenographer," care Constitution. jan 19—d 3t

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady, position as book-keeper or any kind of office work; good reference. Address A. E. B., this office.

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter and dressmaker, with some reliable firm. Address Dressmaker, Covington, Ga.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW POSITION AS housekeeper in private family. References given. Address Mrs. S. R., 17 Wheat street.

For Rent by King & Roberts.

6 ROOMS AND SIX ACRES AND OTHER OUThouses, corner Emmet and Currier streets, $160 per year; call and examine our list of five to eight rooms; one, two and four rooms; also sleeping rooms and business houses in all parts of the city.

FOR RENT—HOUSES COTTAGES

FOR RENT—211 CAPITOL AVENUE, 9 ROOMS, all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Mary R. Luckie, 151 Capitol avenue. jan1-tf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE, 51 W. CAIN; SEVEN rooms; gas; water, hot and cold. All modern improvements, servants' houses etc., to an approved permanent tenant; rent low; keys at No. 47, or apply to "Old Book Store."

FOR RENT—CENTRAL FIVE-ROOM COTtage, water, gas and bath. Apply 154 Loyd

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM HOUSE ON THE CORner of Pulliam and Rawson; gas and water; on street car line.

FOR RENT—SPLENDID NEW FIFTEEN-ROOM boarding house; handsomely ornamented, furnished, hot and cold baths, gas, etc.; central, markets and union depot very convenient; locality the very best; part rent in board, if preferred. 22 Wheat street. sun tues thur-tf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE, NO. 126 WASHINGton street, for rent. tue thu sun

ROOMS.

NICE SUIT OF APARTMENTS TO LET, WITH bath, gas, hot and cold water, at 194 Washington street. sun tues thurs

FOR RENT—HALF OF OUR OFFICE, WITH fire, gas, water, safe and telephone, for $10 per month. Spencer & Hancock, 32 and 34 North Broad street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—NICE CONNECTING rooms, at 230 South Pryor street.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, to parties without children, 65 Fairlie street.

FOR RENT—ONE ROOM, 25X30, SPLENDID business location. Apply Monday morning. Jarvis Buggy Co.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH CLOSET, for couple or two young men. All modern conveniences. Call early, 34 North Forsyth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT to gentlemen. Location unexcelled. Address, with reference, A. M. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, ONE FURnished, with all modern improvements; one block of P. O. 54 Walton street.

FOR RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, or for lodging, close to good boarding house. Address, J. E. Bigby, this office.

ROOMS—FURNISHED or UNFURNS'D

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for rent at 58 Washington street. Call and see them. References exchanged. Board convenient.

FOR RENT — ONE UNFURNISHED FRONT room, very centrally located, 30 Luckie st.

ROOMS TO RENT IN NO. 29 POPLAR ST. and No. 41 N. Forsyth st., furnished and unfurnished.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

FOR RENT, WITH BOARD—1 LARGE DELIGHTfully situated room, up-stairs, front, in private family, in new residence with late improvements. Call at 229 Washington st. sun mon

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, on Washington street, near in. Address X. Y., care Constitution office. fri,sun

ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR WITHOUT board. Everything first-class. Centrally located. Boad cheap. Apply 127 Ivy street, corner Ellis.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, in a private family, 156 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—HAVING BEEN ILL FOR THE past three months with nervous prostration, I will rent my house, 22 Houston street, containing twenty-four furnished rooms complete and filled with good, paying boarders, for three months with the privilege of longer time. Call at the residence, for further information, No. 22 Houston street. jan16—dtf

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 43 PEACHTREE ST. Possession given at once. Apply to Perry Chisholm, revenue office. tf

For Rent—Krouse & Welch Rent List.

9 ROOM HOUSE, 105 WHEAT ST	$30
7 room house, 60 Larkin	35
6 room house, 292 Whitehall	25
9 room house, 416 Whitehall	25
8 room house, 295 Capitol avenue	25
4 room house, 1 Antoinette st	12

Krouse & Welch, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall st.

For Rent by George J. Dallas, 43 S. Broad Street.

21 R HOTEL IN CENTER OF CITY	$75 00
11 r house Peachtree, furnished	60 00
9 r h Whitehall, large lot	30 00
10 r h Capitol avenue, water and gas, close in	35 00
8 r h Oak street	20 00
8 r h Whitehall, water and gas	25 00
7 r h West End, large lot	20 00
7 r h Jones street, close to Crew, water and gas	30 00
7 r h Pulliam	22 50
6 r h West End, large lot, good stables	25 00
6 r h near glass works	12 50
7 r h Parker street	15 00
4 r h Magnolia	12 50
4 rh Ira	10 00
3 r h Crumley	8 00

Some nice sleeping rooms, South Broad street.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 67 Whitehall Street. Telephone No. 455.

6 ROOM HOUSE NEAR BEN HILL MONUment, $18.
6 room house near new capitol, $25.
Store and residence combined; good place; $30.
8 Room house near State shops, $18.
4 room house, nice and new, on street car line, $10.
6 room house, servants' house, stable and garden in West End. Very desirable.
One hotel, center of city; twenty rooms.

G. W. Adair, Homes for Rent.

I HAVE A NICE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES in the best localities.

1 11-room house	$75 per month
1 9-room house	$60 per month
6 7-room houses, from	$20 to $35 per month
7 6-room houses, from	15 to 40 per month
3 5-room houses, from	10 to 25 per month
3 4-room houses, from	12 50 to 15 per month
1 2-room house, from	16 per month

Water, gas, street cars, etc. No chestnut. Call and examine list. George W. Adair.

For Rent, by John J. Woodside, Renting Agent, 20 North Broad, Corner Walton,

2 NEW 8 ROOM BRICK HOUSES, NO. 151 AND 153 Ivy street, all modern conveniences, just finished	$45 00
7 room house, 308 W. Peachtree	30 00
6 room house, 23 Larkins	30 00
6 room house, 295 Capitol ave, gas and water	25 00
6 room house, 221 Spring	25 00
6 room house, 162 Calhoun, near Houston	15 00
5 room house, 251 Peachtree	10 00
5 room house, Blakely avenue, north Atlanta	16 00
4 room house, 20 N. Butler	15 00

Several sleeping rooms close in for gentlemen.

Thomas M. McKinnon, Renting Agent, 21 Marietta, corner North Broad Street.

3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family, reasonable rate; breakfast and supper furnished if desired.

11 ROOM HOUSE Whitehall st	$35 00	8 room house Capitol avenue	$35 00
8 room house Washington st	30 00	6 room house Jones street	20 00
7 room house, furnished, W. Peachtree	35 00	10 room house West Peachtree, modern improvem'ts.	55 00
6 room house East Jenkins st	20 00	5 room house Capitol avenue, two miles out	12 50
9 room house Baltimore block, partly furnished	55 00	4 room houses Johnson	10 00
4 room house Magnolia	10 00	4 room houses Beerman st	10 00
3 room house Simpson, near Chestnut st	6 00	3 room houses Garabaldi st	7 50

Also stores, offices, and small houses from $3.50 to $5, in desirable locations.

For Rent by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House, Wall Street.

14 ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, WHITEhall	$35 00
8 r brick house, large lot, West End	20 00
8 r h, No. 59 Winsor street	25 00
8 r h, No. 51 West Cain; keys at 45	30 00
7 r h, No. 49 Jones street, near Pryor	20 00
7 r h, No. 93 Pulliam street	25 00
7 r h, No. 73 Forest avenue, W & G	25 00
7 r h, No. 167 East Jones street	30 00
7 r h, corner West Fair and Walker streets.	25 00
6 r h, No. 70 Smith street	17 50
6 r h, corner Jones and Cooper	20 00
5 r h, Gordon and Garner, West End	20 00
5 r h, Oak street, near car (by year)	200 00
5 r h, near G & W, 66 Hood street	15 00
3 r h and small store, near glass works	16 00
4 r h and market, 29 Winsor	15 00
1 r h, plastered, rear No. 115 East Cain	3 00
1 r h, rear of No. 110 Ellis	1 50
40 acre farm, 3 r h, nice home (by month)	15 00
40 room hotel, LaGrange; has good business and good prospects. Come or write to us. Monthly rent, by year	80 00

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED GRASS AND truck farm, rich bottom lands, fine residence, Jersey cattle, horses, mules, improved machinery, twelve miles from Chattanooga; access by rail and turnpike; also, produce business in city. Address C. W. Gray, 433 Market street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

OWN A HOME—WE WILL BUY YOU ONE anywhere and let you pay rent for the property. No security required. No mortgage taken. Agents wanted. Address Granite State Provident Association, 169 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE IN the Baltimore block; ten rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to C. T. Brockell, 75½ Peachtree street.

A PAYING BUSINESS AND NICE HOME IN the county of Polk, the iron center of Georgia, for sale—A large well fitted up store room filled with a well selected stock of general merchandise which cost $2,000. Cotton and grain warehouse, guano warehouse on railroad line. Nice convenient six-room dwelling, all necessary out buildings, stables, etc., surrounded by seven and a half acres of fine land in 450 yards of railroad depot. The richest and best garden in the county, newly pailed. Never failing well of fine free-stone water walled with brick and good stock well. Fine young orchard in bearing; twenty-six varieties of apples; all of the new early peaches; fine grape arbor. Also postoffice in store pays $200 per annum. All of the above will be sold for $6,000, one-half cash, balance in three notes, $1,000 each in one, two and three years, eight per cent interest. Possession given at once; good school and three churches in village. Would exchange one-half for city property if well located. Call on or address W. P. West, Cedartown, Ga., P. O. Box 166. sun tu thu sat tf

WORKING MEN, GET A HOME ON TEN years' time. Call at room 24, between ten and two, over Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

For Sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 67 Whitehall Street. Telephone No. 455.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE BLOCK IN West End. A great bargain in this.
An elegant 6 room residence, south side, that must be sold.
A nice 7 room cottage and good lot near General Gartrell's. At a bargain.
8 acres near Georgia railroad, three miles out.

McPherson & Kelly, Real Estate, 4 South Pryor Street.

A BEAUTIFAL FARM OF 380 ACRES, 300 acres cleared, 80 acres in original timber; new seven-room house; fine orchard and vineyard; two extra good barns, three tenant houses, ginhouse and other improvements suited to such a place; situated only two miles from the A. & W. R. R., not far from Atlanta. We will sell the place for what the improvements cost. This is a bargain.

4 GOOD FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, IN GOOD neighborhood; small cash payments and the balance $20 per month. Now is the time to get a home cheap and on easy terms.

HERE IS A WEST END BARGAIN. A PRETTY eight-room house on corner; lot 200x200.

REAL ESTATE IS ACTIVE, AND NOW IS A fine time to sell, and if you want to sell place with us and we will dispose of it.

IF YOU HAVE A FIRST-CLASS BARGAIN for sale, come to see us; we have cash customers looking for it.

SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES FOR RENT ON OUR list; please come and look at our list early. su, wed, fri

Krouse & Welsh, Real Estate Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

FOR SALE.

MITCHELL, NEAR WHITEHALL ST	$5,500
Pryor st., lot 50x300 feet	2,000
Georgia avenue, lot near Grant park	800
Georgia avenue, near Pryor st. corner	1,250
Hilliard st., near Forest avenue	450
Loyd st., corner lot, 50x130	650
Ellis st., 6 room cottage	3,000
West End cottage, large lot	4,500
West End 6 room cottage	2,500
Baker st. lot, 58x206 feet	550
South Boulevard, lot 100x200 feet	1,000
Capital avenue, lot 50x200 feet	1,500
Garden st., near Georgia avenue	500
Larkin st., 6 room cottage	4,250
Whitehall st., 8 room cottage	6,000
Formwalt st., lot 54x110 feet	900
Richardson st., 4 room cottage	2,500
Walker st., 7 room cottage	4,500
Luckie st., 5 room cottage	2,100
Boulevard, lot 52x160 feet	1,250
Young st., lot 57x150 feet	1,250
Grace st., three 3 room houses	1,000
Grace st., 3 room house, $100 cash	400
Crew street, 5 lots, 48x190 each	3,500
Crew st., lot 98x190 feet	1,650
Georgia avenue, 4 room cottage, $500 cash	1,300
4 room house, $100 cash, balance easy	850
Washington street residence	10,000
Peachtree st., lot near in	9,000
Peachtree st. residence	30,000
Stonewall st., lot 55x180	900
Highland avenue, corner lot	1,800
Werner avenue, 3 room cottage	950
Pryor st., lot 50x160	1,300

PETERS ST., NEAR WHITEHALL ST., LOT 65 x97 feet, $6,500.

MARTIN STREET, 3 ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x150 feet, easy payment, $1,200.

CENTRAL 8 ROOM TWO-STORY FRAME RESidence, corner lot, $10,000.

CENTRAL TWO-STORY BRICK STORE FOR sale at a bargain.

AUCTION SALE AT COURT HOUSE, TUESday, February 4, 1890, of 4 two room houses and 4 vacant lots, near East Tennessee shops. Call and get plats.

FOR RENT—NEW 9 ROOM RESIDENCE, 105 Wheat; neatly papered, gas and water, $30.

For Sale by King & Roberts, No. 37 Marietta Street.

2 r Bradbery	$400	7 r Forsyth St	$4,000
3 2-r Cloud's alley 75x100	1,000	3 r Marietta St	1,250
2 story 4 r Marietta street	2,000	6 r Mangum	5 500
4 r and store Marietta street	1,500	1 brick store Marietta street	3,000
5 r Markham	1,500	5 r Mangum	2,500
3 r McAfee	900	1 large lot and four houses Marietta	5,000
4 r Markham	1,800	4 r Magnolia	1,100
7 r Markham	3,500	4 r & store Martin	2,100
6 r Mechanic St	1,850	5 r Mills St	1,000
3 r Alexander	1,000	5 r Mills St	1,650

4 r Mason and Turner road, 4 acres, 3 miles out, $2,000.
2 lots, Forest avenue, want an offer.
1 lot 60x200, $1,250.
3 lots Georgia avenue, 50x100, each $900.
1 lot Georgia avenue, corner, 50x156, $1,100.
1 central store, 54x90, $7,500.
4 r Foundry street, $2,500.
6 r Frasier, $1,000.
5 r E. Hunter, $2,250.
7 r Bell street, $2,500.
15 acres West Fair, lies nice for sub-division, $11,000.

D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent.

I HAVE 3, 4, 5 AND 6-RROM HOUSES IN all parts of the city, at prices that will pay you to buy. Also, vacant lots, from $200 to $8,000.
Acre property and truck farms near the city; plantations, timber and mineral lands in all sections of Georgia. Also,
Orange groves and homes in Florida. I am too busy to give full description here, but if you want bargains call and see my list, at 45 East Hunter street.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

WE WILL ISSUE EARLY IN FEBRUARY our new publication, "Book Bulletin," containing the title, publisher, classification, reviews and price of every book issued during the previous month. This publication will be permanent. We will give away 200 yearly subscriptions. Book lovers, librarians and book-buyers please send us your address and receive a year's subscription free. W. B. Burke, editor, 38 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—GUIDE BOOK AND MAP OF ATlanta, extension included, just issued, absolutely correct. From store 25c, by mail 30c. Old Book Store.

ATTENTION DUDES—WE HAVE SECURED the services of the handsomest young lady in America, and have imported from Paris at an enormous expense the new patent "Drop a Nickel in the Slott" of elite design; will be ready in a few days. By dropping a nickel you will instantly receive a hug and kiss. 400 reams "Carew mills," 6 lb. linen note paper at 5c a quire. We will give you $25 if you can buy the same goods regular for under 20c a quire from any house here. Same goods in letter size at 10c quire. Old Book Store.

MORGAN'S EXPOSURE OF FREE MASONRY—It tells all about it, no longer suppressed. The press is mightier than the Masons. 35c from store, 45c by mail. Old Book Store.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL SELL A FINE SODA FONT CHEAP, and on easy terms. "Physic," care this office. wed fri sun

SPLENDID SOLID GOLD ENGRAVED WATCH and chain, diamond ring, earrings and pin; lot of good silver-plated ware for sale cheap or exchange for horse, buggy, furniture or anything valuable. P. O. Box 275.

GUN FOR SALE—DOUBLE-BARREL, BEST English maker; latest improvements; in case complete. Gun, this office.

MERCHANTS & MECHANICS BANKING stock for sale. Two or four shares. Can't meet monthly payments. Am compelled to sell.

FOR SALE—AT LOWEST PRICES, WATCHES clocks, jewelry and silverware. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

A NUMBER OF BARGAINS HAVE BEEN listed with us during the past week, some of which we will call attention to below.

5 ACRES ON FAIR ST., LAYS WELL IN THE line of improvements, and will pay to subdivide. $5,000.

5 ACRES ON ASHBY ST., INSIDE CITY limits, with 3-room cottage; a good investment. $2,500.

60 ACRES, CLOSE TO PEACHTREE PARK. 30 acres of original growth timber. $1,200.

25 ACRES ON GREEN'S FERRY ROAD, NEAR Westview cemetery; good stream and water power. $1,200.

GRIST-MILL AND COTTON-GIN RUN BY water-power, 10 acres of land, near railway and Atlanta. $1,000.

33 ACRES, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, 2¼ miles from city. $75 per acre.

BOULEVARD, 100X190; LAYS WELL, AND will repay investment. $1,300.

WEST PEACHTREE, 200X400; BEAUTIFUL grove and natural grade. $9,000.

SAVANNAH ST., TWO FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, lot 53x80, $900.

DECATUR ST., 4 SMALL STORE BUILDINGS, lot 57x97, $2,500.

HIGHTOWER ST., NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, within one block of street cars; lot 45x145. $2,200.

EAST ELLIS ST., NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE; water and gas; lot 50x150 to alley. $3,300.

WEST HARRIS ST., NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, all modern conveniences. $3,000.

LUCKIE ST., 7-ROOM HOUSE, STABLE, ETC., lot 61½x150. Close to center of city. $5,000.

GORDON ST., WEST END, WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of street cars, 170x200 to alley. $1,600.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROPerty in all parts of the city. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

H. L. Wilson, Real Estate Agent, No. 44 Marietta Street.

EVER SINCE ATLANTA WAS A VILLAGE real estate has proven to be the best and most solid investment a man could make. Scores of Atlanta's richest men have annually put every surplus dollar in real estate. A great many young men have made money by placing a few hundred dollars in eligible lots, as they could spare the funds. The city grows so rapidly it is hard to make a mistake.
$2,500 for 300x400, W. Peachtree st.
$2,500 for 105x150, Hunnicutt avenue.
$7,000 for 10 acres on Boulevard.
$12,000 for 20 acres on Peachtree.
$10,000 for splendid Peachtree home.
$5,000 for lot 90x200, W. Peachtree.
$2,500 for lot 52½x150, Hunnicutt avenue.
$1,250 for storehouse lot, Decatur st.
$1,500 for lot 50x150, Forest avenue.
$2,000 for 5-r house corner Calhoun and Inman avenue.
$6,500 for lot 50x190, Peachtree; a beauty.
It pays to examine my list, sometimes, before you buy. I know men that have paid more for property in the last ten days than I could have sold the same property for. I have been living here since 1852. H. L. Wilson, Real Estate Agent.

Talley, Thompson & Co., Real Estate Agents, 24 South Broad Street.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARgains to offer for sale for the next week.
1 4 r h on lot 50x100, on Magnolia street, liberal terms, $1,100.
1 3 r h on lot 50x100, on Magnolia street, liberal terms, $1,000.
1 vacant lot 100x100, corner Magnolia and Lowe, liberal terms, $800.
1 vacant lot 40x165, on Walker street, one-third cash, balance on time, $1,200.
1 3 r h on lot 50x107, on Simpson street, $900 cash, balance $20 per month, $1,650.
1 vacant lot 276x276, corner Roach and Battle streets, $1,500.
3 vacant lots near glass works, on McDaniel street, very cheap (bargain).
3 r h and store, corner Fortress avenue and Buena-vista avenue; one of the prettiest lots in Atlanta; (a bargain.)
4 r h, new corner lot 45x98, $1,200; $200 cash, balance $20 per month.
4 r h, new, joining the above, $1,150; $200 cash, balance $20 per month.
4 r h, new, joining the above, $1,050; $200 cash, balance $20 per month.
We can offer special bargains for the above three houses and lots.
2 lots 50x100 each, adjoining Inman park, near Edgewood avenue, $500 each; cheap and on liberal terms.
We have a cosy little home on Parson street, 7 r h on lot 50x200; a special bargain, $1,500; one-third cash, balance easy terms.
5 r h, close in, on Pryor street, $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance 2 and 3 years' time.
1 4 r h and 2 3 r hs on corner lot 100x110, corner Mangum and Johnson; property rented for $24 per month; (cheap.)
We can offer half interest in 15 acres near glass works; a bargain.
We have 100 acres in three-quarters mile of new barracks we offer this week at $20 per acre; a bargain.
50 acres one-half mile new military post at $50 per acre for this week.
5 acres, and 5 r h, new, near Hapeville depot, $1,400.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House, Wall Street.

45 ACRES FINE TIMBER LAND, ONE MILE west of the Central railroad at new barracks. Has a number of beautiful building sites, and can be sub-divided into country homes. This is the place to put your money for future enhancement. Go with us to see it.
75 acres ten miles from union depot, on West Point railroad, 3 r h, 30 acres clear, and in cultivation. This is good land for dairy farm. Price $1,200. Easy terms.
13 acres on the proposed new military road from Atlanta to the new barracks. Joins A. P. Stewart, Gammage and others. It is only a question of a very short time when all this ridge will be dotted with lovely homes. Come and let us show this.
3 r h, well built, and 5 acres land on Ashby street, west side; very cheap at $2,500.
A number of very desirable vacant lots on Washington, Capitol avenue, Crew street, Georgia avenue, and other streets. Bargains for the future.
8 r h, lot 72x150, Old Peachtree, near Hill monument; a splendid home for $7,500.
1 vacant lot, Hood street, corner, 50x220; very cheap at $1,600.
1 vacant lot, Richardson, near Ira, lot 55x164; cheap, $1,500.
We are now receiving a number of consignments of country farms and woodlands, in the suburbs and adjoining counties, and have some rare inducements to offer. Trade in real estate is steady, and prices are firm with upward tendency. Put your money down before the boom comes.

Geo. J. Dallas, Real Estate, 43 S. Broad St.

BUSINESS LOT, MARIETTA ST., 25x100, close to Corput	$1,000
Vacant lot, Lee street, West End, close in; will sell this month at $10 front foot.	
Vacant lot Capitol avenue, beautiful residence lot, close in	3,000
10-r h, Peachtree street, 125 feet front, gilt edge property	20,000
5 40-acre lots, 1⅓ miles from Ga. R. R. and Salt Srings; most of it in fine timber; will exchange for city property; small house	650
Vacant lot, McDonough street, 50x156	350
4-r h, Davis street, good lot and good neighborhood	1,200
10 acres in nice grove, West End; streets laid out	3,500
6-r h near glassworks; good lot; must be sold; rent for $14	1,050
3-r h and 1 storeroom, on a good street	750
6-r h, E. Hunter st., lot 76x150; party can make 2 lots	3,000
100 acres, good 4-r house on Peachtree road; call and see me	3,500
Vacant lot on Lee st., West End, grove	1,500
Vacant lot, Ormond st	700
Vacant lot, Cooper st	1,000

H. L. & E. B. Woodward, Real Estate Agents, 5 W. Alabama Street.

$900 NEW 4-R HOUSE, MAGNOLIA ST., rents for $10 per month; white tenants.
$750 lot 75x200 feet, fronts Grant Park.
$600 lot 70x200, corner; near dummy.
$600 two 2-r houses; good tenants.
$650 4-r house on West Hunter street.

$650 LOT 50x200 FEET, HIGH, LEVEL AND only 200 feet from Capitol avenue.
$1,300 5 new houses; rent for $20 per month.
$4,200 best corner lot on Washington street.

$1,500—LARGE LOT ON ANGIER AVEnue, near Boulevard.
$4,500—7 r house on West Peachtree street.

$1,600—TWO NEW HOUSES, 4 AND 3 rooms; rent for $20 per month.

$900—NEW 4-R HOUSE, NEAR EDGEwood avenue, rents for $10 per month.

$5,000—THREE 4-R HOUSES, DECATUR st.; room for two more; rents for $50 per month.

$1,250—Lot 50x200, Capitol avenue.
$1,000—3 lots, 42x200 feet each, Wafhington st.
ACRE PROPERTY—Tracts from 1 to 20 acres within half-mile of city. Prices, $200 to $600 per acre.
WANTED—Vacant lots near East Tennessee shops, and house and vacant lot near Bellwood.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 7 South Pryor Street, Kimball Entrance.

103000 ACRES OF LONG LEAF PINE IN Florida, nine miles double railroad frontage. We have at our own expense just completed a thorough examination of these lands and find they contain in large quatities first-class phosphates. Sold for division and can be bought cheap if sold at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

FINE FARM—WE CAN OFFER THIS WEEK one of the finest farms in this state—180 acres of good land—sixty in meadow, sixty in cultivation, and sixty in original timber, all well watered, water in every field. One large creek and two smaller streams. Nice variety of fruits. Good twelve-room, two-story house, in first-class condition. Large barn, 40x95, and all other necessary outbuildings. We will sell with the farm two good mules, twenty head cattle, and other stock, together with all implements necessary for running the farm. This splendid farm is just two miles from Marietta depot, and in one of the finest communities in the state. Neighborhood thickly settled with the best people. The owner is moving away and wants to sell at once, and hence the property is put at a low figure. Price for all only $7,000; $1,500 cash; balance one and five years; seven per cent interest. This is a chance of a life time. W. M. Scott & Co.

$1500.00—GOOD LOT 100x135, ON SOUTH side Georgia railroad, opposite Inman park, just beyond Colonel Hulsey's, and a part of the Wylie property. New 3-room house on the lot. This is a good chance to get property for a small sum, and have the advantages of the park without the cost of living in it. W. M. Scott & Co.

$1350.00—GOOD 3 ROOM COTTAGE, wide hall, front and rear verandas, central and cheap. Only $100 cash; balance, $20 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—THAT SPLENDID eleven-room house, on top of Crawford's hill, near glass-works and Pryor street dummy. Fine view of the city from verandas reaching around two sides. Long hall, stone cellar. Lot 100x137. House well built and in good condition. Price, $4,000. Will make terms to suit purchaser. Owner going north and must sell at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAN SELL YOU A CHEAP LOT NEAR GLASS works, much cheaper than adjoining lots; come, let us show it. W. M. Scott & Co.

$1400 GOOD FIVE ROOM HOUSE, BUSH street, renting for $12.50 a month; or will exchange for good lot on Boulevard. W. M. Scott & Co.

VALUABLE CENTRAL AND CHEAP LOT ON Garnett, only $2,500, on liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

$2250 FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL LOTS NEAR Technological school. $1.250 cash, balance $1,000, payable $4.15 per week without interest. This is a bargain and will make you money. W. M. Scott & Co.

$1550 GOOD NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON Johnson avenue, one block from Electric c rs. $500 cash, balance 20 per cent monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

$6000 WILL BUY A BLOCK IN A GOOD renting section with six good houses now paying about ten per cent on above price in rents and in a section that is rapidly enhancing in value. A good investment; call and let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

$3750—THAT FINE VACANT PROPERTY on North avenue and Luckie street fronting the Technological school, 108x160. This is valuable property. W. M. Scott & Co.

$2750—THREE GOOD LOTS ON GRESHAM street near Luckie, 51x100 each. W. M. Scott & Co.

$1000—LOT, CORNER HAYNES AND Magnolia, 50x100. Corner vacant, but two-room house on Magnolia. This is worth examining. W. M. Scott & Co.

31½ ACRES LAND SOUTH OF CLIFTON, 1¾ miles from city; 10 acres rich bottom land, beautiful building sites, only $3,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT LOT 45x134, FRONTING ON GEORgia railroad, opposite Inman park, for only $400; very cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WHEAT street, that pays 10 per cent on $6,000 in rents; can sell for $4,500. What better do you want? W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 68 E. PINE, CORNER CALHOUN, GOOD 6-room cottage, hall, closets, pantry, gas, good well water, lot 50x150, $3,000, ½ cash balance $3[illegible] per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

THREE-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR PIANO FACtory and Edgewood avenue, on installments. W. M. Scott & Co.

BROSIUS STOCK—WE WANT TO BUY $30,000 of Brosius S. M. Co.'s stock. We have for sale valuable city property, to sell for the above stock and give par value. W. M. Scott & Co.

$3000 New six-room cottage, Crew street, on lot 50x200. $1,000 cash, balance in one and two years, 8 per cent. W. M. Scott & Co.

Osborn, Shelton & Co., 12 Pryor Street.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT that will pay five per cent interest on the investment, and has a fine prospective enhancement. We hope to sell it this week, as such property is scarce, and the supply not equal to the demand. We have yet two vacant lots on Houston street, of the Lawshe property that can not be excelled for beauty; some beautiful lots on Boulevard, Jackson, Cain, Hilliard, Highland, Forest and Angier avenues that can be bought, worth the money and have a fine future. In the next twelve months many of the streets will be belgian blocked sidewalks, water and gas and quick electric transit. The locality is elevated, good water and pure air. If you want a home this cannot be surpassed, especially when its present and coming environments are considered besides. We have some fine improved and unimproved property in most any direction. All we ask is an opportunity to show our assortment. O. S. & Co.

Ansley Bros., Real Estate Agents, 10 E Alabama Street.

$5,500—A DESIRABLE CENTRALLY LOcated lot, for a place of business. Cheap.
$15,000—Store and lot 30x150, centrally located.
$3,000—Elegant centrally located lot. Cheapest in city.
$2,000—Beautiful lot on Whitehall street, nicely shaded.
$2,300—House and lot on Richardson street, near S. Pryor.
$7,000—6 acres in city for subdivision, on good street.
$11,500—For 15 acres in city, splendidly located.
$1,850—S. Pryor lot, east front and well located.
$2,000—S. Pryor street lot 50x400, running across Loyd street.
$3,500—50x200 near in on Capitol avenue.
$5,000—90x200 on West Peachtree, Electric car line.
$4,500—97x200 and house, 4 rooms, E. Baker.
$1,050—Johnson street lot, 56 feet front.
$3,000—105x150 on Forest avenue, on corner.
$1,350—Pulliam street lot 45x250 feet to Loyd street.
$1,600—Beautiful lot on Forest avenue 50x150.
$5,000—Lot on Ellis 67x200, near Peachtree street.
$2,000—Lot 50x200 on Courtland, near Forest ave.
$3,000—Lot at Edgewood 150x300, nicely shaded.
$3,000—7-room house on West Harris, water and gas.

FARMS.

$1,350—9 acres, 2½ miles from car-shed, 2-room house.
$2,300—25 acres, 2½ miles from car-shed.
$1,500—15 acres on East McDonough road.
$3,000—30 acres just beyond Edgewood.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$5,000—Beautiful home, near depot, 3 acre lot 9-room house.
$3,100—3½ acres and 6-room house. Easy terms.
$4,500—24 acres at Decatur, easy terms. A big bargain.

Kempton & Cunningham, Real Estate and Renting Agents, No. 6 East Alabama St.

$12000 WILL BUY THE HANDSOMEST home on Capitol avenue, only two blocks from capitol, on lot 100x200. Easy terms.
$8,000 will buy an elegant Ivy street residence, close in, belgian block, excellent sidewalk. All modern conveniences, gas, water, electric bells, etc. Alley on the side, macadamized.
$8,500 will buy the most desirable vacant lot on Washington street, large corner lot 100x195 having on it beautiful shade trees.
$6,000 will buy another Washington street corner lot 71x179, with 10 foot alley in the rear.
$6,000 for a lovely home on Courtland street, with the latest modern improvements. Lot 77x275 Electric railroad runs in front of the house Close in.
$6,500 for 2 vacant lots on Capitol avenue, one a corner lot. Each lot 50x180.
$4,500 for an 8 r h on the shady side of South Pryor street. Near in.
$4,000 for the most desirable vacant lot in the city. Close in and very cheap.
$3,500 for a comfortable 7 room house on Ivy St.
$3,500 for a fine 7 r h on Pulliam street, on a large lot. Close in, veay cheap.
$3,000 for a nice 6 r h on Crew street.
$1,500 for a pretty little home, near Peachtree.
$1,500 for a beautiful elevated lot on Washington street, shady side.
$3,500 for a Capitol avenue corner lot 92x200. Worth $5,000.
$800 for a Georgia avenue corner lot.
Lots on Capitol avenue, from $500 to the highest prices.
We have also small houses for sale cheap and on easy terms. Call on us.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

$1,000 for house and lot 60 feet from Edgewood avenue. Rented for $12 a month. Very cheap Land alone worth more than the price.

For sale or rent, truck farm, 25 acres, near the city, beautifully situated. This is a bargain.

BIG SIS MIDDLETON.

The other night I went to bed feeling rather unwell.

My doctor had given me a whole lot of little papers with a modicum of white powders enclosed in every one, and had kindly instructed me to swallow one of these delectable potions in water, every three hours.

If he had said in a glass of beer the task would have been easier, or even if he had prescribed a nice little milk toddy; but he is a strange man, this doctor is, and he simply said water—plain, old-fashioned water.

I had taken those powders all the evening, and I felt drowsy. Just as I was getting into a good doze, there was a knock at the door, and when I went out to see what was wanted, the office boy handed me a note, instructing me to take the next train for south Georgia.

The command was imperative, as newspaper commands usually are, and in fifteen minutes I had my grip packed, and was on my way to the depot.

The train was on time, and I didn't have time to get a nip before I was aboard and on the way to my destination.

It was a long, weary ride, and I went to sleep on a car seat and slept until the brakeman howled out "Doodleville," and I opened my eyes to find it broad daylight, and I in the heart of the dear old piney woods.

The first thing that struck me was the scent of the smoke of the burning log heaps, and the chirp of the birds, and the sight of the dogwood blossoms, and I just felt too jolly for anything.

I got off the train and stared around at the old familiar landmarks and tried to remember for what they had sent me south. Suddenly it occurred to me that in my bewilderment I had got off at the wrong station, and I turned around only to see the train rattling away in the distance.

"When will the next train pass?" I asked the station master, who was eyeing me curiously.

"Going up."

"No, going down?"

"Why?"

"Dad burn it, don't ask me why. I'm in a hurry."

"S'pos'n you aire. Won't do no good."

"When will the next down train pass, please?"

"Freight?"

"No, passenger, you—beg pardon, but I've got off at the wrong place."

"You have, eh? Don't this town suit you? If it don't, thar's the road."

"Oh, the town's all right, but I had important business further down the road."

"Well, thar's the crossties."

"I know, but when will the next train pass—passenger train, I mean—going down?"

"Whyn't you ax me that at fust?"

"Well, it's my fault. Will you tell me now?"

"Well, I don't mind if I do. If it's on time, it will be just this hour tomorrow. What time you got?"

"Half-past three, by my watch," I answered.

"Do you want to trade that ere turnip?"

"No, I don't care to trade."

"Seems to me I ought to know you, I've seed you som'ers, in spite o' them clothes."

"Why, Dink Watson, as sure as I'm alive!" I exclaimed, as I gave the fellow a clearer scrutiny.

"That's me, old hoss. Whar you ben so long?"

"Oh, knocking around. Say, how's all the folks that we used to know?"

"All 'bout the same. Big log rollin' an' frolic over to ol' man Dempsey Middleton's today. That is, the frolic's tonight."

"Is that so?"

"Shore to be so. You used to be sorter soft on Big Sis, didn't you?"

"Yes, how is she? Married, I guess."

"No, she haint, nother. Fat an' sassy as ever, an' jest 'bout as spry. Looks as young and dances as good as she al'us did."

"Well, I'll be hanged if that isn't good news."

"Wanter go to the frolic? You useter to be a hellacious sort of a feller for frolickin'. Ricollect them days when you useter 'walk jawbone' with the Johnson gals?"

"Oh, hush, Dink, you remind me of old times."

"How'd you like to take in the frolic? Can't git away f'm here nohow till this time tomorrer, less'n you walk. I'm agwine, and ef you wanter go I'll borry Nathe Mixon's buggy an' we'll hitch pap's cretur to it and jest go asailin'."

"Dogged if I don't go, for a little while, any how."

"All right. I'll be ready in a jiffy."

While Dink was gone for the turnout I sat down on a stump and indulged in some queer reminiscences. Right around this locality, in years gone by, I spent some wild and reckless days. Big Sis Middleton was one of my favorites. She weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds, was as plump as a gosling, and dance, Great Cæsar! True, when she had on her low-quartered shoes, her feet looked like a funeral procession, but I didn't care a cuss for that.

She could sling those feet around in a way that would make the German trotters weep. I got so absorbed until I began whistling "Chicken in the Breadtray," and Dink had to yell at me two or three times before I heard him.

Soon as we got away from the little clearing around the station, everything began to look familiar. There were the long avenues of pines, carpeted with the dull, grey wire-grass; the glimpses of old, broom-sedge fields, and now and then a log farmhouse, with the well-sweep and the martin-gourds—and all just as I left it.

Oh, golly! Happy? Why, I forgot that there was such a thing as a newspaper on earth. Brick walls and stony streets faded from my mental vision, and the jingle of the bell on the brindled cow took the place of the engine bells.

The drive was very pleasant. The old mare went blundering along, and the rickety buggy rocked from side to side, like a ship at sea, over the roots and through the mud wallows; and all the old familiar signs and scenes of my boyhood home in the wildwood.

Dink recounted to me the family histories of every family in the district, told me who had died, who had married, how many children they had, who had moved away, and where they had gone to and—

"What in the dingnation did you wanter leave here fur? Don't you know this is the gyarden spot of the yearth?"

"I don't know Dink; it is a good country, and it is going to improve."

"Don good 'nough as it is. That cussed railroad—if I do work fur it—kill one o' papa's likeliest yearlins, 'tother day. The dadblasted thing but he'll git damages, regular Jersey cow damages, shore's you're borned."

"Dink, I couldn't make a living here."

Make the nation? What d'you want with any better'n we got? Why, you never sot down to a better supper than we'll git, at Old Man Dempsey's, and gals, phew-ew-ew?"

"Girls don't help a fellow to make a living, Dink."

"What's the difference, ef they don't? Haint they 'bout all that's worth livin' fur? Gimme plenty o' good terbacker and licker fur Chris'mas, an' plenty o' purty gals; an' durn the expenses?"

About this time we drove up to the gate, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the Old Man Middleton, and the Old Lady Middleton, and Old Aunt Sukie Middleton, and Old Granny Middleton, and a half dozen other Middletons, had hold of me. You never saw such a time.

The old man offered me a chew of tobacco, the old lady hustled me into the back room and pulled out a brown jug of corn liquor from under the bed, and with many a wink and meaning smile, told me to drink hearty for that was some she was saving to make camphor with.

As soon as I could get back, I began to look for Sis, but I didn't have long to wait.

"Why, you're a stranger in these parts," said she, shaking both my hands, "you gwine to be at the frolic?"

"Yes, and I'm going to dance with you."

"It's a go, and here's your mule, my honey."

"How long till supper, sis?"

"Oh, I'll have it ready in three jerks of a sheep's tail. Lemme go, now."

"Ain't you going to give a fellow a kiss?"

"If it ain't wo'th axin' fur, it ain't wo'th havin'."

"Then I won't ask," and I suited the action to the word.

I had to tell the old man and the old lady and all the neighbors the history of my life during the last few years.

"And hain't you married?" asked old Mrs. Middleton.

"Ahem! Well, yes, you know I have been married a good while, but you mustn't tell the girls."

"Why, shure 'nough, you are merried. Lemme see who—"

"Why, mammy, don't you recollect that gal that cut me out?" said Sis, who had slipped up in hearing distance.

"I'll have another kiss for that," said I, making the best of a bad job.

"Well, hoss, you wont as easy as you might think. You can't play off as a single feller with us. We all know you."

"Go on an' fix that supper, Sis. Name o' common sense. You've got the man beside himself. I want to chat with 'im some. I've knowed his daddy afore 'im fur forty years. Useter spark me, in my younger days, that's what makes this boy seem like home folks."

I thanked her from my heart for that, and I was soon engaged in retailing an illustrated history of myself, with notes and comments, to the contented listener.

The twilight had deepened into dark when Sis yelled:

"Supper's ready, folkses!"

The long tables were erected in the sandy yard, and were loaded with homely good things of innumerable variety. If you doubt the power of the hog to manipulate himself, you go down to that land of "hog and hominy," and investigate for yourself.

Ham, jowl and peas, hoghead cheese, souse-meat, hog feet, chitlings, sausages, liver puddings, blood puddings, spare ribs, back-bones, crackling bread—but why go on?

I ate like a famished wolf. It was the first meal of the kind I had had in a dozen years, and I made up for lost time. I gobbled down porcine delicacies that would make me weak with dyspepsia to even think of here in town.

But after awhile we got through, and by that time the sets were forming for a breakdown, in the big room of the house, which had been cleared of everything but a few chairs, up close to the fireplace, where the old folks could sit and look on and enjoy the fun.

"Partners on the floor?" bellowed Dink, and old Nick Watson began to tune his fiddle.

"Come on, Sis," I said, and we took our places.

"First four forward!"

Old Nick struck up "Happy Tim in Georgy," and at it we went.

Jerusalem! We came down to it in regular old time style. I felt my joints grow limber and my feet grew lighter at every jump.

"Right an' lef' thar!"

Here we went, "trippity, trippity, trippity, trip," and every time I caught Sis by the hand I squeezed it with all my might.

"Hands all round to the right!"

"Trippity, trippity, trippity—"

"All promenade!"

With a hop and a skip and a jump we went, while old Nick began to sing to his fiddle:

"Reelin' an' errockin',
An' I'm boun' to go;
Reelin' an' errockin',
An' I'm boun' to go.
Oh, ladies, fare you well!

"Swing and charge!"

My head grew dizzy, and as I swung Big Sis I reached my arm as far around her waist as I could reach, and I yelled:

"Bring me a piece of chalk!"

"Turn your corner!"

"Swing your partner!"

"Bring me that chalk!" I cried.

"What fur?" yelled Old Dady Middleton, from the corner.

"So I can keep count. I've hugged Big Sis half way 'round; now I want to make a mark so I can go 'round and hug the other—"

Smack!

I felt a stinging blow on my cheek.

"What do you mean?" I asked, opening my eyes.

"Who are you hugging? Who's Big Sis?"

Great Scott! It was my good and faithful wife! I had been asleep all the time, and the whole business was a dream.

"Who's Big Sis, I say?"

* * * * * *

The next time that doctor gives me any of those frisky white powders I'm going to engage a room at some hotel, and lock myself in. The blamed things fixed me up the jolliest dream, and then got me into a scrape.

Dogon such physic!

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

"LA GRIPPE."

Our homes are in danger, there comes a foul stranger—
The monster we've heard of so long;
He has made the bold trip in an emigrant ship,
And is said to be valiant and strong.

He's a Monarch most truly—malicious—unruly;
Delighting—exulting, in pain;
We are bound to annoy him—subdue, yea, destroy him,
Or have him among us remain.

His motive, they say, in coming this way,
From so far o'er the eastern seas,
Was to "render" our nation a good "imitation,"
Of the genuine "Russian sneeze."

It seems most degrading, to us, his parading,
And pouring libations of woes;
And rubbing his "snuff"—that fell, foreign "stuff,"
Into every American's "nose."

The doctors will meet him, and cunningly greet him,
With smiles many cubits in length;
But soon they'll attack him, and desperately "hack" him,
With weapons immense in their strength,

I will bet them a "thrip" the Old Monarch—La Grippe—
Will be not abashed, nor afraid:
For I plainly can see, he will parry, with glee,
All their weapons, imported, home-made.

How useless to stop him, and pelt him, and "pop" him,
With all sorts of "Pellets" and "Pills;"
Or pound, and combat him, and rush madly at him,
With "Morphia," and "Quinia," and "Squills"—
They can stifle his breath—they could scare him to death—
With a very small "peck" of their "bills."

—ROBERT WATTS.

FACTS FOR THE SICK.

Wonderful Cures.

Is there to be a revolution in medicine? It seems so, if one is to believe the certificates of wonderful cures performed by that unparallelled medical discovery, Dr. King's Royal Germetuer. It is the discovery of a scientist, and cures disease by removing the cause. From a thousand certificates of cures in possession of the proprietors of King's Royal Germetuer, many from citizens of Atlanta, one is hereunto attached:

LETTER FROM REV. DR. HAWTHORNE, PASTOR 1ST BAPTIST CHURCH.

It gives me real pleasure to say a word for a medicine, which I believe is destined to be a great blessing to the afflicted. It is not the cunning device of a quack, but the discovery of a scientist. It is the result of many years of research and experiments by an eminent specialist. Thousands of my southern friends know what a sufferer from catarrh I have been. Six months ago, by the advice of my physician, I gave up the pastorate. I have used two bottles of "King's Royal Germetuer," and while I cannot say that I am completely cured, I do affirm that it has so far relieved me I experience no pain or discomfort. I feel it to be my duty to say that the effects of this remedy upon my wife have been even more signal and wonderful. She has been almost a lifelong invalid from nervous headache, neuralgia and rheumatism. In a period of thirty years she has scarcely had a day's exemption from pain. She has been using "Germetuer" about two months. A more complete transformation I have never witnessed. Every symptom of disease has disappeared. She appears to be twenty years younger, and is as happy and playful as a healthy child. We have persuaded many of our friends to take the medicine, and the testimony of all of them is that it is a great remedy. J. B. HAWTHORNE.

Atlanta, Ga., July 12, 1889.

Royal Germetuer cures without fail Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Indigestion in all its forms, Liver, Bladder and Kidney troubles, Bowel troubles, Chills and Fevers, Nervousness, Catarrh, all Blood and Skin Diseases, Female complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Insipient Consumption, etc. It builds up from the first dose. As a remedy for weak and debilitated people, it is without a rival or a peer.

For sale by the Atlantic Germetuer Company, 14 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and by druggists. Price $2.50 per concentrated bottle, which makes one gallon of medicine. Try it and be convinced it is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership and public officers, books and accounts checked up and settlements made individually and on boards of abitration. Also notary public. Office, 27½ Whitehall st.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 18, 1890.

The money market has eased perceptibly in New York, but whether the improvement is permanent is doubtful. Bond purchases this week have been liberal, but doubtless many offerings have come from depository banks who were required to pay into the treasury ten per cent of government deposits held by them. Sales of bonds by these banks would not relieve the money market in any way, because the treasury pays nothing out for them, the transaction being covered by a credit to the seller bank on the books of that department. The bonds of the Atlanta and Florida road, issued at $8,000 per mile, are out, and about half of them sold. They run forty years, bear six per cent interest, payable May and November, and certainly should command the attention of any one seeking sound security. The road is doing a fine business, with earnings more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on bonds.

Sales of Savannah, Americus and Montgomery bonds have been quite satisfactory the past few days, averaging more than $5,000 per day, and there is talk of advancing the price. The amount remaining unsold on the present completed road is limited, and, before another offering is made to the public, higher prices will doubtless prevail. Calls for investments are still frequent, the most urgent being for state bonds. Sales of the longer date, 4½ are readily made at prices which indicate the floating of 3½ per cent bonds to fund the sevens falling due next October.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ⅛ premium.

Money easy at 8 per cent.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4½s 30 year	119¼	120
Georgia 7s, gold	101	102½
Georgia 7s, 1896	115	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Savannah 5s	107	108
Atlanta 8s 1902	125	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	—
Atlanta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atlanta 7s, 1899	115	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	113	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	100	—
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	—
Macon 6s	113	—
Columbus 5s	103	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking company	120	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102½	—
Merchants Bank	150	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	108	—
Lowry Banking Company	130	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n.	95	100
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co	124	—
Traders' Bank	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	105	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	113	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	114	—
Central 7s, 1893	105	—
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	110
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	117	119
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Alabama, 2d	103	104
Georgia Pacific, 1st	109½	111¼
Georgia Pacific, 2d	79	81
Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s	110	115
Marietta and North Georgia	103	106
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	94	95½
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	202	204
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	131	—
Central	121	123
Central debenture	98½	100
Augusta and Savannah	139	—
Atlanta and West Point	106	108
Atlanta and West Point debenture	100	101½

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Trusts supplied all feature there was in the stock market today, being again decidedly weak, and scoring material declines, while stocks of the regular list were generally extremely dull but firm for the greater portion of the time, but showing irregular and slight changes from last night's prices at the close. The opening was steady and tame, but the pressure upon cotton was resumed immediately and rumors were circulated that the company's affairs were in bad shape, and that insiders had been endeavoring in the past few days to market their holdings. The stock responded with a drop to 27¾ against 29½ last evening, and after a slight rally further declined to 27¼, closing at the lowest figure. Sugar sagged off in sympathy, but fairly held until the last half hour, when it rapidly declined also, closing at its lowest. There was undoubtedly realizing on the recent rise, but there was a heavy bear pressure in stock, and meeting with no support it yielded readily. The covering of shorts continued in Union Pacific, and that was one of the strongest stocks on the list. The bank statement, which was issued comparatively early, was a favorable factor in the late dealings, and assisted materially in making a firm close. Sugar is down 2⅜ and cotton oil 2¼, but other changes are for fractional amounts only, though declines are more numerous. Trading in listed stocks reached only 80,000 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 482@487.

Money easy, closing offered at 3.

Subtreasury balances: Coin $161,697,000; currency, $6,136,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 126; 4½s 104½.

State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106½	N. O. Pacific 1st	90¾
do. Class B 5s	109	N. Y. Central	106⅝
Ga. 7s, mortgage	101¼	N'f'k Western pre.	61
N. & C. 6s	124	Northern Pacific	30⅛
do. 4s	96	do. preferred	73⅞
S. C. con. Brown	101½	Pacific Mail	38⅜
Tennessee 6s	105	Reading	36¼
Tennessee 5s	102	Rich. & Alleghany	24
Tenn. settlem't 3s	72½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	20⅞
Virginia 6s	50	Rock Island	95¼
Virginia consols	32	St. Paul	68¼
Chicago and N. W.	110	do. preferred	113¾
do. preferred	140	Texas Pacific	20⅞
Del and Lack	135½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	85¾
Erie	26⅛	Union Pacific	66
East Tenn., new	9¼	N. J. Central	122
Lake Shore	104½	Missouri Pacific	72½
Louisville & Nash.	86¾	Western Union	83⅞
Memphis & Char.	64	Cotton Oil trust	27⅛
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	Brunswick	33¼
Nash. & Chat.	102	‡Offered.	§Ex-rights.

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 18, 1890.

Consolidated net receipts today 20,249 bales; for 1 day 15,949 bales; exports to Great Britain 20,889 bales; to France 4,968 bales; to continent 8,916 bales; stock 673,751 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
January	10.53@	10.60@10.62
February	10.57@10.58	10.64@10.55
March	10.63@	10.71@10.72
April	19.70@	10.78@10.79
May	10.76@	10.83@10.84
June	10.81@	10.88@10.89
July	10.87@	10.93@10.94
August	10.91@	10.98@10.99
September	10.46@	10.49@10.51
October	10.20@10.24	10.24@10.24

Closed steady; sales 99,500 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	10.25	July	10.57
February	10.23	August	10.57
March	10.29	September	10.06
April	10.36	October	9.78
May	10.43	November	
June	10.50	December	

Closed quiet; sales 38,900 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 10c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	276	
Receipts previously	130,455	
Total	130,730	
Stock September 1	487	
Grand total		131,217
Shipments	350	
Shipped previously	120,307	
Total		120,657
Stock on hand		10,560

Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, January 18—[Special.]—At no time since the sharp upward movement in cotton values last spring, when prices for futures crossed 11c, has that proverbial saying that "cotton is king" been more forcibly demonstrated to the trade in general than during the past week. In the very short space of about two weeks a most phenomenal change has occurred in the value of this commodity, prices for both spot cotton and futures in this market having advanced 50@60 points, or ½c per pound without, you might say, any reaction whatever, and the boom is still on. With the revival of activity in the trade, which developed with the beginning of the new year, owing to the continued heavy European export demand, many producers and old bulls began to talk higher prices for cotton, but few if any of them were sanguine enough to predict that spot cotton would reach 10½c, but it has, and if the market continues to advance for a couple of weeks longer at the rate it has been moving during the past week, values will be soaring skyward. Practically the same may be said of the spot market, but now that the bull fever is rampant, all sorts of seemingly ridiculous high prices are being predicted. When values began to harden last week it became apparent that the market had been heavily oversold on the strength of the crop being generally estimated at 7,400,000, and since that time the shorts have been kept continually on the run to cover their trades. Liverpool added stimulus to the situation by sending over strong and bullish advices, together with large buying orders in this market for both spot cotton and in futures, and this today, with the consumptive demand placed at 7,250,000 bales, and the fear that the crop would fall short of the estimate, owing to the light receipts recently at both the interior and seaboard towns, is the principal reason for the advance. The trading has been enormous during the week, the total transactions aggregating nearly 750,000 bales, with the prospect of a still livelier business next week. What it will bring forth in the movement of prices remains to be seen, as the market is in an entirely too feverish and uncertain condition to forecast events with any degree of certainty. The keynote to the situation is in the crop movement and in the course of the Liverpool market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NEW YORK, January 18—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,162,271 bales, of which 2,720,771 bales is American, against 2,827,885 bales and 2,524,685 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 89,481 bales. Receipts at plantations 122,418 bales. Crop in sight 5,786,695.

Overland Movement of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Net overland movement to January 17, inclusive, 35,818 bales, against 31,057 bales for the corresponding week last year. Total since September 1,645,525 bales, against 699,351 bales last year. Northern mill takings and Canada since September 1, 1,724,785 bales, against 1,290,335 bales last year. Crop in sight Friday night 5,883,008 bales, against 5,448,789 bales at the close of the corresponding week last year.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 18—12:15 p. m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 13-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 9,000; American 7,100; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 5 51-64, 5 50-64; February and March delivery 5 52-64, 5 51-64; March and April delivery 5 54-64, 5 53-64; April and May delivery 5 54-64, 5 54-64; May and June delivery 5 57-64, 5 56-64; June and July delivery 5 58-64, 5 56-64; July and August delivery 5 59-64, 5 58-64; futures opened barely steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 18—1:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,500 bales; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 52-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 52-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 52-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 53-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 55-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 56-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 58-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 59-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 59-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, January 18—Cotton firm; sales 289 bales; middling uplands 10⅝; Orleans 10⅞; net receipts 971; gross 12,251; stock 143,364.

GALVESTON, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 4,059 bales; gross 4,059; sales 1,661; stock 57,472; exports coastwise 3,523.

NORFOLK, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 1,221 bales; gross 1,221; stock 37,310; sales 674.

BALTIMORE, January 18—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅝; net receipts none bales; gross 934; sales none; to spinners —; stock 5,045; exports coastwise 1,601.

BOSTON, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10¾; net receipts 507 bales; gross 4,328; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 2,187.

WILMINGTON, January 18—Cotton strong; middling 10; net receipts 580 bales; gross 580; sales none; stock 12,681; exports coastwise 15.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 231 bales; gross 231; sales none; stock 15,321.

SAVANNAH, January 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10 3-16; net receipts 2,581 bales; gross 2,581; sales 950; stock 55,902; exports to Great Britain 7,038; to continent 230; coastwise 3,597.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 5,302 bales; gross 5,797; sales 2,250; stock 279,423; exports to Great Britain 8,624; to France 4,968; to continent 8,436; coastwise 1,224.

MOBILE, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 1,614 bales; gross 1,614; sales 1,000; stock 30,450; exports coastwise 539.

MEMPHIS, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 1,366 bales; shipments 3,244; sales 5,200; to spinners none; stock 124,412.

AUGUSTA, January 18—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 455 bales; shipments 433; sales 584; stock 21,040.

CHARLESTON, January 18—Cotton steady; middling 10⅛; net receipts 1,355 bales; gross 1,355; sales none; stock 32,040; exports to continent 250.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 18—Wheat—There was a fair business in a speculative way, and the volume of trading larger than yesterday within a lower range of prices. The opening was ¼c lower than yesterday's closing and sold off ⅛c more, then firmed up ⅛@¼c, but became easy and declined ⅜@½c, then held steady for a while and shortly before the close took an up turn of ½c, due to parties covering who got short at low prices, and assisted some by buying on the part of a prominent local trader, and closed about ⅛c lower than yesterday.

Corn—A moderate speculative business was reported and the feeling was easier, trading being at a slightly lower range. The selling was done by the local crowd, the weak feeling in wheat having influence in this market. Receipts were smaller than expected, and did not cut much of a figure in a speculative way, though the sample market was stronger.

Oats—To all appearances there was no special or important features.

Mess Pork—A more active trade was witnessed than for several days, and the feeling was decidedly stronger. Local shorts and manufacturers purchased very freely, while offerings were fair. Trading was mainly in May contracts. Prices were advanced 17½@20c on the whole range, but receded again 5@7½c and closed comparatively steady. The shipping demand was moderate, and cash lots quotable at $9.60@9.62½.

Lard—The market for lard attracted very little attention and trading was moderate. Offerings were not very large, and the demand was only fair. The feeling was firmer, and prices were advanced 2½c, and closed comparatively steady.

Short Rib Sides—More doing in the market for short rib sides, and the feeling was decidedly stronger, the course of prices being influenced by the strength of the market for mess pork. Prices were advanced 7½@10c, and the market closed comparatively steady at the appreciation.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
January	76¼	76½	76½
February	76⅞	77	77
May	80¾	81	80⅞
CORN—			
January	28⅝	28¾	28¾
February	29⅛	29¼	29¼
May	31⅝	31¾	31¾
OATS—			
January	20¼	20¼	20¼
February	20¼	20¼	20¼
May	22	22	22
PORK—			
January	9 47½	9 60	9 60
February	9 55	9 67½	9 67½
May	9 90	10 10	10 05
LARD—			
January	5 82½	5 82½	5 82½
February	5 85	5 87½	5 82½
May	6 10	6 10	6 07½
SIDES—			
January	4 72½	4 72½	4 72½
February	4 72½	4 75	4 75
May	4 92½	4 97½	4 97½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 18—The petroleum market opened steady at 105⅜ for spot, then reacted and firm at 105⅜. February opened firm at 105½, declined ½c and closed weak at 105.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 18, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, January 18—Flour, southern dull and barely steady; common to fair extra $2.50@2.85; good to choice $3.10@5.10. Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red 86½ in elevator; options dull, ⅛@¼c down and steady; No. 2 red January 86¼; February 86⅞. Corn, spot quiet and weaker; No. 2 37½@37⅞ in elevator; options steady and moderately active; January 37⅞; February 38. Oats, spot quiet and steadier; options dull but steady; January 29; February 28¼; May —; No. 2 spot [illegible]@30; mixed western 26½@[illegible]. Hops steady and qu[illegible]; state new [illegible]@15; old 8@12.

ATLANTA, January 18—Flour—First [illegible] $5.50; second pate[illegible]00; extra fan[illegible], fancy $4.50; family $4.00@4.25. Corn—White 50c in car lots; 51c in dray lots; mixed 49c in car lots; 52c in dray lots. Oats—No. 2 mixed 34@35c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 50c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 78c; small 80. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ₽ cwt. Steam feed $1.35 ₽ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Flour firm with a ligh business; choice $2.70@2.85; fancy $3.30@3.45; patents $4.10@4.20. Wheat lower; discouraging advices from other markets and lower cables caused a weak feeling throughout, and the close was ⅜c lower for May; No. 2 red cash 77½ bid; March 78½ bid; May 80 bid. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed cash 26⅜; February 26¼@26⅜; May 28 bid. Oats quiet and weaker; No. 2 cash 21 bid; January 20½; May 21⅝ bid.

BALTIMORE, January 18—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@2.75; extra $2.90@3.60; family $3.90@4.40; city mills Rio brands extra $4.25@4.50. Wheat, southern scarce and firm; Fultz 73@82; longberry 73@83; western dull; No. 2 winter red spot and January 80½. Corn, southern scarce and strong; white 40@42; yellow 39@42.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Flour easy; family $2.90@3.20; fancy $3.60@3.80. Wheat, No. 2 red 79@80. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 32@33. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 24.

CHICAGO, January 18—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 76½; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 76½. No. 2 corn 28⅝. No. 2 oats 20@20¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 18—Grain quiet. Wheat No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 77. Corn, No. 2 mixed 34; do. white 35. Oats, No. 2 mixed 24@24½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 18—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24½c for 100 lb cases. Green—Extra choice 22½c; choice 20@21; good 19½c; fair 19c; common 17½@18c. Sugar—Granulated 7⅛c; off granulated 7¼c; powdered 8½c; cut loaf 8½c; white extra C 7¼c; yellow extra C 6¼c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@75c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 8@9c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 75@80c. Rice—Chice 6½c; good 5½@6c; common 4¾@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 11½c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls $3.25@3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 lbs, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 lbs, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4@4½c; kegs, 1 lb packages, 4½c; cases, assorted, 5½ lbs, 5½c; ½ lb 6c. Crackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda 5½c; X pearl oyster 5c; XXX do. 5½c; lemon cream 8c; cornhills 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 9½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; mackerel $4.75@5.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters $1.85@2.00; G. W. $1.25; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $2.75@3.00. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.10; quarts $1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes common and prime 16½@20½. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle choice 4¾; strictly prime 4¾; prime 4 11-16; fully fair 4 9-16 good common 4½@4 7-16; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6 13-16; off do. 6⅝; choice white 6⅝; off white 6½@6 5 5-16; choice yellow clarified 6@6 1-16; prime do. 5¾@5 13-16; off do. 5⅝. Molasses strong; Louisiana open kettle fancy 41; choice 39@40; common to good prime 18@35; centrifugals, fancy 31; choice 29; strictly prime 24@25; good prime 20@21; prime 18@20; good fair 17; good common 16. Louisiana syrup 26@30. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¼@4¼.

NEW YORK, January 18—Coffee, options closed and unchanged to 5 points down; January 15.85; March 15.85@15.990; May —; spot firm; Rio cargoes 19¾. Sugar, raw steady and in fair demand; fair to good refining 5¼; centrifugal 96-test 5 9-16@5⅝; refined steady and in fair demand; C 5¼@5⅜; extra C 5¼@5¾; white do. 5⅞@6⅛; yellow C 5¼@5⅜; off A 5 11-16@6; mould A 6⅝; standard A 6½; confectioners A 6¼; cut loaf and crushed 7⅜; powdered 6¾; granulated 6½; cubes 6¾. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 30; New Orleans easy; open kettle common to fancy 31@44. Rice steady and quiet; domestic 4½@6⅛; Japan 4⅞@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Provisions very firm. Pork $9.87½@10.00. Lard, prime steam 5.50. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.12½@4.25; long clear 5.00@5.12½; clear ribs 5.00@5.12½; short clear 5.25@5.37½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.35; long clear 5.50@5.65; clear ribs 5.50@5.65; clear sides 5.60@5.62½; hams 9¼@11¾.

NEW YORK, January 18—Pork quiet but firm; new mess $10.50@11.50; old $9.75@10.25; extra prime $9.25@9.75. Middles dull; short clear 5.25. Lard stronger and quiet; western steam spot 6.22½; city steam 5.75; options, January 6.18; February 6.22.

ATLANTA, January 18—Clear ribs sides boxed 5⅝; ice-cured bellies 8½. Sugar-cured hams 11@12, according to brand and average; California 6½; canvassed shoulders 6¼@6½; breakfast bacon 10½@12. Lard—Pure leaf 7⅞@8; leaf 7¼@7½; refined 6.

LOUISVILLE, January 18—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides nominal; clear sides 6.00; shoulders 5.00. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 5.25; clear sides 5.37½; shoulders 4.50. Mess pork $10.00. Hams, sugar-cured 10@10¼. Lard, prime steam in tierces 6.

CHICAGO, January 18—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.62½. Lard 5.82½@5.85. Short ribs, loose 4.70@4.80. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.20@4.30; short clear sides boxed 4.95@5.00.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Pork firm at $10.00. Lard, current make 5.75. Bulk meats barely steady; short ribs 4.75@4.87½. Bacon quiet; short clear 6.12½@6.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 18—Turpentine steady at 40; rosin firm; strained 95; good strained $1.00; tar firm at $1.60; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; yellow dip and virgin $2.20.

NEW YORK, January 18—Rosin steady; common to good strained $1.20@1.23; turpentine dull and nominal at 42@43½.

CHARLESTON, January 18—Turpentine steady at 41; rosin firm; good strained $1.00.

SAVANNAH, January 18—Turpentine quiet at 40; rosin firm at $1.02½@1.07½.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 18—Apples $4.00@4.75 ₽ bbl. Lemons $3.25@4.00. Oranegs $3.00@3.50. Cocoanuts 5½c. Pineapples $1.50 lb doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New London $3.50@5.50; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron 27c. Nuts—Almonds 17c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 12c; filberts 12½c; walnuts 16c. Malaga grapes, 50 lb barrel $8.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 18—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@200; drivers $125@140; fine $250@300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@200. Cattle—Tennessee steers $3.00@4.00; Georgia raised $2.00@5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee $3.00@4.00; lambs $5.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI, January 18—Hogs active and firm; common and light $3.25@3.75; packing and butchers $3.70@3.80.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 18—Eggs 12½c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 20@22½c; other grades 12½@14c. Poultry — Hens 30c; young chickens, large 18@25c; small 10@14c. Irish potatoes $2.25. Sweet potatoes 80c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $2.00. Cabbage 2c.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Indications for tomorrow: Warmer fair weather, southeasterly winds.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (Gould Building,)
ATLANTA, Ga., January 18.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

STATIONS.	Barom...	Therm...	Dew Pt...	WIND. Dir'n	WIND. Vel'y	Rainfall...	Weather.
Meridian	30.28	60	52	....	Calm	.00	Cloudy
Pensacola	30.30	60	60	SE	6	.00	Cloudless
Mobile	30.30	62	60	SE	6	.00	Cloudless
Montgomery	30.30	56	50	E	Light	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.28	62	58	....	Calm	.00	Cloudless
Galveston	30.20	66	64	SE	10	.01	Cloudless
Palestine	30.14	60	58	S	8	.02	Raining
Corpus Christi	30.12	66	64	SE	14	T	PtCloudy
Brownsville	30.12	70	68	S	Light	.00	Cloudless
Rio Grande Cty	30.10	74	62	S	22	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Dew Pt.	Dir'n	Vel'y	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.47	34	29	E	5	.00	Foggy
7 p. m.	30.36	48	44	E	8	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer	50
Minimum Thermometer	32
Total Rainfall	.00

A Strong Firm.

Mr. Robert H. Wilson, formerly of the firm of Samuel W. Goode & Co., and Mr. James L. Logan, Jr., who was for years with Thomas M. Clarke & Co., have formed a partnership and located at No. 13, North Broad street, under style of Wilson & Logan.

They buy and sell real estate, deal in stocks and bonds, and are agents for the old reliable Germania Fire Insurance company. Any business placed with them will be in good hands, as there are not two more reliable gentlemen in Atlanta.

Cash paid for second-hand household and office furniture, carpets and stoves, feathers, etc.

L. M. IVES,
33 Marietta street, Opera House block.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles.

Patronage solicited. oct 4—dtf

FARM LOANS

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS.

25 Years' Experience.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,

Room 32, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta.

CAPITAL CITY BANK

OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

W. A. Hemphill, Pres. | Geo. W. Parrott, Vice. Pres. | Jacob Haas, Cash'r.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $460,000.

Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe made on the most favorable terms.

We draw our own

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue

DEMAND CERTIFICATES

or book in

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

to draw interests at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.

4 per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

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MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

36 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits. tf

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS.

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $190,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

—OUR—

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain our plan.

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FOR SALE.

100 Shares Capital City Bank stock,
$3,500 A. P. & L. Bonds.
$1,000 Augusta Long and Short Date Bonds.
$1,500 Germania Loan and Banking Co. stock.
20 shares Merchants Bank stock.

F. W. MILLER & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. tf

DORAN & WRIGHT CO., Limited.

37 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Main office, 10 Wall street, New York. The only direct private wire to New York, hence service superior to any other house. Full and continuous markets received. Stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, petroleum and cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders promptly executed.

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DARWIN G. JONES,

A large block of Investment Securities for sale.

Stock, Bonds and Loans.

41½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA,

CAPITAL $100,000.

JAMES R. WYLY, Pres. | W. J. VANDYKE, V. Pres.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.

sep-11-dly-1y-p e.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities,

20 East Alabama Street.,

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

$10,000—Savannah, Americus and Montgomery first 6s.
$10,000—Atlanta and Florida first 6s.
$20,000—Savannah and Western first 5s.
$10,000—Central Railroad Debentures.
50 Shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.
20 Shares East Atlanta Land Co. Stock.
$10,000—Georgia 4½—1910 Bonds.
Wanted—Central Bank Block Stock and other investments.

$250,000.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office 32 1-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. j9-dly

MERCHANT'S
GUARANTEED
Roofing Plates.

WE NOT ONLY GIVE THE PURchaser the Best Roofing Plates, but we protect him:

First—By guaranteeing every box.
Second—By stamping each sheet with the brand and thickness.
Third—By excluding wasters or defective sheets.
Fourth—By branding the net weight of the 112 sheets on each box, to satisfy the customer (in this age of light-weight plates) that he is obtaining Full Weight.

For the benefit of those wanting the very best roofing plates, we assert, and are prepared to prove, that there are no other brands of roofing tin offered in the market today, by any firm, under the four different guarantees given above by this house, and we challenge a public contradiction of this statement.

Our book on tin roof will be furnished free on application.

MERCHANT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. LONDON.

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DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SHOES, ETC.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET,

THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES!

Big Business is Our Motto!

BIG BARGAINS IS WHAT MAKES IT!

We offer no apologies for the slaughter we are making. We are asked on all sides front and back. What we mean by selling goods so cheap. The WHW is this. WE KNOW WHEN TO BUY, WHERE TO BUY AND HOW TO BUY, and we give our customers the benefit of close buying: 54 inch or 1½ yard wide Tricots 15c well worth in gold 40c and 50c, choice for 15c.

This is a paralizer for competition. 40 packages of lovely Dress Malanges in plaids, stripes, French cords and serges. This lot of Dress Goods was made to retail at 30c and 40c, they will be sold by US at 15c. Everybody should see these beautiful goods.

Do You Want a Cloak?

If you do, we advise you to pay US a visit. OUR minds are made up to sell youa Wrap at just what you wish to pay.

We quote no prices on Wraps, for we have cut and will cut prices so low they cannot be priced. Write us a letter and say what price you wish to pay for a Cloak, and we will advertise it at the price. No matter if it cost $100 and you only want to pay $20, just come and get it.

Just opened another lot of those exquisite Silk Warp Henriettas that we are selling so cheap.

New lot Trimmings just opened. $5 Jackets for $2.75.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

This is YOUR chance. 1 big lot notted Fringe Towels 12½c, worth 25c. Crash 6¼c, worth 10c. Table Damask 50c, worth 75c. 35c gets a 50c Damask. Sheeting below par. Domestics away down.

Come and get a nice Blanket or Comfort. We will almost give them away this week.

Ladies, Misses, Babies, and Lassies, or anybody else that wear Laces, are respectfully requested and invited to pay us a visit to this deparment and inspect the prettiest stock of Laces this side of human skill and the nimble fingers that make them. You will be fully repaid for trouble of looking, whether you wish to buy or not. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Ladies, WHY will you go bare-handed, WHEN you can come to our mammoth store and buy French Kid Gloves at 25c? The untanned skins are worth more, but we found a "fellow" who wanted money, and we knew our many customers would only be glad to get a chance at these nice Gloves at 25c per pair. BIG BARGAINS AND BIG BUSINESS IS OUR MOTTO.

1,894 yards Elegant Ginghams, 4 7-8c. You cannot match these goods for less than 10c. We have asked you to pay our bargain home a visit. So these Ginghams will go for 4 7-8c.

Oh, how lovely! The most exquisite stock of Embroideries ever brought to this country can be seen in our Embroidery Department, commencing Monday at 8 o'clock. They have just arrived, and we will have them ready for sale by that time. This is very early for a full stock of

EMBROIDERIES.

But we found a large importing firm with more than they could use, and prices were cut to get us to take them off their hands, so their misfortune SHALL be your good luck. They could not be made for what we are selling them. We have opened a beautiful line of

White Goods.

After buying the Embroideries so cheap, we then thought how nice it would be to let the Ladies get their spring and summer sewing done while the weather is cool, so we began to cast about for a big bargain in White Goods, and our faithful agent, "Mr. American Eagle," soon found the place, and White Goods were bought at a low water price and will be offered at zero prices along with the Embroideries.

Ladies, Don't Fail to Come.

2,393 yards double width N. and S. Dress Goods go at 10c. These goods cannot be had outside of our house for less than 50 per cent more.

You will excuse us if we suggest a pledge for the New Year. No doubt you have already sworn to a few, hold up your left foot and repeat, I---will not buy one cent's worth of goods till I have given D. H. D. & Co., a look---so help me, "Bill Nye." We regard Mr. "B. N." as one of our best friends, and want to thank him for the handsome order he sent us the other day. Billy has Judge-MENT---he knows where to send for Bargains.

4 Cents! 4 Cents! 4 Cents!

You can buy more from us for four cents than you can anywhere else for three times 4. Rick-Rack Braid, 4c a bunch. French Turkish Soap, 4c a cake. All silk Ribbons, 4c yard. Nice Ruching, 4c a yard. 4 papers pins, 4c for all. English Hairpins, 4c a box, 2 dozen nice Dress Buttons for 4c. 12 dozen nice Shirt Buttons, 4c for all, and heaps of other things for 4c.

ANY! ANY!! ANY!!! Yes; any of the following goods you can buy at your own price: Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Winter Underwear, Blankets, Comforts, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, and Wraps of all styles. Our clearance man played havoc with prices this week, and after cutting them half has given instruction to take anything offered. HE SAYS HE WILL PACK NOTHING. Bargain hunters and people who wish to make money, this is your chance. These goods at the prices offered will be cheap enough to buy and keep for two seasons.

New Ruching, new Collars, new Ribbons, new Veilings, new Laces, new White Goods and new Embroideries for this week's slaughter sale. We promised this year to sell goods cheaper than anyone. Come and see. No trouble to show goods.

Wool Dress Goods, 5c. Ginghams, 4⅞c. Cotton Flannel, 3½c. Calicoes, 3½c. 1½ wide Dress Goods, 15c. Jerseys, 36c. Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear cheaper than anybody. If you are hungry for bargains come and see us and you shall be filled. If you are not hungry for bargains come to us and you will soon be thirsty, for our prices are so low you will be so tempted as to partake of the beautiful things and go your way rejoicing.

—— OUR MOTTO. ——

Big bargains, short profit and lots of business. Trade with us and regain what you have lost by not trading with us before.

REMEMBER---Our Dress Goods Sale for this week. 54-inch Tricole, 15c. French Melanges, 15c. All Wool Filled, 5c.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

THEATER THIS WEEK.

THE SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEXT SIX DAYS.

Sol Smith Russel and His "Poor Relation"—"Honest Little Emma" and Her Excellent Company for Four Days.

Up goes the curtain, and upon a week which it would be hard to equal.

Sol Smith Russell and Emma Abbott!

The prince of comedians and the queen of opera singers—certainly a good pair "to draw to."

It is hard to say too much of either. Both are the greatest favorites in Atlanta and both deserve all the admiration they receive.

Who could say too much of Russell? Ah, there's a genius for you—a happy-hearted child of nature, whose mission it is to bring happiness to all the world.

A funny fellow, this Russell, and a queer one. There never was anything as absolutely ludicrous as his Australian idiot, which he introduced in "Felix McCusick," and there never was anything as sweetly tender and pathetic as his Noah Vale in "A Poor Relation."

Noah Vale—No Avail—see?

And as for the play, it is Russell at his best. I saw it last year when he first produced it, and wrote then, as I write now, that it is one of the most exquisitely funny and exquisitely tender productions it has ever been my good fortune to see. I am glad to know that "A Poor Relation" seems assured of long life, for I want to enjoy it every year just as I enjoy dear old Jefferson in "Rip."

To all theater goers the genial cheery face of Russell is familiar and his quaint conceits and ever flowing humor have carried smiles and laughter wherever he went for over twenty years. But in all the varied roles in which he has appeared, nothing brings out his wonderful genius so strongly and naturally as the character of Noah Vale. This character is the result of years of study, and was created by Mr. Edward E. Kidder, at the suggestion and under the supervision of Russell himself. The comedian is an ardent lover of Dickens, and among all the creations of that prolific writer, he early selected poor Tom Pinch in Martin Chuzzlewit as the most lovably quaint. It was Russell's desire for years to portray on the stage the characteristics and mannerisms that made poor Tom Pinch so attractive to him, and he finally had a conference with the versatile Kidder, his neighbor and friend, with that end in view. Tom Pinch, the mild-mannered philanthropist, the self-sacrificing friend, the possessor of a creative genius as strong as it was modest, the friend of all mankind, appeals to you anew in every word and action of Noah Vale. The play is built up around this central character, and the plot is well sustained throughout. The audience that greets Sol Smith Russell tomorrow night will leave the opeara house happier and better for having gone, and those who stay away will miss the opportunity of enjoying, in his favorite role, the first comedian of his day and time.

And then comes Emma, whose week here last year is still a delightful remembrance.

Her coming is looked forward to with greatest interest, and it is easy to predict for her the greatest sort of a season here.

From all that is said by the critics, there must be a refulgence about Abbott opera this season that has never yet been witnessed in the English opera in this country. It is reported that more money has been expended in staging the operas for the present tour than was ever before expended in a similar undertaking. The entire costuming and staging of the operas, new and old, is upon a plane of luxuriance and lavish outlay that make the performances as beautiful to the eye as melodious to the ear. All this enhances the enjoyment of opera, to be sure, for that which delights all the senses makes enjoyment complete and all-satisfying.

But, rich as are the Abbott operas in dress and garniture, the real strength of Abbott opera lies in the vocal and orchestral opulence of the new company which Emma Abbott will bring this time—not new in principals, for already were her casts one of the very strongest known to English opera, but in chorus and orchestra. These were re-organized at the close of last season, and are said to far outrank those of last season or of any previous year. The company is compact and powerful. According to the New Orleans press of last week, it was a surprise to the musical people of that city, from Emma Abbott down, and the large audiences that packed the Grand at every performance grew astonishly demonstrative.

Miss Abbott is said to be doing brilliant work, and some of the critics find her more of an artist today than ever. She was very studious in Europe during the summer, and evidently has gained new points. She must please critics as well as people this season more than ever, from the profuse manner in which they have been bestowing compliments upon the fair diva of late. For instance, the critic of the Kansas City Times said not long since: "Altogether the production of 'Ernani' was a memorable performance. Miss Abbott has increased a Kansas City popularity which was already greater than that accorded any other singer and that of any actor except Edwin Booth." The Memphis Aappeal critic said a fortnight since: "Her voice is even more tuneful than before. The familiar lark notes have not lost one whit of their melody. Her enthusiasm and vigor show no abatement. She is as refreshing as a breath of mountain air. We salute Emma Abbott." She takes a firmer hold upon the affections of the Memphis public than ever." The Cleveland Leader said: "Miss Abbott surpassed herself as Juliet—and she likewise surpassed the Juliets who have preceded her in prose," etc. Another said: "Emma Abbott's popularity blooms like the hyacinths. It slumbers under the leaves of business society, of other singers and players who come and go, and flowers out with regular brilliancy when the little prima connes around." Still another said: "She deals with the public 'on the square,' doesn't get sick, or foolish, or cranky, and disappoint audiences, but gives her performances always, and has ever something new." "Her costumes are sumptuous, but they have to be, for the whole opera is handsomely set," said the Detroit Free Press; and further: "The Worth costumes worn by Miss Abbott were regal in their magnificence, and it cannot be denied that the fair portion of her audience was transported with admiration of the sumptuous and bewildering 'dreams' in which she was attired." Columns might be quoted of this sort, all recent utterances.

The New Orleans Picayune says she is singing better than she ever sang, and calls her operas magnificently set. So does the Times-Democrat, in fact, all the New Orleans papers of last week.

What is true of Miss Abbott and the dressing of the operas is true of the present company, with the old-time principals, the new grand chorus and orchestra. All are singing with splendid effects and share in the honors bestowed. Abbott opera and the Abbott company were never what they are today.

The repertoire for this week, beginning Wednesday, presents first thing two new operas here—one of them, "Ernani," the greatest opera ever brought out by the Abbott management. This is the opening opera, Wednesday evening. Thursday, "Crown Diamonds," a beautifully romantic opera, by Auber. Friday, "Il Trovatore." Saturday Abbott matinee, "Romeo and Juliet," Abbott's Juliet and Michelena's Romeo. Saturday evening, "Martha," with Abbott's "Last Rose of Summer." A richer repertoire could not be arranged. The casts will bring out Abbott, Annandale, Mirella, Michelena, Montegriffo, Fruette, Broderick, Allen, Karl, and Carl Martens directs. It may be depended upon that the season will be the strongest, in an artistic sense, Miss Abbott ever played here.

John Hogarty, who is doing the business management of the "Stowaway" company, is full of good stories about the "gentlemanly burglars" in his company. Here is one for which he vouches—and Jack, you must know, is a truthful man:

Several years ago a bank in the northern part of Ohio ordered a large burglar-proof safe for its vault from the most prominent safe company in the country. When it was delivered a written guarantee accompanied it as to its burglar-proof qualities. For some reason the bank refused to accept it without first testing it, and I was called in to make the test. I didn't know much about handling nitro-glycerine then, and in hunting after a man I ran across a detective from the central station, to whom I confided my predicament. He said he knew of a man who was well posted in the question of fluid explosives, and he thought if the point of financial consideration could be satisfactorily passed, this man might be induced to help me make the test. I agreed to this, and a few hours later he brought around a young man whom he introduced as "Spike" Hennessy. I had heard of Hennessy before and after conversing with him a few moments on the work in hand, I offered him $200 to handle the explosives, which he accepted, and the next day we were on the spot ready for the work. The safe was standing in the freight depot, and gathered around it were the bank officials and the safe company's agent. While I examined the safe, Hennessy unpacked his tools and got ready for work.

"Young man," said the safe agent diffidently to Hennessy, "I don't gamble often, but in this particular case I would like to wager $500 that you can't blow that safe."

"In this particular case," replied "Spike," with no diffidence at all, "I think that bet is a gift. I'm playing favorites, so put up your money."

It rather disconcerted the safe man to have his bet covered so promptly, but he counted out the money. Hennessy did likewise, and the cashier of the bank held the stakes.

Then Hennessy went to work. Inside of five minutes he had enough nitro glycerine in that safe to blow her out of sight. He adjusted a fulminating cap and told the crowd to scatter.

"Hold on," said the safe man; "you ain't going to blow it up, are you?"

"Of course I am; that's what I came here for."

"Stand back," said the cashier, with a smile like the mouth of a tunnel in the moonlight; "stand back, and let's see if it's burglar-proof."

"Well, the company don't want that safe wrecked," said the agent, "it cost too much money."

Of course that settled it. The bank officials refused to accept the safe, and the company didn't press the point. Hennessy and I got our money, and came away satisfied.

Lillian Russell is talking of English opera. She'd better stick to the comic.

Sweet little Patti Rosa is headed this way. Atlanta will give her a hearty welcome.

New York doesn't like Mantell in "The Corsican Brothers." The papers make comparisons, and comparisons are odious—to Mantell.

Lawrence Barrett is improving.

Mrs. Potter and her Kyrie have gone to Australia. Well, Australia may be able to stand Mrs. J. B.—America couldn't.

Lew Dockstader goes with Primrose & West. He takes Bob Slavin's place.

Sullivan and Carte are coming over to see what is wrong with "The Gondoliers." They'd better send their company to—find McGinty!

MAX WELTON.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effects on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant lemon drink that positively cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Kidney Disease, Dizziness, Loss of appetite, Fevers, Chills, Palpitation of Heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cts. and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds take Lemon Ho Drops.

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For pneumonia and larngytis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.

25 cts. at druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

President National Bank,

McMinnville, Tenn., writes: From experience in my family, Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir has few, if any equals, and no superiors in medicine, for the regulation of the liver, stomach and bowels. Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops are superior to any remedies we have ever been able to get for throat and lung diseases.

W. H. MAGNESS,
President National Bank.

We have some great bargains in real estate, central and suburban. Call and let us show you. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad.

The Purest and the Best.

This is an age of adulteration and cheap goods. Most every article has its counterpart in something cheaper. Groceries are adulterated in almost every conceivable form. Take sugar, for instance. It is very seldom you can get the pure, genuine stuff.

It is that way with Tobacco and Cigars. Probably in no business is the adulteration carried to such an extent as in cigar making. It is right cleverly done, too. A fair-looking and unobjectionable wrapper is filled with trash; merely the pickings and scraps around a tobacco factory. The filling is subjected to chemicals, and furnishes a right decent smoke for the time being. In fact, you can hardly tell whether you are smoking a strictly pure Havana cigar or one of a cheap and adulterated grade. The effect may be observed afterward. While a cheap cigar may be smoked with almost as much pleasure and scarcely feel the effect at the time, yet it will have a deleterious bearing on the human system. There is wherein the danger lies in smoking cheap cigars. It is an old saying, and one that is strictly true, that "it is the best to get the best." Good goods, pure goods, are never hurtful. Instead of having a hurtful character, they have more of a building up, invigorating effect. There is nothing so invigorating, so restful, so delicious, and that drives away care more effectively than a real first-class cigar.

It is our intention to call your attention to two brands that have the approval of connoiseurs all over the country. These brands have been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. To a thoughtful person it is almost useless to call their attention to these brands. They know them. They have usec them. The brands of the cigars referred to, are:

"The Rabbit Foot."

"The Three Kings."

They are manufactured by the celebrated house of Lichtenstein Bros., of New York, and are sold to the trade by Harralson Bros. & Co., of this city. Lichtenstein Bros. are probably the best cigar manufacturers in America, and turn out only the very best class of goods. These cigars are retailed at 5 cents. They are regarded by many to be as good as the regular 10-cent cigar. They are sold to the southern and southwestern trade through the large wholesale house of Harralson Bros. & Co. So popular have they become since being placed on the market that there is scarcely a town throughout the southeastern states that these cigars are not well and favorably known. If you have not had an opportunity to buy them, ask your dealer to order you a box. They furnish a mild, pleasant, restful smoke. sun tues fri

G. W. ADAIR.

WASHINGTON STREET RESIDENCE,

W. C. SANDERS'S HOME!

I will sell the very handsomest residence lot in the city, 93x200 feet, with 10-foot alley on side, with an elegant 12-room residence, including carpets, chandeliers, gas fixtures, mirrors, range, furnace heater and radiators, all in first-class order. Brick stable and carriage house, water and sewerage on lot, and all perfect.

It is in fact the most elegant gentleman's residence on the market, in the very best part of Washington street. The lot is high, and is covered with shade trees.

This magnificent piece of residence property can be sold for $25,000. Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, at 7 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR,
19, 20, 22 and 24 8 p 5 Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR - - REAL ESTATE

I have for sale a brand-new, elegant, 12-room residence, on Peachtree street, this side of Ponce de Leon avenue.

A central business vacant lot, 200 feet from Whitehall street.

A splendid piece of rent-paying store property on South Broad street.

Central store property that will pay good interest, and is certain to enhance, on good business streets.

Vacant residence lots on nearly every street.

Small houses and cottages on easy terms.

Come in and let me drive you around.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

We note with pleasure the prosperity and popularity of the Stenographic and Typewriting exchange, of which our enterprising young men, Messrs. L. W. Arnold and A. L. Macaulay are managers. Their success is doubtless due to the neatness and promptness that characterize their business. The fact that there is a place where such beautiful work is executed is a blessing to our city and a credit to themselves. They have a nice, cozy office at 14 East Hunter street, and we cheerfully recommend them to any and all desiring work in their line.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HIGHTOWER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. J. Hightower, Jr., retiring. All parties indebted to the above firm will please call and settle.

J. STOVALL SMITH,
January 1, 1890. T. J. HIGHTOWER, JR.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. T. J. Hightower, Jr., in the above firm, I will continue the drug business at the old stand, 102 Whitehall street, where I have been for the last twelve or fifteen years, and take this opportunity of thanking my friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope for a continuance of the same. J. STOVALL SMITH.
jan 19 3t

MARIA E. KERR vs. JAMES S. KERR—PETition for divorce in Fulton superior court to spring term, 1890.—It having been made to appear to the court that the defendant, James S. Kerr, does not reside in the state, and the court having passed an order that service on said defendant be perfected by publication as by the statute provided, the defendant, James S. Kerr, is hereby notified and commanded to be and appear at spring term, 1890, of Fulton superior court, commencing on the first Monday in March, 1890, to answer said petition or suit. Witness the Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge of said court, this January 4th, 1890. G. H. TANNER,
jan 6 21, feb 3 19 Clerk Superior Court.

GEO. WARE. JNO. S. OWENS.

WARE & OWENS,

Real Estate Agents,

Corner Marietta and Broad Streets,

ATLANTA, GA.

We have a very central lot, 25 feet front, that will pay parties seeking this class of property to see. It is in the very heart of the city, and such property don't stay on the market long.
80x200 feet on Ivy street, near Peachtree. If you want a good home with all modern conveniences and on easy terms, come buy this place.
Whitehall street residence, 12 rooms, with laundry, bath-room, stable, vineyard, garden, etc.; lot is 80x234 feet.
6 acres in Edgewood, good 2 r house, land lays well. This place can be sold cheap.
We have 206 feet on Fort street, between Linden and Inman avennes, that we are offering low enough.
25 feet front on W. Forsyth street, where property so valuable and hard to get.
$1,850, Capitol avenue lot 50x190, this side of Georgia avenue. We have lots beyond Georgia avenue on this beautiful street for $1,250.
Luckie street residence, near in, lot 62x150, and the prettiest lot on Luckie street.
10-room residence and half-acre lot in Edgewood, fronting the Ga. R. R. and right at the station. For sale at a bargain. Fine orchard. If you want a home in this lovely little town come let us show you this place. It, like all other good things, must go.
50x121 on Ellis street, corner lot, near in, the very place to put up a double brick house.
$950 for 3-room house, near Fair street school, on Werner avenue. Terms easy enough.
Nice 5-room cottage on Ellis street, corner lot, 50x150 to alley. Kitchen and servants' house. You want to see this place before you buy.
West Peachtree, corner lot, 100x200, on top of the hill. East front and all ready to build on.
$1,000 for a new 4-room house on Howland street.
6-room house on Bradley street, near Wheat, that we can sell at a special price this week.
We have 4 lots on Ormwood street that can be bought for $750 each. You have been looking for something cheap and here it is.
$2,100, 3 r house, W. Fair st., corner lot 80x100, easy terms.
8 r Ivy st. residence, lot 50x125, gas, water, etc., south of Houston st.
$100 cash and $20 per month will buy No. 149 W. Fair st., corner Chapel; 3 r house.
We have several good boarding-houses for sale—all rented and paying well.
$200 cash and $20 per month—we can sell you a nice 4 r house on Rock st.
55x100 Marietta street, this side of Bartow, nice brick house, let us show it to you and make us an offer for it.
50x160 feet, Antionette st., beautiful lot. Come see us about it.
$1,750, Decatur st. store and 3 r dwelling combined. Rents for $20 per month. Terms easy.
If you don't see what you want here come around, tell us what it is and we will get it for you.

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jan12-dtf-8p

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Bank Notice.

Monday, the 20th inst., being a legal holiday, the undersigned banks will be closed. Paper maturing on Monday is due and payable on Tuesday.

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
Edward S. McCandless, Cashier.
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By F. M. Coker, Jr., Cashier.
THE LOWRY BANKING COMPANY,
James T. Orme, Cashier.
ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY,
jan 17-fri,sat,sun A. Richardson, Cashier